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The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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Financial

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Deposits (June 30, 1926)	813,425,869.65

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Surplus ----------frs. 115,008,000
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	£=$5
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Capital Paid Up and Reserves	$21,686,230
Deposits, etc., at 30th June, 1926	$296,644,900

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors--- 30,000,000
$83,000,000

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Reserve Fund----------£1,950,000 0

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Rest and Undivided Profits..... 30,843,229.09
Total Assets.....749,132,357.12

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Preferred Stock

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Nova Scotia Steel & Coal
1st 5s, 1959 (Dollar & Sterling)
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Western Maryland 1st Pfd.

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6s, 1951
Eastern Penna. Rys.
5s, 1936
Guerin Mills, Inc.
7s, 1 37
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7s, 1934

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Railroad Securities Co. 4s
"New Haven" 3½s, 4s and 6s
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American Pr. & Lt. 6s 2016
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East Tenn. Va. & Ga. 5s ..... '30-56
Detroit Edison 5s 1933
"Soo" 5s 1938
Long Island 4s and 5s 1931-49

Addison Water Works 5s
Alton Water Co. 4½s
Armstrong Water Co. 5s
Commonwealth Water N. Y. 5s
Joplin Water Works 5s
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Newport News Lt. & W. 5s
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Butler Water Co. 5s, 1931

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Los Angeles Pacific 4s, 1950
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K. C. Memph & B. 4s & 5s, '34
Hudson & Manhattan 4½s, '57
Adirondack Pow. & Lt 5s, 1956
Cohoes Power & Light 6s, 1929
Monon. Coal 1st 5s, 1936
New Orl. Gt. North. 1st 5s, '55

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Southern Boulevard RR. 1st 5s, '45
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Nassau Electric RR. Pfd. Stock
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New Jersey Power & Lt. 5s
Power Securities 2d Pfd.
Rutland Rwy. Lt. & Pow. 5s
Terre H. Ind. & Eastern Pfd.
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Southeastern Power & Light 6s, 2025
Southern California Edison 5s, 1951
Westinghouse Electric 5s, 1946
Wilson & Co., old securities

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Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 5s, 1950
Central of Georgia 5s, 1959
Central Pacific 5s, 1960
Florida East Coast 5s, 1974
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Prussian 6½s, 1951

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Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pr. 4½s, 1954

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Buffalo & South West 6s
Georgia & Fla. 1st 5s, C-D
Minn. & St. Louis 4s, C-D
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Dayton Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1941
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Superior Water, Lt. & Pr. 4s, 1931

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MINNEAPOLIS

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SOUTHERN MUNICIPALS
Cumberland Tel. & Telep. Co. 5s
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Nashville & Decatur Ry.
Nashville Railway & Light Co. Securities
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Larkin Co. pfd. & com.
Florida Public Service pfd.
Southern Nebraska Pr. 7s-stock
Stroudsburg Traction 6s, 1927
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Cities Service Deb. 6s, 1966
United Light & Power Deb. 6s, 1975
Utah Power & Light 6s, 2022
Kansas Gas & Electric 6s, 2022
Roanoke Water Works 5s, 1950
Standard Gas & Electric 6s, 1935

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PHILADELPHIA
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Kentucky Elec. Power 1st 6s, 1951
Kentucky Elec. Pow. deb. 6½s, 1936
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Ohio Power 1st & ref. 4½s, 1956
Stanley-Crandall 1st 6s, 1946
165 Broadway 1st 5½s, 1951
Illinois Central RR. deb. 4¾s, 1966

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Madison River Power 5s, 1935
Texas Power & Light 5s, 1937
Minnesota Pow. & Lt. 6s, 1950
Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, 1955
San Diego Cons. G. & E. 5s, 1947
Los Ang. Gas & El. 5½s, 1943-7-9
Connecticut River Pow. 5s, 1937

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Sierra & San Fran. 2d 5s, 1949
New Orleans Pub. Ser. Inc. 6s, '45

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Bell Phone: Locust 8310-11-12
New York: Rector 9801

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Georgia Rwy. & Power 5s & 6s
Keystone Power 6s, 1952
Lehigh Power Securs 6s, 2026
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg. 5s, 1945
Metro. Edison $6 Pfd. Stock
Penn Cent. Lt. & Pow. 5½s, 1964
Phila. Sub. Gas & Elec. 6s, 1943

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Telephones Phila.-Rittenhouse 0600
New York-Hanover 5450

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Eastern Coke 5s, 1931
Southeastern Pr. & Lt. Part. Pfd.
West Penn Railway 5s, 1931

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Tel. Lombard 41-72

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Continental Motor 6½s, 1939
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6½s, 1942
Troy Laundry 8s, 1936
Traylor Engineering 8s, 1936
Broadway Motor Bldg. 6s, 1948
Harriman Bldg. 6s, 1958
Munson Building 6¼s, 1939
Roosevelt Hotel 7s, 1943
Sixty One Bway. Bldg. 5½s, 1950

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Long Island ref. 4s, 1949
Alabama & Vicksburg 5s, 1974
St. Paul & Kan. City S.L. 4½s, '41
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5½s, 1952
Portland Elec. Power 5½s, 1951
Amer. Furniture Mart 6s, 1946
Nebraska Power 1st 5s, 1949
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Financial

1864

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1926

ALL your securities should be carefully examined at regular intervals and changes made where advisable.

We have no securities for sale and are, therefore, in a position to give disinterested advice.

As custodian of securities we give this important service.

Our Officers will be glad to explain details to you.

Acts as Executor and Administrator

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CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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Financial

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

Head Office:

LONDON, E.C. 3.

Over 1,650 Offices in England & Wales, and several in India, Burmah and Egypt.

(31st December, 1925.) ($5=£1.)

DEPOSITS, &c. $1,693,355,035

ADVANCES, &c. $916,653,630

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents throughout the British Empire and in all parts of the World, and is closely associated with the following Banks:—

The National Bank of Scotland Ltd.
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1926 Cotton Handbook

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Together with much useful and reliable information for the Cotton Trade
SEASON 1926-1927

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(Special rates for quantity orders)

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DRAKE, RILEY & THOMAS

Van Nuys Building
LOS ANGELES
Long Beach Pasadena Santa Barbara

Notice

TO THE HOLDERS OF JOINT STOCK LAND BANK 5% BONDS OF THE FIRST JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF CHICAGO, NOW THE CHICAGO JOINT STOCK LAND BANK:

DATED NOV. 1, 1919: DUE NOV. 1, 1939
DATED MAY 1, 1920: DUE MAY 1, 1940
DATED NOV. 1, 1920: DUE NOV. 1, 1940

The entire outstanding issues amounting to $1,580,000, principal amount of the above bonds have been called for redemption at their face value on November 1, 1926, on which date interest will cease.

Coupons due November 1, 1926, should be detached from the bonds and collected in the usual course. The bonds will be payable on and after the above date upon presentation at the Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company, of New York, and the Illinois Merchants Trust Company of Chicago, in the case of coupon bonds, ex-November 1, 1926 coupon, and in the case of registered bonds accompanied by properly executed transfers thereof in blank.

Dated September 27, 1926.

CHICAGO JOINT STOCK LAND BANK
(Formerly the First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dividends

Gillette Safety Razor Company

The Board of Directors today declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share.

The Board also declared a Special Silver Jubilee dividend of fifty cents (50c.) per share.

Both dividends are payable from the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, December 1st, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1926.

Frank J. Fahey, *Treasurer.*
October 13, 1926.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The Directors of the International Railways of Central America have declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter of one per cent (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock of that Company, payable November 15, 1926, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 29, 1926.

EDWARD S. HYDE, *Treasurer.*
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Qusrterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on no-par common stock November 1, 1926, to stockholders of record 3:00 P. M. October 21, 1926, without closing the transfer books.
J. S. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

Financial



Outpost of an Army

EVEN in a land accustomed to tremendous business developments, the story of the growth of the telephone reads like a fairy tale.

Where only fifty years ago a single message was heard over a single telephone, today there are more than 73,000,000 daily conversations over a network of 54,000,000 miles of wire, connecting over 17,000,000 telephones.

In the brief span of a half century, the first telephone has developed into a national service.

The Bell System alone requires a personnel of 300,000 people, and uses plant facilities costing over $2,600,000,000.

A nation-wide plant and nation-wide service underlie Bell System securities.

The dividend rate of the stock of A. T. & T. — parent company of the Bell System—is 9%. This investment stock can be bought in the open market to yield a good return. Write for booklet, "Some Financial Facts."

BELL TELEPHONE SECURITIES CO. Inc.
D.F. Houston, President
195 Broadway NEW YORK



"The People's Messenger"

National Cash Register Company
Common A Stock

Definitive Stock Certificates for the above issue are now ready for exchange for outstanding Temporary Stock Certificates at Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City and at First Trust and Savings Bank, 68 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dillon, Read & Co.

Dividends

Knoxville Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of Knoxville Power & Light Company has been declared for payment November 1, 1926, to holders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business October 20, 1926.
A. C. RAY, Treasurer.

Dividends

Texas Power & Light Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 58.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾%) per cent on the Preferred Stock of Texas Power & Light Company has been declared for payment November 1, 1926, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 16, 1926.
J. E. VAN HORN, Treasurer.

Financial

$25,000,000

City of Philadelphia 4% or 4¼% Loan

Dated October 16, 1926 Interest payable January 1 and July 1.

50 Year 4% or 4¼% Registered and Coupon Loan—Due October 16, 1976

with the option to the City to redeem at par and accrued interest at the expiration of twenty (20) years from the date of issue of this loan, or at any interest period thereafter, upon sixty (60) days' notice by public advertisement.

Free of All Taxes in Pennsylvania
Free from Tax under Income Tax Acts of Congress
Legal Investment for Trust Funds

City of Philadelphia Loans enjoy a high investment standing. They are owned largely by savings funds, trust estates and conservative institutions.

Negotiable Interim Certificates will be issued if desired, pending engraving of permanent certificates.

Loan certificates will be interchangeable as to form from registered to coupon, or from coupon to registered, and re-exchangeable from one to the other from time to time at option of holder, and coupon form may be registered as to principal.

Sealed proposals will be received at Mayor's Office until Monday, October 18, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon (Eastern Standard Time). Bids must be on form which may be had on application to Mayor's Office, and must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of par value of the amount of loan bid for. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any or all bids, or to award any portion of the loan for which bids shall be received, as they may deem best for the interests of the City.

Full descriptive circular furnished on application to the Mayor's Office.

W. FREELAND KENDRICK, Mayor
WILLB. HADLEY, City Controller
JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY, City Solicitor

Dividends

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Baltimore, Md., September 29, 1926.

The Board of Directors this day declared for the three months ending September 30, 1926, from the net profits of the Company, a dividend of one (1) per cent on the Preferred Stock of the Company.

The Board also declared from the surplus profits of the Company, a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent on the Common Stock of the Company.

Both dividends are payable December 1, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 16, 1926.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 16, 1926, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, October 19, 1926.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary

TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORATION have declared the seventeenth (17th) quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters percent (1¾%) or One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1 75) per share on the outstanding Class "A" Stock of the Corporation, payable on November 15, 1926 to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 27, 1926. Checks will be mailed.

WILLIAM A FERGUSON
Secretary

Dated October 14, 1926

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Common Dividend No. 28

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 13, 1926.

The Directors have declared a dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock, payable October 28, 1926, to all holders of record October 20, 1926.

Cheques will be mailed.

OLIVER M. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following quarterly dividends:

Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock Series A
No. 9, $1.75 per share
Common Stock (No-Par Value)
No. 40, $1.25 per share

Both dividends are payable on November 15, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business October 30, 1926.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Jr.,
Vice-President-Treasurer.

October 14, 1926.

The undersigned Committee, constituted under a Plan of Union or Merger of the systems of Columbia Gas & Electric Company and Ohio Fuel Corporation, will disburse on November 15, 1926, to holders of record at the close of business October 30, 1926, of certificates of deposit representing stocks of the above issues, the amounts of the above dividends when received by said Committee on such stocks deposited under said Plan.

PHILIP G. GOSSLER,
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Committee.

ELECTRIC INVESTORS INC.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS.

The regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 per share on the $7 per annum Preferred Stock and $1.50 per share on the $6 per annum Preferred Stock of Electric Investors Inc. have been declared for payment November 1, 1926, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1926

A. C. RAY, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Dividend of 2% ($1.00 per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30, 1926, will be paid October 30, 1926, to stockholders of record as of September 30, 1926.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, September 18, 1926.



MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) upon each share of the outstanding Common Capital Stock, payable November 15, 1926, to all Common stockholders of record on the Company's books, at the close of business at 1:00 o'clock P. M., October 30, 1926.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT,
Secretary.

National Electric Power Co.

Class "A" Common Stock Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held October 6, 1926, the regular quarterly dividend of forty-five (45c.) cents per share was declared on the Class "A" Common Stock payable November 1, 1926 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1926.

ALBERT EMANUEL, President.

Commercial and Industrial Bank
of the U.S.S.R.

Cable Address "PROMBANK"

Established November 1922

Main Office
Karunin Square
Moscow.

88 Branches
Offices and Agencies
in the Union.

STATEMENT

as of September 1, 1926.

Paid and Subscribed Capital	**Rbls.**	**75,906,800**
Reserves and Special Funds		**26,900,000**
Deposits and Current Accounts		**191,900,000**
Discounts and Loans		**351,600,000**

"PROMBANK" was established with special object for financing the State Industries and Trades of the U. S. S. R.

It handles Exports and Imports in raw materials and goods manufactured.

It transacts business in Russian and Foreign Currency.

Discounts and Loans to the State Industries and Trade Organizations on September 1, 1926 amounted to Rbls. 318,100,000.

Correspondents of "PROMBANK"

United States

NEW YORK CITY The Chase National Bank of the City of New York.
The Amalgamated Bank of New York.

CHICAGO The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.

Great Britain

LONDON Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Bank for Russian Trade Ltd.
The Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.

Correspondents in all Important Cities of Europe, Americas, Near and Far East

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North West Utilities Company

Notice of Dividend

on

Seven Per Cent Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of North West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the outstanding Seven Per Cent Preferred Stock of the company, payable November 15, 1926, to stockholders of record at 1:00 o'clock P. M., on October 30, 1926.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT,
Secretary.

To the Holders of Bonds of

The Republic of France

5% Redeemable National Loan of 1920

Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been informed that by the drawing of September 16, 1926, bonds of the Republic of France 5% Redeemable National Loan of 1920, of the following Series:

51 and 254

have been called for payment on November 1, 1926, and will be redeemed on and after that date at the office of the French Treasury in Paris, France, at the rate of 1,500 Francs per 1,000 Franc bond. Interest on the bonds so drawn will cease on November 1, 1926.

In order that holders may receive, without delay of collection, the value of their bonds of the Series to be redeemed, the *Foreign Department* of Guaranty Trust Company of New York will purchase the bonds at the current rate for exchange on Paris, if presented at or shipped to the Main Office of the Company, 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 1, 1926.

Bonds of this issue, Series 74, 93, 109, 157, 170, 197, 216, 222, 232, 247, 259, 260, 289, 303, 368, 375, 506, 566, 597, 601, 614, 617, 625 and 642 have heretofore been called for redemption.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MIN'NG CO.

October 13th, 1926.

DIVIDENDS 254 AND 255.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) and an extra dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) on its capital stock, payable on October 30th, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20th, 1926.

W C. LANGLEY, Treasurer.

BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7

The Board of Directors of the BANGOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of 1½% ($1.50 per share), upon the Common stock of the Company, payable November 1st, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 11th, 1926. Checks will be mailed.

EUGENE M. DOLE, Treasurer.

THE BORDEN COMPANY

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 67

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share and an extra dividend of 25c. per share have been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable December 1, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1926. Books do not close. Checks will be mailed.

WILLIAM P. MARSH, Treasurer.

$6,250,000

New York Athletic Club

NEW YORK CITY

FIRST AND GENERAL MORTGAGE FEE 6% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Dated: October 1, 1926 Coupons payable April 1 and October 1. Due: October 1, 1946

Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. United States Federal Income Tax up to 2% paid by the Borrowers Pennsylvania four mills tax and Massachusetts State Income Tax not exceeding 6% refunded.

We summarize as follows from a letter from Major William Kennelly, President of the New York Athletic Club:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB: These bonds are the direct obligation of the New York Athletic Club, one of the largest, wealthiest and most noted clubs in the United States. It was founded in 1868 with a small initial membership. Today its members number 7,493, including many of the most prominent men in the United States. It has both a town and a country clubhouse.

NEW BUILDING: The Club has purchased the entire block front on Seventh Avenue between 58th and 59th Streets, directly overlooking Central Park, and on this ideal site will erect one of the finest and most modern club buildings in this city, 17 stories in height, with every present-day improvement and convenience.

SECURITY: The properties securing this bond issue, which are appraised at $9,972,366, are as follows:

New club house (when completed) and land	$7,250,000
Travers Island country club (17 acres of land and improvements)	1,022,366
Equity in present club house and land	950,000
Furnishings of new club house	750,000
Total value	$9,972,366

The appraisals above, of the present and new club house properties, are by Slawson & Hobbs. The appraisal of the Travers Island properties is by Fish & Marvin. On the basis of these figures the bond issue is a 63% loan, backed by an equity of $3,722,366.

EARNINGS: The Club's balance sheet as of August 31, 1926, before the financing, showed a surplus of $2,242,179.82. The net annual income after completion of the new building is estimated at $840,000, more than twice the greatest annual interest charge and more than $300,000 in excess of the greatest interest and sinking fund obligations together. This estimate is based on the figures of the Board of Governors after deducting liberal operating expenses, taxes and insurance.

SINKING FUND: Under the provisions of the sinking fund $3,530,500 of these bonds will be retired before the maturity date, October 1, 1946. This will leave outstanding at maturity $2,719,500, or less than the cost of the site of the new building alone.

PRICE: Par and accrued interest to net 6%.

We recommend these bonds for investment. Write for detailed circular and ask for

CIRCULAR J-1602

Temporary bonds of the New York Athletic Club are available for immediate delivery, to be exchanged for the definitive bonds when engraved.

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as *the premier real estate security.*

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INVESTMENT BONDS INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING 565 Fifth Ave. at 46th St. NEW YORK	STRAUS BUILDING 79 Post Street SAN FRANCISCO	STRAUS BUILDING Michigan Ave. at Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

44 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

New Issue

$3,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA

(REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA)

7% Twenty-Year External Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

SERIES "A"

Dated July 1, 1925 **Due July 1, 1945**

Authorized $20,000,000. To be outstanding $5,962,500 Series "A" including present issue, and $6,000,000 Series "B". Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1, payable in U. S. Gold at the office of Blair & Co., New York, Fiscal Agents, free of all taxes, present or future, of the Department of Antioquia and of the Republic of Colombia. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registerable as to principal only.

A Cumulative Sinking Fund sufficient to retire the Series "A" Bonds by maturity, is provided, payable semi-annually to call Bonds by lot at 100 and accrued interest on the next succeeding interest payment date.

Callable as a whole only, except for the sinking fund, at 102½ and accrued interest on July 1, 1935, and on any interest date thereafter.

The following information has been furnished by Ricardo Jimenez Jaramillo, Esq., Governor of the Department of Antioquia:

ANTIOQUIA: The Department of Antioquia, situated in the north-central part of the Republic of Colombia, is the largest of the departments of the Republic, having an area of 25,000 square miles and a population of over 800,000. Agriculture, stock raising, mining and manufacturing are the principal industries. The Department is the largest producer of gold in the Republic.

Antioquia produces approximately one-fourth of the coffee grown in the Republic of Colombia, which is the second largest producer of coffee in the world. There are over 60,000,000 coffee trees in Antioquia, and the value of the 1926 production of coffee in the Department is estimated at about $18,000,000.

There are two railways in the Department, the more important being the Antioquia Railway (Ferrocarril de Antioquia), which is owned by the Department. This railway is operated in two divisions between Puerto Berrio on the Magdalena River and Medellin, the capital, a distance of 120 miles. All imports and exports to Medellin and the interior of the Department pass over this railway, which has shown an operating profit in every year since 1910. An extension of approximately 38 miles running southward from Medellin and through the coffee-producing zone is now under construction.

SECURITY: The 7% Twenty-Year External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds are the direct obligation of the Department of Antioquia and are to be specifically secured (upon the retirement of Fr. 928,500 bonds and $3,000,000 Internal Bonds which are to be called for payment), by

(1) a first charge and lien on 75% of the revenues of the Department derived from the tobacco tax, and

(2) a first lien on the properties and earnings of the Antioquia Railway, including all extensions, additions and improvements constructed or acquired with the proceeds of these Bonds.

The Department covenants that it will not issue any of the remaining $8,000,000 authorized Bonds unless the proceeds of the assigned revenues for the preceding fiscal year or the annual average of the two preceding fiscal years shall be at least equal to twice the annual interest and sinking fund requirements on the Bonds outstanding, including those then to be issued.

REVENUES: For the past three years the proceeds (in Colombian Dollars) of the revenues assigned for the security of these Bonds have been as follows:

Year ended December 31	Net Earnings of Railway	Year ended June 30	75% of Revenues from Tobacco Tax	Total
1923	$1,089,849	1924	$851,056	$1,940,905
1924	1,122,780	1925	1,264,663	2,387,443
1925	1,279,431	1926	1,406,571	2,686,002
Annual Average	1,164,020		1,174,096	2,338,116

The average annual proceeds for the three fiscal years shown above from the revenues assigned for the security of these Bonds, converted at par of exchange, were equal to 2.70 times the annual interest requirements on the External Gold Bonds to be presently outstanding, including this issue, and in none of the three years were such proceeds less than 2.25 times said annual interest requirements. For the last fiscal year the proceeds from such revenues as shown above were equal to 3.10 times such annual interest charges and 2.25 times annual interest and sinking fund requirements on the External Gold Bonds to be presently outstanding. It should be noted that the net earnings from the railway for the period shown above do not reflect any benefit from the extension of 38 miles now under construction.

PURPOSE: The proceeds of the present issue will be used to provide part of the funds required for the redemption of $3,000,000 (Colombian Pesos) Internal Bonds.

FINANCES: The total debt of the Department of Antioquia as of September 30, 1926, exclusive of Bonds to be redeemed as stated above, amounted to $11,321,480. Including the present loan, the total debt of the Department amounts to $14,321,480, or about $18 (U. S.) per capita. The ordinary revenues of the Department, exclusive of income from and expenditures on the Antioquia Railway, for each of the three fiscal years ended June 30, 1925, exceeded ordinary expenditures.

We offer the above Bonds "when, as and if" issued and received by us and subject to approval of our Counsel, Messrs. Hornblower, Miller & Garrison. Interim Receipts or Temporary Bonds may be delivered in the first instance.

Price 93 and accrued interest

This issue of Series "A" Bonds is to be retired at par by semi-annual calls for Sinking Fund, the first call to be made July 1, 1927. At the offering price of 93, the following table shows the approximate yield to certain of the various redemption dates:

Date Called	*Yield*	*Date Called*	*Yield*	*Date Called*	*Yield*
July 1, 1927	18.42%	July 1, 1930	9.30%	July 1, 1940	7.84%
July 1, 1928	11.71%	July 1, 1935	8.14%	July 1, 1945	7.71%

Blair & Co., Inc. **E. H. Rollins & Sons**

The statements presented above, while not guaranteed, are based on information obtained partly by cable from official and other sources. All statistics relating to money, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in terms of the Colombian Dollar or Peso, which at par of Exchange is equal to 97.33 cents U. S. Gold.

All of the above bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW OFFERING

$6,250,000

Kentucky Utilities Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due February 1, 1961

Price 97 and Interest, Yielding About 5.20%

Dated February 1, 1926. Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in Chicago and New York without deduction for normal Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

For detailed information regarding the Company and these bonds, attention is directed to a letter of Mr. Harry Reid, President of the Company, from which the following is summarized:

Territory: The Kentucky Utilities Company serves 119 communities with one or more classes of public utility service, 118 of which are supplied with electric light and power, 17 with ice, 10 with water, 4 with gas and one with street railway service. The combined population of the communities thus served is estimated to be 224,000. The Company controls the Kentucky Hydro Electric Company, which company owns and operates a 22,500 K.W. hydro-electric generating station on the Dix River near Lexington. The Company also controls the Old Dominion Power Company, serving 17 communities in southwestern Virginia.

The transmission lines traverse a large agricultural territory, including 14 counties in the highly fertile "Blue Grass" region of central Kentucky. These Companies also operate extensively in the heart of the rich coal mining districts of southeastern and western Kentucky. The diversity of the sources of revenue causes the Company's earnings to be remarkably uniform throughout the year.

Security: The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in the opinion of counsel, are secured by a direct first mortgage upon all of the fixed properties, rights and franchises now owned by the Company, and no additional Bonds may be issued on account of the acquisition of additional property unless the Mortgage shall be a first lien thereon.

Earnings: Gross earnings and net earnings before depreciation for the year ended August 31, 1926, were $5,321,700 and $2,086,-307, respectively. Net earnings including earnings available from controlled companies were $2,333,243. Annual interest charges on the First Mortgage Bonds to be presently outstanding require $936,586.

Management: The operations of the Company are controlled by the Middle West Utilities Company. The management is in the hands of experienced public utility men whose ability as economical and efficient operators has been thoroughly demonstrated.

A detailed descriptive circular will be sent upon request

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

These bonds are offered for delivery if, as and when accepted by us, and subject to approval of counsel. Definitive bonds or interim receipts of Halsey, Stuart & Co., later exchangeable for definitive bonds, will be ready for delivery on or about November 1, 1926. All statements herein are official or based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them in the purchase of this security.

Chicago, October 11, 1926.

Statement of Condition

The UNION TRUST Co.

CLEVELAND

At the Close of Business on October 4th, 1926

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$52,958,760.99
United States Bonds and Certificates	18,961,485.57
Other Bonds and Securities	30,935,359.35
Loans and Discounts	219,039,495.52
Secured Advances to Trust Estates	92,481.24
Overdrafts	46,449.05
Real Estate and Buildings	16,362,988.35
Accrued Interest, Accounts Receivable, Etc.	1,723,565.13
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	10,617,021.78
Total	**$350,737,606.98**

LIABILITIES

Deposits of Individuals, Corporations, Banks, Etc	$289,143,755.89
United States Government Deposits	2,122,206.94
Accrued Interest Payable on Deposits	1,352,436.83
Total Deposit Liability	**$292,618,399.66**
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	8,450,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances under Letters of Credit	9,754,156.94
Liability as Endorser	
Acceptances of this Bank Sold	300,000.00
Acceptances of Other Banks Sold	547,696.66
Other Bills Sold	24,954.18
Reserve for Taxes, Unearned Income, Etc.	1,996,719.10
Capital—Paid Up	22,850,000.00
Surplus and Current Earnings	14,195,680.44
Total	**$350,737,606.98**

The UNION TRUST Co.

CLEVELAND

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ON OUR RECORD

The Chemical Bank invites you to do business with its officers as well as its tellers

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AS WELL AS TO HANDLE FUNDS

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NATIONAL
BANK
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B'WAY at CHAMBERS, FACING CITY HALL
FIFTH AVENUE at TWENTY-NINTH STREET
MADISON AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH STREET

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Railway & Industrial Compendium | Public Utility Compendium | Bank and Quotation Section
State & Municipal Compendium | Railway Earnings Section | Bankers' Convention Section

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The Chronicle

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Our A. B. A. Number.

We send to our subscribers to-day along with the "Chronicle" itself our "American Bankers' Convention" Supplement.

This is an exceedingly valuable publication, inasmuch as it gives the papers and addresses read before the Annual Convention at Los Angeles, Calif., from Oct. 4 to Oct. 7, inclusive, of the American Bankers Association and its Sections and Divisions, at which were discussed banking, financial, industrial and economic questions touching intimately the interests and the welfare of the entire community.

We would particularly direct attention to the discussions regarding Branch Banking and the McFadden bill which occupied a whole night's session of the General Convention and a full day's session of the National Bank Division and the State Bank Division. All these are reported in full.

The Financial Situation.

The past two weeks two great financial organizations have been holding annual conventions and making history. The American Bankers Association had its annual gathering last week at Los Angeles, and we report the proceedings nearly in full in a special Bankers' Convention supplement, which accompanies to-day's issue of our paper. At that convention the subject of branch banking occupied attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. The National Bank Division dealt with it at length, so did the State Bank Division, and finally, the general convention itself. The debate and discussions, as reported in full by us in the special supplement referred to, will be found interesting and illuminating, even though the result of the vote on the question was, as we pointed out last week, unsatisfactory and inconclusive because of the smallness of the vote cast.

The present week the Investment Bankers have been attending their convention at Quebec, Canada. This is a body hardly less influential than the American Bankers Association and each year growing in size and importance. One point of distinction between the two bodies should perhaps be noted. The Investment Bankers seem to be animated by greater zeal and enthusiasm, and evidence more delight in attending their yearly gatherings—perhaps because they are a younger body and enter into the work with increased zest and pleasure. And they do work, too—not merely play or celebrate. They always have a meritorious program, covering a great variety of topics, of no little consequence, not only to the Investment Bankers themselves but to the whole community. We shall furnish a full report of their deliberations and proceedings in next Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle."

The reaction in the stock market, which may be said to have begun in the late trading on Saturday, Oct. 2, continued steadily through Monday of this week, and in fact over the holiday into Wednesday, when a recovery set in. This ran through Thursday, but was followed by renewed liquidation on Friday with greater declines than on any previous day of the movement. The decline has now run with some interruptions over eleven trading sessions. The Dow-Jones industrial average dropped from 159.64 at the close on Saturday, Oct. 2, to 149.35 at the close on Monday, Oct. 11, and the railroad average from 121.53 to 114.95 on the respective dates, a decline of something more than 10 points in the case of the industrials and something less than 7 in the case of the railroads. At the close last night the industrial average was something more than a point lower than on Monday, and the railroad average nearly a point higher.

During this period the volume of trading reached the greatest point on Wednesday, Oct. 6, when 2,565,243 shares were traded in. The decline on this day of the industrial average was less than one point, considerably less than on a number of the other days, when the volume of trading was less. On Wednesday, Oct. 13, when the Dow-Jones industrial average rose from 149.35 to 150.78, and the railroad

from 114.95 to 115.95, there were only 1,330,160 shares traded in, and on Thursday, when recoveries went to still further lengths, particularly in connection with a few leading stocks, conspicuously Nickel Plate and Chesapeake & Ohio, the volume of trading rose to 1,645,829 shares. Yesterday, the day of heaviest decline, the volume was 2,328,900. During the liquidation there were a number of notable declines; General Motors more than 25 points, du Pont nearly 40, and United States Steel about 15. Among the railroads, Alantic Coast Line has declined over 25 points since Oct. 2.

It is quite clear that general money conditions have not been at the bottom of the liquidation, as during the days of decline the call money rate in New York did not rise higher than 5½%. On Wednesday, Oct. 6, when the volume of trading was at its highest, call money was marked down to 4%, rising again to 5½% on Wednesday, Oct. 13. Furthermore, brokers' loans for the week ended Oct. 6, as announced on Monday, showed a decline of $3,964,000. Car loadings continued to indicate a high degree of business activity, those for the week ended Oct. 2 having been 1,185,524, or only 1,487 cars below the highest on record. The loadings showed a gain of 2,584 over the previous week, 72,241 over the corresponding week in 1925 and 107,776 over the corresponding week in 1924. They, therefore, give impressive evidence that business is continuing as usual. The Irving Fisher index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Oct. 8 stood at 147.4, a decline during the week from 148.3, the figures for Oct. 8 corresponding almost exactly with the August average, which was 147.6.

There can be little question but that the recent break in the price of raw cotton has been a material factor in the break in the stock market. On the other hand, the market seems again to be in the process of correcting its own technical position rather than reflecting any material changes or material prospective changes in the general business situation. If cotton remains at the present level, the purchasing power of a considerable section of the South will have been seriously reduced, but the cotton situation appears very much brighter than it did a week ago. The price has not indulged in a violent speculative recovery, but it has been creeping upward. The appointment of an exceedingly able commission by the President has been well received and has tended to restore the morale of the South. Developments in cotton have been adverse market factors, but from this point on they may easily prove to be quite the contrary. However this may be, it would be unsafe to conclude at present that the purchasing power of the South has been permanently crippled or that the developments in cotton are the first in a series which will constitute a decline in general business. There have been many expressions in respect to the present position of the stock market—the majority of them bearish. On the other hand, the Harvard Economic Committee expresses the opinion that the present slump is another intermediate movement in the market, probably not indicative of a change in the general business situation.

The present period of business prosperity in the United States, which apparently has reached maximum proportions so far as the past is concerned, has already extended far beyond the imagination of most men. This cycle of prosperity began in the latter part of 1921, so that now for about five years the general situation in this country has been becoming better and better. Past experience has developed the theory that prosperity and depression follow one another in comparatively short cycles. So universally has this idea been held in the United States that in the spring of each year beginning in 1923, there has been a receding of business and a more or less drastic reaction in the stock market in anticipation of the ending of a period of prosperity and the probable beginning of a period of depression; 1925 had this experience, although less violently than in the years immediately preceding.

Again this year it was recognized during the late spring and summer that there were no fundamental reasons why business should decline, and the onsweep of prosperity has been renewed with vigor. It would, of course, be folly to conclude that we are now living under new conditions, and that prosperity from this time on will be continued. Prosperity will continue only while conditions are essentially sound. If production and consumption get out of balance, if inventories become cumbersome, if prices of commodities or securities become inflated or higher than values, if indebtedness reaches a volume greater than justified by volume of business and value of properties, prosperity will soon be terminated, just as surely as though some great calamity should occur or business should be disturbed by fear of unfair or unwise political interference with the free development of business. As a matter of fact, however, the fundamentals underlying the business situation still seem sound, at least in most respects. Particularly noticeable in this respect is the continuing balance of production of raw materials entering into manufacture and the production of finished manufactures so that there is no piling up of raw materials on the one hand or necessity for the piling up of finished goods on the other. Another necessary element in this situation is the smoothly operating transportation system. The volume of traffic was never greater than at present, and yet there is no congestion, and movements of goods were never more rapid nor more dependable. The railroads play an important part in connection with the present phase of prosperity, partly because of their huge purchases and payments of wages, partly because of the increase in value of their securities, but mostly because they are providing the means by which business can function smoothly and rapidly. The country is learning the great lesson that the dollar and cent cost of transportation is not as important as the obtaining of efficient transportation.

Commodity prices, too, are not unduly high. In the past many periods of prosperity have been accompanied by and brought to an end by commodity prices rising to unnatural levels. Quite the contrary has been true during the past five years during which the persistent tendency has been one of decline, and this has been distinctly true during the last six months. These are the principal factors. At the same time, however, the foreign situation is also getting steadily better.

In a general way crop conditions during the month of September improved somewhat. The regular monthly report of the Department of Agriculture was issued on Monday of this week. It relates to

progress of the cereal crops in the United States during the month recently closed. Corn lost nearly 18,000,000 bushels during September in prospective yield, but a slight improvement appears in spring wheat; also in oats. White potatoes declined a little, but the estimate of production continue considerably in excess of last year. Frosts in the Northwest and excessive rains in the Central States contributed largely to such losses as appear, particularly as to corn.

The condition of corn on Oct. 1 of this year was below the condition shown a year ago and considerably under the Oct. 1 condition of 1923, as well as for each year back to Oct. 1 1918. The figures for Oct. 1 this year are 72.4% of normal, in comparison with 73.8% of normal a month previously and 76.2% of normal on Oct. 1 1925. For the five years 1919 to 1923, inclusive, the Oct. 1 condition was considerably higher than 80%, with the exception of one year, when it was only slightly below 80%. The acreage this year was less than for any year back to 1909, with the single exception of 1919, and as to most of these years the decline for 1926 is quite large. The latest estimate of production of corn this year is 2,679,988,000 bushels, which compares with 2,697,872,000 bushels a month earlier and 2,905,053,000 bushels the final estimate of yield for 1925. In the past ten years, or since 1916, there have been only two years, 1924 and 1918, when the corn crop has been smaller than is now indicated for 1926, and in six of these years the production was very close to or in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels. Compared with 1925, when the crop was 2,905,053,000 bushels, as noted above, this year's decline is heavy in most of the leading corn States, among them Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio. Losses also appear for Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. On the other hand, there are gains in South Dakota, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The improvement in spring wheat resulted in a further addition to the crop during September of 1,227,000 bushels. This makes the estimate of production this year for spring wheat 213,336,000 bushels and a total yield of all wheat 838,818,000 bushels for 1926, in contrast with 666,485,000 bushels, the final estimate for last year and 872,673,000 bushels the production in 1924. There have been six wheat crops larger than that of the current year back to 1914; prior to that year no wheat crop, closely approaching this year's yield, is recorded. Minnesota reports a small loss in yield for spring wheat this year as compared with 1925, and declines also appear for Idaho and Washington, but the heavy losses are in North Dakota, from 112,378,000 bushels last year, to only 84,062,000 bushels this year; in South Dakota from 30,940,000 bushels last year to 11,794,000 bushels this year, and Oregon from 11,200,000 bushels to 1,986,000 for 1926. Montana is the only important spring wheat State in which a larger production appears this year than for 1925. Oats show a small gain over the September estimate, the production this year now being placed at 1,282,414,000 bushels. Last year the yield was very heavy, 1,511,888,000 bushels.

The white potato crop for this year, according to the Oct. 1 condition report, is estimated at 350,821,000 bushels, only slightly less than the Sept. 1 forecast, and comparing with 325,902,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes will yield this year 78,957,000 bushels, against the final estimate for 1925 of 62,494,000 bushels. The prospects as to tobacco were reduced during September, production now being placed at 1,293,918,000 pounds, which is nearly 80,500,000 pounds less than last year. There are small declines this year in barley and beans, while rice and apples promise better crops than in 1925. The damage to the citrus fruit crops of Florida by the hurricane last month, the report says, was considerable, production of grape fruit this year will show a decline of nearly 20% compared with 1925, while the loss in production of oranges is put at about 6% in comparison with last year.

The September statement of the foreign trade of the United States issued yesterday by the Department of Commerce at Washington makes a satisfactory showing. Merchandise exports last month were valued at $450,000,000 and imports $345,000,000. This is a substantial increase over the August returns in both instances as is customary at this period. Exports exceed those of a year ago by nearly $30,000,000 and are larger than for any preceding September since 1920. They compare with $420,368,140 for September last year and with $427,459,531 two years ago. Exports of cotton in September are as usual very much larger than for August. As to quantity, they exceed the cotton exports for September 1925 and 1924. The increase over a year ago in cotton exports is 5.6% and over two years ago 7.9%. As to value, however, there is a considerable decrease this year compared with both preceding years, owing to the marked decline in the range of cotton prices.

Official figures prepared by the Department of Commerce giving the value of cotton exports last month show a decline in comparison with September of both preceding years amounting to somewhat over $20,000,000. Cotton exports in September last year and in 1924 were valued at approximately $97,500,000 for both years. The average export price of cotton for September last year was 25 cents per pound and for the same month in 1924 it was 25.2 cents. The average for September this year will undoubtedly be under 18 cents.

Total merchandise exports last month were $30,000,000 larger than in September 1925, and allowing for the loss in cotton exports this year, the movement in other lines of merchandise was very much heavier the present year in September than it was a year ago. This will apply to wheat and wheat flour, of which the exports a year ago were very much reduced.

Merchandise imports last month of $345,000,000 show a decline of $4,950,000 as compared with September 1925, but with this exception, the value of merchandise imports last month exceeded by a considerable amount imports during September for a number of years back. There was last month a balance of $105,000,000 on the export side of the merchandise account in comparison with an export balance of $50,000,000 for August. Returns for earlier months, however, were adverse and there is now an export trade balance of approximately only $88,300,000 on the merchandise movement for the nine months of the current calendar year. In 1925 the export trade balance for the nine months was $423,727,000. Merchandise exports for the nine months of the current fiscal year are valued at $3,411,200,

000, while imports amounted to $3,322,900,000. For the corresponding period of 1925 exports were valued at $3,503,171,000 and imports $3,079,444,000. This shows a decrease this year to date in exports of $91,900,000, while imports are larger by $243,453,000.

Exports of gold last month amounted to $23,080,553, while imports were $15,932,988, the former being somewhat less than for August, while the latter was larger, but both were considerably in excess of last year. Silver exports for September were $7,237,633 and imports $7,203,633.

Premier Poincare of France and his associates have taken further steps to secure approval by the French Parliament of the war debt agreement made with the United States. The Paris representative of the New York "Times" said on Oct. 8 that "a cabled report from Washington that Secretary Mellon is disposed to accept Premier Poincare's scheme to seek ratification of the Washington debt accord without other reservations than the attachment of a preamble, setting forth the French case but in no way binding on the other contracting party has made it certain that this method will be adopted." He added that "the preamble will be drafted in such a way as to give a kind of sentimental satisfaction to the Nationalist Right and the whole anti-settlement feeling in the country, but it will not in any way affect the fact that the settlement, so far as France is concerned, will be definitely and finally ratified. Even the most stalwart opponents of ratification in the Cabinet, such as Louis Marin and Andre Tardieu, are now convinced that no other course is possible, for the time is quickly approaching when France will need for her business concerns, if not for Government necessities, further foreign credits."

If correctly quoted, M. Poincare is so determined to get the debt agreement through Parliament that he has decided to disregard the attitude, even of President Coolidge toward the offering of German railway bonds in the United States. According to a special Paris dispatch to the New York "Times" on Oct. 10, "M. Poincare's intention to notify the Washington Government formally of his desire to market in the United States and elsewhere several billion gold marks of German railway bonds appears here as a clever political move to help the Premier in his strenuous fight to obtain approval by the French Parliament of the Washington debt agreement. There is not much doubt here that M. Poincare knows pretty well in advance what Washington will say, namely, that such an operation would be the concern of American bankers rather than of the American Government and that the attitude of the Washington Administration would be not to encourage the bankers until the Berenger treaty was voted in Paris. It may be asked how such a reply would help M. Poincare. The answer is that he faces an apparent majority in the French Chamber against ratification pure and simple of the Washington debt agreement. It is to meet that opposition that he proposed to include in a preamble certain considerations to the effect that France will pay only up to the limit of her capacity and only in so far as she may transfer francs into dollars without damaging French exchange."

While opinion differed, the Paris representative of the New York "Herald Tribune" claimed in a dispatch on Oct. 12 that Premier Poincare believed that the speech of Garrard B. Winston, Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury, before the Bankers Club of Kansas City, would prove helpful in securing ratification by the French Chamber of Deputies of the war debt agreement with the American Government. The correspondent said that "the clear and logical exposition of the American Government's financial attitude toward the European nations struggling to stabilize their currency contained in Garrard B. Winston's speech to the Kansas City Bankers Club evoked a prompt and enthusiastic echo in French official circles to-day. The Under-Secretary of the Treasury's remarks are believed here to reflect the views of the United States Government, and have served to assist Premier Poincare of France, as no other event might have done, in strengthening him in his fight for ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement soon after Parliament reconvenes." Continuing, the correspondent said: "Armed with the clear statement of Mr. Winston that the United States is ready to give all aid and assistance in the stabilization of the franc, M. Poincare has precious ammunition in hand by which he will be able to force the Chamber of Deputies to accept the debt agreement, despite opposition which has developed from all sides, as well as from France's war veterans. The main point of the Premier's new argument will be Mr. Winston's declaration that Great Britain negotiated a $300,000,000 credit for stabilization of the pound sterling, none of which that country required for actual operations, despite the exigencies of the costly coal strike. The basic objection to ratification here has been the idea of assuming the national burden of new loans to stabilize the franc. M. Poincare now will be able to use with telling effect this official American view that credits extended to France by the Federal Reserve Bank and other banking institutions—as was the case with Great Britain—will not necessarily burden the French taxpayer."

Premier Poincare's position politically evidently was strengthened by the restoration of the fund advanced by J. P. Morgan & Co. to stabilize the franc. According to a special Paris dispatch to the New York "Times" on Oct. 14, "only fifteen days after Premier Poincare's Finance Commission showing how he brought France from the verge of bankruptcy to a comparative sound Treasury position, the Financial Minister has issued a communique announcing that the so-called Morgan fund, comprising the proceeds of the last French $100,000,000 loan in the United States has been reconstructed." The Paris representative of the New York "Herald Tribune" said that, "while the exact amount thrown into the maw of international exchange to keep the national currency from sliding into oblivion hitherto was not known, information now available would indicate that the French financial authorities shoveled some $50,000,000 of the Morgan funds into what has now proved to be a winning fight. Due to the stern measures taken in the last two months by the Poincare Finance Ministry, some of which were recommended by the commission of experts appointed originally by the Briand Government, France has been able to repay the $50,000,000 into the fund which to-day is being used to maneuver the inter-

national exchanges and is keeping the franc stabilized around thirty to the dollar and between 160 and 170 to the pound sterling."

Two prominent political leaders in Europe have resigned from the leadership of their respective political parties. Announcement was made in a special London cable dispatch to the New York "Times" under date of Oct. 14 that "Lord Oxford and Asquith, better known in America and everywhere outside England by the simple title of Mr. Asquith, as he was known during his long career culminating in his Premiership of Great Britain at the outbreak of the World War, resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party to-day, thus providing a first-class sensation in British political circles." The correspondent added that "his resignation is directly due to differences with former Premier David Lloyd George. These came to a head during the great general strike last spring, when Lord Oxford opposed the strike with the utmost vigor as menacing the destruction of Parliamentary Government, whereas Lloyd George failed to identify himself with this view. Ever since then the dissension within the Liberal ranks has been acute, until it has finally culminated in to-day's drastic step by the aged veteran." The London representative of the New York "Herald Tribune" cabled that, "with a bitter parting shot at David Lloyd George, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith to-night resigned his leadership of the English Liberal Party after nearly a half century in public life, during which he was Prime Mniister for a longer consecutive term than any of his predecessors for 100 years. Lord Oxford has been at the helm of the Liberal Party since 1908, and his unexpected retirement has thrown the party into the utmost confusion."

From Paris, also on the evening of Oct. 14, came the announcement that Edouard Herriot had resigned as leader of the Left Bloc. The New York "Herald Tribune" Paris correspondent said that "M. Herriot delivered a long speech in which he defended his action in joining the present Poincare Ministry when his own efforts to pull France out of the Parliamentary morass had resulted in failure. The former Premier's defense was that he had placed his country before party considerations. M. Herriot backed this defense with refusal to be known in the future as the Radical-Socialist leader, indicating at the same time that he intended to remain in the Cabinet and adhere to its policies, one of which is ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement on whatever basis will meet national opinion."

Not only have these two prominent statesmen resigned the leadership of their parties, but three European Cabinets have fallen within nine days. In a United Press dispatch from Budapest last evening it was stated that "the Cabinet of Premier Bethlen has resigned and is thus the third in Central Europe to fall within the last four days. The Czechoslovakian Cabinet resigned on Tuesday and the Jugoslavian Cabinet quit office yesterday. Bethlen's Cabinet resigned yesterday following a Cabinet council which decided that the time was opportune for the Government group to receive a new mandate as a mark of confidence."

Benito Mussolini, Premier and Dictator of Italy, has made another important and significant addition to his political power, as well as to titles. On Oct. 10 Ernest Marshall, an editorial correspondent in London of the New York "Times," cabled from Rome that "Premier Mussolini presided as head of the Government over the Grand Council of the National Fascist Party, which began at 10 o'clock on Friday night and lasted till 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was 7 o'clock when he got to bed. Promptly at 10.30 he was in his office at the Palazzo Chigi, ready for another day's work, which lasted till the small hours of Sunday." The Rome representative of the New York "Herald Tribune" said in a dispatch the same evening that "the autumn session of the Grand Council of the Fascist Party ended at 5 o'clock this morning. Two things of tremendous importance to Italy were accomplished: First, it approved Premier Mussolini's assumption of the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist National Militia, with the rank of Generalissimo, succeeding Prince Gonzaza, who resigned with a gesture of devotion to 'Fascist discipline.' Second, the Grand Council decided to abolish elections within the party itself—elections for political offices having been virtually abolished many months ago." It was explained that "the Grand Council is composed of members of the Cabinet, the Secretary-General of the party and the provincial party leaders from all parts of the country. It is now the nearest thing to an effective Parliament in Italy, for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are in effect merely bodies which approve policies previously threshed out in the party council—all, of course, with the personal approval of Mussolini." Commenting upon the change the New York "Herald Tribune" correspondent said: "Mussolini's assuming the direction of the militia means that he has now complete control over all of the weapons of national defense, for some time ago he took over the portfolios of War, Navy and Aeronautics. The decision to abolish the electoral system within the party means that all secretaries and other responsible officials of the local Fascist organization, instead of being elected by their own membership, will be appointed by the provincial secretaries, who are appointed by the Secretary-General of the party, who, in turn, is appointed by Mussolini—in a kind of 'house-that-Jack built' progression." The new commander of the Italian army made his position clear in a message to King Victor Emmanuel. The Associated Press representative in Rome cabled that "Premier Mussolini, who assumed command of the Fascist militia to-day, addressed a message to King Victor Emmanuel assuring him of his personal devotion and that of the army. The message read: 'Assuming to-day the active command of the national militia, my devoted and obedient thoughts address themselves to your Majesty, the supreme chief of all the armed forces of the nation. The Black Shirts of all Italy, encased as in iron in their 150 legions, renew in the hands of your Majesty with the same faith, their oath of service, and I beg leave to extend to your Majesty my own and their respectful homage.'"

Following these announcements, it is interesting to note a special London dispatch to the New York "Times" on Oct. 9. It is stated that "Premier Mussolini, according to a two-column front page story in the 'Daily Express,' is making definite plans for a war with Turkey. His objective, the article says, is to obtain the sphere of influence on the Aegean

coast of Turkey which was promised to Italy in 1915 by the secret Treaty of London, of which the signatories were Russia, France, Britain and Italy. Immense international efforts, the 'Express' says, are being made to persuade Mussolini to desist from his course, and in some quarters it is urged that the United States should be invited to use its influence to prevent hostilities."

In recent months Mussolini's health has been represented in most Rome dispatches as greatly improved. For two years or thereabouts it was often claimed that he was suffering from an incurable intestinal ailment. The special representative of the New York "Times," to whom reference was made in an earlier paragraph, evidently gained the impression that the head of the Italian Government is in excellent health. He cabled on Oct. 10 that "his practice is to devote the forenoons of Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays to the reception of visitors. Saturday is jocosely called one of the 'off days' of this marvelous worker. After not more than three hours' sleep, following one of his really busy days, Premier Mussolini showed no trace of fatigue. He might have bathed in the Fountain of Youth, so smooth and clear was his skin, so bright his eyes, so alert his movements. Albeit a young man in the early forties, there is something phenomenal in his powers of endurance and recuperation."

Entirely contrary to these statements relative to Mussolini's health, reports were received in London from Geneva on Oct. 13 that his health was in a precarious condition and that Dr. Souerbach, a famous cancer specialist of Munich, had been summoned to Rome by telegraph, "in view of an operation on Mussolini." The very next day "Stefani, semi-official news agency, announced that it was authorized to 'deny absolutely the news reported in several foreign newspapers that a German professor is coming to Rome to operate on Premier Mussolini.'" It was added in an Associated Press dispatch from Rome that evening that "the report discounted by Stefani to-day is the sixth within a week to meet with denial from the Fascist authorities, who ironically remark that the nefarious plotters 'rested on Sunday.'" Later the same evening all the recent rumors relative to Mussolini's health were denied also by the Foreign Ministry. The Rome correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled that "the Government appears to be gravely annoyed by the whole series of false reports which have made their appearance in the international press within the last few days. They are considered in official circles as part of a preconcerted plan to hinder revaluation of the lire by spreading distrust as to conditions in Italy."

Judging from cable advices from Rome, Premier Mussolini and his associates fully intend to keep Fascism prominently before the Italian people. The Associated Press representative said in a cable message on Oct. 9 that "the Grand Council of the Fascist Party has prepared elaborate plans to make Oct. 28, the anniversary of the march on Rome, an imposing spectacle of the strength of Fascism and a tribute to the leadership of Premier Mussolini. The day has been declared a national holiday and all the military and civil forces of Fascismo will be mobilized. These will include thirteen Fascist unions, numbering 20,000,000 citizens. All the forces of Central Italy will meet in Rome, where they will be reviewed by the Premier, who will deliver a speech from the Coliseum. An altar also will be dedicated at the capital to Fascisti who have fallen in struggles against 'subversive elements.'"

It will be recalled that for some months the Italian people, under the leadership of the Government, have been making a special effort to avoid the necessity of importing wheat. Apparently the campaign has met with greater success even than had been expected. On Oct. 10 the Rome correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled that "Premier Mussolini to-day celebrated the victory of the Italian agriculturists in the first skirmish of 'The Battle of Wheat,' which he has personally captained during the last year with the intent of rendering Italy independent of cereal importations from abroad. The success which has crowned the first year's efforts netted Italy a wheat crop of 60,000,000 quintals (quintal 220.46 pounds), leaving only about 15,000,000 quintals to be imported. This season's crop compares favorably, despite adverse weather conditions, with the average crop, which is in the neighborhood of 45,000,000 quintals, and approaches last year's, which was the biggest yet recorded in Italian history and reached 60,000,000 quintals."

Continuing the account, the "Times" correspondent said: "Mussolini in a solemn ceremony at the Constanzi Opera House personally handed prizes in money to 36 agriculturalists whose yield of wheat per unit area showed the greatest percentage of excess over the average yields of the surrounding districts. The first prize was won by Giuseppe Santagati of Catania, Sicily, who obtained a crop of 39 quintals per hectare (hectare—2.47 acres), the average of the surrounding region being only 10 quintals. The second and third prizes were won by farmers who obtained a crop of 27 quintals per hectare in regions where the average crop was only eight quintals. The best crop recorded was one of 46 quintals per hectare, but this was grown in a region where the average yield was 24 quintals and therefore obtained only the 24th prize."

Commenting still further upon the matter, the correspondent said: "The importance of these results may be gauged by the fact that the average yield per hectare throughout Italy this year was only 12 quintals and in average years runs considerably below that. Obviously they suggest that there is still ample room for improvement. Italy consumes about 75,000,000 quintals of wheat a year. Without increasing the total area sown with wheat, which now averages about 5,000,000 hectares, it would therefore be necessary for each hectare to produce about 15 quintals for Italy to be self-supporting. The promoters of 'The Battle of Wheat' firmly believe that this result may be obtained in after years through intensive propaganda of scientific farming methods. Speaking after the ceremony to-day, Mussolini pointed out the importance of 'The Battle of Wheat,' saying that half of Italy's total trade deficit is represented by importations of cereals. 'Of our eight billions trade deficit, four billions are due to importation of wheat. 'The Battle of Wheat,' therefore, is a fundamental necessity of the economic life of the nation. We will therefore continue to fight quietly and methodically, as is the custom of the new Fascist Italy, which does not love a brilliant

flood of genius unbacked by the will to conquer, but which is directed to long, steady tenacity—a tenacity which is not dampened by lack of success and is not intoxicated by victory, but continues steadfastly until the final objects are achieved.'"

There was apprehension for a time in German Government circles, according to Berlin cable advices, that the German Cabinet would resign. The trouble arose over General von Seeckt, Chief of the General Staff of the army, having "permitted the former Crown Prince's eldest son, Wilhelm, to participate in the German army maneuvers without having informed Dr. Gessler, the Minister of Defense." The Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune" cabled on Oct. 8 that "Chancellor Marx, just back from his vacation, saw President von Hindenburg this morning and made the seriousness of the constitutional issue at stake perfectly clear to the politically ill-informed chief executive.. Chancellor Marx said that the entire Cabinet stood back of Reichswehr Minister Gessler's demand that General von Seeckt must go." The correspondent added that "Chancellor Marx made it clear that if General von Seeckt remained on the General Staff the German Cabinet would have to resign. Even after the Marx interview, President von Hindenburg still clung to the hope that some way out of the impasse might be found whereby he could retain the services of the man who has put the small German army into such splendid shape. The President thereupon again summoned Dr. Gessler, but the Reichswehr Minister stood firm in his decision that under the circumstances either he or von Seeckt must resign. Only then did Hindenburg accept the Chief of Staff's resignation. Von Hindenburg personally received von Seecks and warmly thanked him for his services to Germany. This tribute also was paid by the Republican newspapers which had demanded the removal of the leader of the army. They admitted that von Seeckt undoubtedly was the victim of the intrigue of the Hohenzollerns and that he was guiltless of any intent of treason against the republic." According to the Associated Press representative in Berlin, "the friends of General von Seeckt say it was his desire to meet with the wishes of Prince Wilhelm's mother, Crown Princess Cecelie, that prompted him to permit Prince Wilhelm to take part in the maneuvers."

Apparently President von Hindenburg, as a result of this incident, decided upon a new policy with regard to the handling of the army. At any rate, in a special wireless message from Berlin to the New York "Times" the very next day (Oct. 9), after accepting General von Seeckt's resignation, it was stated that "Field Marshal von Hindenburg henceforth will command the German army himself, as he has a right to do under the republican Constitution. That became evident to-day when the President named Lieutenant-General Wilhelm Heye, Commander of the First Reichswehr Division, to the post left vacant through the resignation of General von Seeckt following the agitation caused by the participation of the ex-Crown Prince's eldest son in the German military maneuvers." It was explained that "General Heye will bear the title invented for his predecessor, 'Chief of the Army Command.' Since, however, his new job does not call for promotion, he will be unable as a Lieutenant-General to wield any authority over the commanders of the two German army corps, both of whom are full Generals." The situation was further outlined as follows: "The result is that the 'Chief of the Army Command' becomes a mere technical adviser to the Minister of Defense and wholly without power. That is what the Allied Powers always have wanted ever since the Versailles Conference and their efforts to relegate von Seeckt to the desired state of impotence has inspired hundreds of notes from the Conference of Ambassadors to Wilhelmstrasse. Von Seeckt, however, was a law unto himself, far too strongly intrenched to be dislodged by the Inter-Allied Control Commission. Moreover, during this year he had held the rank of Colonel-General, which made him superior to the Corps Commander. Consequently the latter two officers had to obey his orders regardless of whether they were countersigned by the Defense Minister. General Heye has no such prerogative—but President von Hindenburg has. And it is quite evident that he means to exercise it to the fullest constitutional extent. Unless he does so the German army will be commanded by a civilian in the person of the Defense Minister, for only that functionary and the President of the Republic can issue orders to the Corps Commanders. As an old soldier the Field Marshal certainly will not permit civilian dictation in purely military matters. And so for the second time in his long career von Hindenburg emerges from retirement to take supreme and active command over the armed forces of Germany."

The "Times" correspondent likewise furnished the following brief sketch of the career of General Heye: "General Heye, who is 57 years old, is the son of a Prussian officer and himself entered service as a Lieutenant in 1888. During the war he was on the Great General Staff. It was his duty at the outbreak of the German revolution to inform the Kaiser on behalf of General Groener that the orderly return of the home fighting forces could be guaranteed only by his abdication. After the armistice General Heye remained in the Reichswehr Staff until, in 1923, he was appointed to command the First Division at Koenigsburg. Like most German officers, he leans personally to the old regime, but always has shown fidelity to the Republic."

It would seem from London cable advices that the British coal miners have little chance of winning because of the inability of other labor unions to continue to help them financially and otherwise. For instance, it was stated in a special London dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" on Oct. 11 that, "amid wild scenes started by the protesting minority a new rebuff for the Reds was administered at the opening of the Labor Party conference at Margate to-day, when by a majority of 2,706,000 to 349,000 on a card vote the conference refused to reopen the question of affiliation of Communists with the party. Nearly 20 Communists were sent as delegates to the parley, despite last year's decision outlawing the Reds. With these as a nucleus, the extremist delegates created an uproar at the conference, and the proceedings several times threatened to break into pandemonium. The ire of the extremists was fed not only by the majority refusal to reverse the decision barring the Reds, but also by the

attitude taken by the conference President, Robert Williams, toward the coal stoppage."

The London representative of the New York "Times" cabled the next day that "the labor delegates, continuing their annual conference at Margate to-day, were brought even more closely face to face with the realities than yesterday, when the Chairman said some plain but forcible things about Communism and the results of the general strike. To-day J. H. Thomas, ex-Minister and General Secretary of the Railway men, and Ben Tillett, spokesman for the dockers and transport workers, took the floor despite all attempts to silence them, and told why it was hopeless for the striking coal miners to expect the imposition of an embargo on foreign coal and impossible for other unions to grant them a levy." Continuing, the "Times" correspondent said: "Mr. Thomas begged the conference not to deceive the miners. At the moment, he said, there were no fewer than 45,000 railway men out of work who had been unemployed since the general strike, while a further 200,000 were working three days a week only. Could the railway men make further sacrifices? The time would come when those who had to face slurs and jeers would speak out. For the present he would keep silent in the interests of the miners. Ben Tillett said the transport workers had spent £1,000,000 on the dispute and now had 80,000 unemployed. A levy or an embargo would be impossible. As for the dockers, 60% of them were out of work. The issue was finally put beyond doubt by Ramsay MacDonald, who, amid some heckling, referred scornfully to 'gratuitous attacks' on the Parliamentary Labor Party and 'clever speeches' made by those outside it. He confessed that he was appalled by the present state of the trade union finances. The solution of the present trouble, he urged, lay in political rather than industrial action. The conference finally passed a resolution the effect of which will be to place nationalization of the coal mines in the forefront of labor's election program. Ramsay MacDonald declared that had his Government remained in office another year he would himself have introduced a bill for nationalization of the mines."

The British Labor Party, at Wednesday's session of its conference at Margate, turned from consideration of the coal miners' strike to that of agricultural problems in Great Britain. Former Premier Ramsay MacDonald advocated "land nationalization." The New York "Times" correspondent in London cabled that "the occasion for Mr. MacDonald's remarks was his motion that a report on agricultural policy which had been endorsed by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party and the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party be adopted by the Labor Party as a whole. After discussion the report was adopted. Mr. MacDonald said the Labor Party was profoundly impressed by the fact that the land was going out of cultivation and the agricultural population diminishing in numbers, vitality and virility." The former Premier was quoted in part as follows: "We wish to conserve the young population of the villages and maintain in a state of splendid efficiency the agricultural and peasant population. Wages are too low and the aggregate yield of national wealth from the land is ridiculously small in relation to its potentialities. The cause of it, roughly, is bad farming, neglect of equipment, low capital investment and lack of concentrated intelligence upon the problem of agricultural farming and production. The first proposition is that the nation must own its land and set standards for its cultivation and for life upon it. In order to get that, the report lays down quite definitely the fundamental proposition and principle of nationalization of land and that its cultivation must be subject to standards of control." It was added that "among the report's principal features are provisions for security of tenure and for complete reorganization of the Board of Agriculture. There would also be an effective Wages Board guaranteeing a living wage."

The leaders of the British coal miners' strike evidently have come to realize the advisability of proceeding with reasonable caution with respect to the adoption of radical measures to win their case. At any rate, on Oct. 8 the London correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled that "the Delegate Conference of the Miners' Federations, which yesterday decided to call out the safety men and allow the mines to be flooded as a last desperate throw in the losing game they have been playing with the coal owners, decided to-day that second thoughts were the best. They agreed not to give immediate effect to the decision to call out the safety men, but to refer the question to the districts for consideration. This will mean a week's delay before action, if any, can be taken." It was also said that "the safety men seem likely in any case to stay at work. The Executive Council of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen and Mechanics, which represents a large majority of the safety men, met here to-day and decided not to heed a command to leave their posts."

That the strike was steadily waning was indicated by the statement that "the steady drift to the mines of the coal workers generally continues and more than 200,000 men are now at work." This was followed two days later (Oct. 10) by the announcement from London that "there was a significant development in the coal strike during the week-end. The Leicestershire Miners' Council decided to call off the strike and urge the men to return to work immediately. This is the first definite breakaway of a county association from the Miners' Federation, and it is expected other county associations will follow suit. The Leicestershire decision was followed by extraordinary scenes at the collieries, where long lines of men were waiting to sign on for work under the eight-hour day terms. It was the biggest week-end rush back to work since the coal stoppage began. Meanwhile Secretary Cook of the Miners' Federation has declared emphatically against the withdrawal of the safety men and has urgently appealed to the miners to vote against it."

The British Board of Trade figures for September were unfavorable in most respects, as those of preceding months had been. They compared much better with August this year than with September of last year. Exports of British products, for instance, increased £900,000. The increase in total exports, however, were cut down to £410,000 by a decrease in re-exports of £490,000. The increase of £590,000 in

imports was another unfavorable feature. Compared with September 1925, the statement shows a decrease in exports of British goods of £10,050,000, in re-exports of £2,440,000 and an increase in imports of £3,800,000. The figures for September and the first nine months of this year compare as follows with those for the corresponding periods of last year:

	1926—*September*—1925.		1926—*Jan.* 1-*Sept.* 30—1925.	
Imports	£101,720,000	£97,925,034	£905,510,981	£965,477,025
Exports, British goods	50,680,000	60,734,868	495,944,000	579,258,406
Re-exports	8,080,000	10,525,830	92,699,000	112,850,815
Total exports	£58,760,000	£71,260,698	£588,644,000	£692,109,221
Excess of imports	£42,960,000	£26,664,336	£316,866,000	£273,367,804

No change has been noted in official bank rates at leading European centres from 7½% in Paris; 7% in Belgium, Italy and Austria; 6% in Berlin; 5½% in Denmark; 5% in London, Norway and Madrid; 4½% in Sweden, and 3½% in Holland and Switzerland. The open market discount rates in London were firm and closed higher, at 4 11-16@ 4¾% for both short bills and three months' bills, as compared with 4⅝@4 11-16% for short bills and 4 11-16@4¾% for long bills last week. Call money in London again developed strength and rose to 4⅜%, but closed unchanged at 3¾%. In Paris open market discounts continue to be quoted at 7% and in Switzerland at 2¾%, the same as heretofore.

According to the weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued on Thursday as of the close of business on Wednesday (Oct. 13), note circulation now aggregates 55,431,835,730 francs, a reduction of 562,199,000 francs from the amount outstanding the previous week. This contrasts with the note circulation of 46,913,972,435 francs for the same time last year and with 40,569,979,070 francs in 1924. A reduction was also reported in the Government's indebtedness to the Bank, namely 650,000,000 francs. Advances to the State now stand at 36,300,000,000 francs, as compared with 30,500,000,000 francs and 22,800,000,000 francs respectively in 1925 and 1924. A small gain in gold holdings (4,025 francs) brought the total of that item up to 5,548,784,900 francs. In 1925 gold holdings were 5,547,357,414 francs, and in 1924 5,544,288,535 francs. Changes in the other items of the Bank's report were: Silver holdings increased by 26,000 francs, bills discounted by 227,372,000 francs and general deposits by 62,497,000 francs. On the other hand, Treasury deposits fell off 337,000 francs and trade advances decreased 63,148,000 francs. Comparisons of the various items in this week's return with the statement of last week and with corresponding dates in both 1925 and 1924 are as follows;

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week.	*Status as of*		
Gold Holdings—	*Francs.*	*Oct.* 13 1926. *Francs.*	*Oct.* 15 1925. *Francs.*	*Oct.* 16 1924. *Francs.*
In France	Inc. 4,025	3,684,463,993	3,683,036,506	3,679,967,928
Abroad	Unchanged	1,864,320,907	1,864,320,907	1,864,320,907
Total	Inc. 4,025	5,548,784,900	5,547,357,414	5,544,288,585
Silver	Inc. 26,000	338,992,091	310,037,182	320,097,317
Bills discounted	Inc. 227,372,000	5,024,170,625	2,950,348,486	4,871,753,935
Trade advances	Dec. 63,148,000	2,226,545,226	2,261,844,301	2,784,049,769
Note circulation	Dec. 562,199,000	55,431,835,730	46,913,972,435	40,569,979,070
Treasury deposits	Dec. 337,000	9,482,730	45,211,504	12,665,890
General deposits	Inc. 62,497,000	2,948,524,469	2,268,678,152	1,772,953,712
Advances to State	Dec. 650,000,000	36,300,000,000	30,500,000,000	22,800,000,000

The Bank of England's weekly return revealed further shrinkage in gold reserves amounting to £691,361, although the reserve of gold and notes in the banking department showed a small gain—£197,000, as a result of a contraction in note circulation of £889,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, however, was lower, declining to 27.98%, in comparison with 28.03% a week ago and 30.28% for the week ending Sept. 29. The Bank's ratio in the corresponding week of last year stood at 29.00 and in 1924 at 19⅜%. Public deposits, which sustained a sharp reduction a week ago, expanded £3,809,000, while "other" deposits fell £2,897,000, as against an increase of more than £5,000,000 the preceding week. Loans on Government securities increased £2,545,000, although loans on other securities decreased £1,819,000. Gold holdings now are £154,174,926, which compares with £155,843,261 a year ago and £128,484,143 in 1924 (before the transfer to the Bank of England of the £27,000,000 gold formerly held by the Redemption Account of the Currency Note Issue). The reserve total is £34,580,000. This compares with £32,459,426 last year and £24,784,013 in 1924. Loans amount to £70,858,000, as against £68,228,519 in 1925 and £78,571,411 the year before that. Note circulation aggregates £139,345,000, as contrasted with £143,133,835 and £123,450,130 one and two years ago, respectively. The Bank of England's official discount rate remains at 5%, unchanged. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £715, 314,600, against £907,854,000 a week ago and £783,917,000 last year. We append comparisons of the different items of the Bank of England return for a series of years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1926. *Oct.* 13.	1925. *Oct.* 14.	1924. *Oct.* 15.	1923. *Oct.* 17.	1922. *Oct.* 18.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	b139,345,000	143,133,835	123,450,130	123,362,720	121,689,530
Public deposits	19,607,000	8,455,108	12,056,065	15,792,186	12,217,903
Other deposits	103,964,000	103,412,929	115,878,163	103,959,043	109,167,203
Governm't securities	35,810,000	28,821,587	42,233,443	41,608,506	46,057,900
Other securities	70,858,000	68,228,519	78,571,411	71,730,675	68,836,204
Reserve notes & coin	34,580,000	32,459,426	24,784,013	24,057,986	24,195,924
Coin and bullion	a154,173,926	155,843,261	128,484,143	127,670,706	127,435,454
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	27.98%	29%	19½%	20%	19.93%
Bank rate	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%

a Includes, beginning with April 29 1925, £27,000,000 gold coin and bullion previously held as security for currency note issues and which was transferred to the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to the gold standard.

b Beginning with the statement for April 29 1925, includes £27,000,000 of Bank of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coin and bullion held up to that time in redemption account of currency note issue.

The German Reichsbank in its statement, issued under date of Oct. 7, reported a contraction in note circulation of 111,748,000 marks, which compares with expansion the week previous amounting to well over 451,000,000 marks. However, there were increases in other maturing obligations and in other liabilities of 41,105,000 marks and 4,879,000 marks, respectively, while nearly all of the items on the assets side showed reductions. Holdings of bills of exchange and checks declined 5,728,000 marks and advances no less than 130,977,000 marks. Deposits held abroad fell 18,874,000 marks and reserve in foreign currencies decreased 10,899,000 marks. There were also declines in silver and other coins 73,000 marks and in investments 40,000 marks. Notes on other banks increased 8,054,000 marks, while other assets showed a gain of 55,702,000 marks. An additional gain in gold and bullion holdings of 18,197,000 marks brought total stocks up to 1,616,308,000 marks. Note circulation now outstanding is 3,139,329,000 marks.

Large additions to the volume of bills rediscounted and expansion in open market dealings, both locally and nationally, constituted the most noteworthy feature in the Federal Reserve banks' weekly state-

ments, that were issued at the close of business on Thursday. The System as a whole reveals a gain in gold reserve of $5,600,000. Rediscounts of bills secured by Government obligations expanded $50,500,000, and "other" bills $29,800,000, so that total bills discounted now aggregate $703,901,000, which compares with $643,548,000 at this time a year ago. Holdings of bills bought in the open market increased $18,100,000. Total bills and securities (earning assets) heavily increased—$100,200,000, while there were increases in all of the following items: Deposits, $14,400,000; member bank reserve accounts, 5,100,000, and Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, $25,300,000. The New York bank reported a loss in gold of $17,300,000, while rediscounting of all classes of bills increased $52,400,000. Bill buying in the open market registered a gain of $16,500,000. Total bills and securities expanded $70,400,000. Deposits were larger, increasing $28,300,000, while the amount of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $3,200,000, and member bank reserve accounts rose $20,900,000. In both statements additions to deposits caused a decline in reserve ratios. For the banks as a group the ratio of reserve fell 0.6%, to 73.1%; at New York there was a drop to 78.9%, or 3.6% off.

Saturday's statement of New York Clearing House banks and trust companies was in line with general expectations, in that it reflected the return of funds into normal channels following month-end strain. Loans were heavily reduced, $83,890,000, while net demand deposits declined $106,446,000, to $4,393,446,000, which total excludes $53,319,000 in Government deposits. Time deposits, on the other hand, increased $5,258,000, to $592,384,000. The most noteworthy feature of the report, however, was the addition of $47,600,000 to member bank reserves at the Federal Reserve Bank, which in turn was responsible (in combination with shrinkage in deposits) for an increase in surplus of $61,354,050. This large gain, after wiping out last week's deficit of $23,360,720, left excess reserves of $37,993,330. Other lesser changes included expansion in cash in own vaults of members of the Reserve Bank of $4,104,000, bringing the total to $48,010,000, although this is not counted as reserves, and increases of $33,000 and $116,000, respectively, by State banks and trust companies in cash in own vaults and in other depositories. The figures given above for surplus are on the basis of legal reserve requirements of 13% against demand deposits for member banks of the Federal Reserve, but not including $48,010,000 cash in own vaults held by these members on Saturday last.

Notwithstanding a favorable showing by the actual statement of Clearing House member banks last Saturday and a decrease of $3,964,000 in brokers' loans for the week ended Oct. 6, call money the present week loaned at 5%. This rate was not regarded as unnatural, in view of the large disbursements due yesterday (Oct. 15) and the withdrawal of Government deposits on Wednesday and yesterday in partial preparation for those disbursements. In some circles a still higher rate would not have caused surprise. Conservative observers feel that brokers' loans are still high, although they are down considerably, from the peak of this year so far. That was reached on Jan. 6, when the total was $3,141,125,000. On Oct. 6 the total was $2,809,007,000, a decrease for the nine months of $332,118,000. With the assumption that the recovery in stocks early in the week (the last two days there has been a severe decline) was due largely to "short covering," it is difficult to form an accurate idea of the net change that has taken place in loans. Further substantial liquidation in stocks is looked for by some authorities. This naturally would bring down loans, if only for a comparatively brief time. Outside of the securities markets the advices have not indicated any special change in the demand for funds. With the exception of automobiles, production and sales appear to be holding up. Car loadings for the week ended Oct. 2 totaled 1,185,524 cars, an increase of 2,584 over the previous week. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed an increase of 51,174 tons for September. Combined sales of the ten leading chain stores for September increased $6,307,217, or 14.7%.

Referring to specific rates for money, call loans this week have ranged between 5 and 5½%, as against a range last week of 4@5½%. During the greater part of the week, however, there was no range at all, loans being negotiated at a flat rate of 5%. On Monday 5% was the only figure named. Tuesday was a holiday (Columbus Day). Wednesday renewals were made at 5%, which was the low, but before the close there was an advance to 5½%. The remainder of the week (Thursday and Friday) the quotation went back to 5%, and this was the level at which all funds on call were put through.

For fixed date maturities the undertone has been firm and trading exceptional y quiet. The range of quotations in time money for all periods from sixty days to six months was 4⅞@5%, the same as at the close of the previous week. No large individual trades were reported.

Commercial paper rates have not been changed from 4½% for four to six months' names of choice character, with 4¾% required for names less well known. New England mill paper and the shorter choice names are now being dealt in at 4½%. Offerings of the best names are still light hence the week's turnover was small. Out-of-town banks were the principal buyers.

Banks' and Bankers' acceptances were inactive, with the market steady and prices unchanged. Trading was dull and featureless. Offerings were restricted, but so also was the demand. For call loans against bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council remains at 4%. The Acceptance Council makes the discount rate on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks 3¾% bid and 3⅝% asked for bills running 30 days; 3⅞% bid and 3¾% asked for 60 days; 4% bid and 3⅞% asked for 90 days; 4⅛% bid and 4% asked for 120 days, and 4¼% bid and 4⅛% asked for 150 and 180 days. Open market quotations follow:

	SPOT DELIVERY.		
	90 *Days.*	60 *Days.*	30 *Days.*
Prime eligible bills	4 @3¼	3¼@3¼	3¼@3¼

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Prime Eligible bills	3¼ bid
Eligible non-member banks	3¼ bid

There have been no changes this week in Federal Reserve Bank rates. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT OCT. 15 1926.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	Paper Maturing— Within 90 Days.				After 90 Days, but Within 6 Months.	After 6 but Within 9 Months.
	Com'rcial Agric'l & Livestock Paper. n.e.s.	Secured by U. S. Govern't Obligations.	Bankers' Acceptances.	Trade Acceptances.	Agricul.* and Livestock Paper.	Agricul'l and Livestock Paper.
Boston	4	4	4	4	4	4
New York	4	4	4	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4	4	4
St. Louis	4	4	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	4	4	4	4	4	4

* Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts, &c.

Sterling exchange has experienced another dull, uneventful week, with trading small in volume and rate movements still confined to small fractions. The bulk of the limited business passing was transacted at 4 84¾ for demand bills, with the extremes for the week 4 84 11-16@4 84 29-32. It is worthy of note, however, that the underlying position of the market remains essentially the same, i. e., a firm one and that not even the publication of another highly unfavorable British foreign trade report caused more than a passing ripple in price levels. It would seem to be a foregone conclusion that with the coal strike once disposed of, which is now slowly but surely disintegrating, conditions will improve rapidly and that British industry is likely to enjoy a fair-sized boom. This would, it is believed, partly explain the support that has been put forth at every indication of a "break" and the absence of any semblance of panic. Certainly, sterling has thus far given a splendid account of itself. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the movement of cotton and grain bills has by no means reached its peak and that it may take considerable further effort to maintain stability at current levels until the turn of the year. Be this as it may, the banking fraternity is carefully refraining from taking any definite position in the market and so far as speculative action is concerned, trading is absolutely nil. An added factor in the dulness this week was observance of Columbus Day (Tuesday) as a legal holiday, with its usual pre-holiday inactivity and post-holiday hesitancy. Toward the close of the week, a slight broadening in inquiry developed and the final range of quotations was at the top.

Referring to quotations in greater detail, sterling exchange on Saturday last was quiet and a shade easier; demand bills ruled at 4 84¾ (one rate) during the half-day session, and cable transfers at 4 85¼. Monday's trading was of a pre-holiday character, with quotations a trifle lower, at 4 84 11-16@4 84¾ for demand and 4 85 3-16@4 85¼ for cable transfers. Tuesday was a legal holiday (Columbus Day). On Wednesday, although the market continued quiet, sterling firmed up slightly and demand covered a range of 4 84 23-32@4 84 13-16, and cable transfers 4 85 7-32@4 85 5-16. Dulness featured Thursday's dealings, with, however, rates well maintained; a small advance carried demand up to 4 84¾@4 84⅞ and cable transfers to 4 85¼@4 85⅜. Friday the undertone was strong and quoted rates moved up to 4 84⅞@4 84 29-32 for demand and 4 85⅜@4 85 15-32 for cable transfers. Closing quotations were 4 84⅞ for demand and 4 85⅜ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 84¾, sixty days at 4 80¾, ninety days at 4 78⅞, documents for payment (sixty days) at 4 81, and seven-day grain bills at 4 84⅛. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 84¾.

No gold shipments were reported this week either for import or export. The Bank of England reported numerous small transactions, including sales of about £560,000 in gold bars and exports of £12,000 in gold sovereigns to Switzerland.

Trading in Continental exchanges was featured by the launching of another governmental drive against the sellers of Italian lire futures with the usual effect of sending shorts to cover and forcing quotations up spectacularly. Following a firm opening, lire shot up from 4.00½ to 4.15¼, then slumped off with almost equal rapidity (as soon as the buying had subsided) to 3.98, though closing at 4.08. The latter figure, however, compares with a ruling price less than a week ago of 3.75½@3.81½. Most of the trading was abroad, principally in London, with local market quotations simply a reflection of what is going on at the principal foreign centres. Other influences in the advance were said to be the success that is attending Premier Mussolini's deflation plans, also the fact that recent estimates of Italy's coming wheat production lead to the belief that there is to be a large reduction in the amount of wheat that Italy will have to import the present season. Still another favorable factor was the increase indicated in Italian savings accounts, which was an agreeable surprise, as the tightening in money and credit involved in a drastic deflation program, it was feared, might lead to a lessening of savings balances.

French exchange was firmly held but inactive. The range covered was 2.88½@2.83½ for Paris checks. Belgian exchange was again buoyed up by expectation of speedy announcement of the placing of a large foreign loan and rumors that stabilization will soon be an actual fact; though rates remained at close to the levels of last week. Greek exchange opened firm, but subsequently slumped and lost about 4 points, to 1.20, then closed at 1.21 1-27, with no special activity to account for the weakness. The minor Central European group continued in neglect with narrow fluctuations and very light trading. German and Austrian currencies were dealt in to a very limited extent, at practically unchanged levels.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 168.60, unchanged from a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 2.87½, against 2.87¼; cable transfers at 2.88½, against 2.88¼, and commercial sight bills at 2.86½, against 2.86¼ last week. Closing rates on Antwerp francs were 2.79½ for checks and 2.80½ for cable transfers in comparison with 2.77 and 2.78 the previous week. Reichsmarks finished the week at 23.79 for checks and at 23.80 for cable transfers. Last week the close was 23.80 and 23.82. Austrian schillings have not been changed from 14⅛, nominal. Lire closed the week at 4.08 for bankers' sight bills and at 4.09 for cable transfers, which compares with 3.94½ and 3.95½ a week earlier. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.96⅜ (unchanged); on Bucharest at 0.54, against 0.52¾; on Poland at 11.35, against 11.25, and on Finland at 2.52¼, unchanged from last week. Greek exchange closed at 1.21½ for checks and at 1.22 for cable remittances, in contrast with 1.24 and 1.24½ a week ago.

In the neutral exchanges, formerly so called, the chief event of the week was the marking up of the buying rate on Norwegian krone by the Bank of Norway from about 21.90 to approximately 24.26. This action has of course aroused considerable comment, more especially as it was accomplished on a day when the New York market was closed for holiday celebration. It is regarded in some respects as possibly settling a long-disputed question as to what basis stabilization is to be attempted. Many intimations have been received to the effect that it would be around recent levels of 21.90, while others have advocated a return to the pre-war basis of 26.80, in accordance with the policy of both Sweden and Denmark. It would now seem that the Norwegian authorities favor the latter course; although it is regarded by some as improbable that a return to parity will be attempted in the near future, because of the unfavorable effect it might likely exert on Norwegian business. It is thought that there will be an increase in Norwegian imports and an outbreak of speculative activity. The open market trading rate rose from 21.87 to 23.25 on Tuesday, the highest level touched in a number of years. Before the close there was a further advance on active trading to 24.03. Danish exchange rose 4 points to 26.56 in sympathy and Swedish exchange about 4¾ points to 26.72, both of them being inactive. Dutch guilders continue weak, reaching a new low of 39.97½. Swiss francs ruled steady at around 19.31. Spanish pesetas remained within a point or two of 14.96 up until Thursday, when there was a sharp rise to 15.52. No explanation was forthcoming for this spurt, since pesetas have been irergular and weak of late, owing to continued political unrest in Spain, other than that it might represent either of two things—the transference of speculative activity to the peseta as the only currency free of Governmental restriction and subject to wide fluctuations, or official manipulation with a view of inspiring confidence in the new Spanish dictatorship. No definite information was available In the late dealings there was a slump to 15.14.

Bankers' sight bills on Amsterdam closed at 39.98½ against 39.98½; cable transfers at 40.00½, against 40.00½, and commercial sight bills at 39.94½, unchanged from a week ago. Final quotations on Swiss francs were 19.32 for bankers' sight bills and 19.33 for cable transfers, in comparison with 19.31 and 19.32 last week. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.56 and cable transfers at 26.60, against 26.52¾ and 26.56¾. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.71 and cable transfers at 26.75, against 26.68¾ and 26.72¾, while checks on Norway finished at 24.03 and cable transfers at 24.07, against 21.77 and 21.81 the preceding week. Spanish pesetas closed the week at 15.14 for checks and 15.16 for cable transfers. A week ago the close was 14.95½ and 14.97½.

South American exchange was quiet and steadier during the first part of the week. Price changes were smaller than in the past week or so, until Friday, when milreis again broke violently. Argentine checks ruled firm and rose to 40.82, and cable transfers at 40.87, though closing at 40.75 and 40.80, unchanged from last week. Brazilian milreis recovered some of their recent losses and ruled at around 13.95 for checks, up till Friday, when there was a fresh outbreak of weakness and the quotation dropped suddenly to 13.35. Traders were unable to offer any adequate explanation for this unexpected change of front. It is thought to be due to the uncertainties regarding the level at which stabilization will be attempted, owing to various contradictory statements issued by Senor Luis on the subject, which have caused selling and a general withdrawal of buyers. Heavy liquidation of long accounts was reported yesterday. The close on milreis was at 13.35 for checks and 13.40 for cable transfers, against 13.90 and 13.95 last week. Chilean exchange touched as high as 12.15, but closed at 12.07, unchanged, while Peru again sustained a sharp decline, losing another 18 points, to 3.59, then closing at 3.62, which compares with last week's close of 3.77. No other reason than the receipt of lower cables from Lima was vouchsafed for the crop in Peruvian exchange here.

There is apparently little change in the situation so far as regards Far Eastern exchange. Fluctuations in the price of silver continue and finally sent Hong Kong taels down to 48 5-16 and Shanghai dollars to 59⅞. For a time there was a rally in the bar silver market, which brought about recovery, but Hong Kong exchange closed at the bottom, at 48 5-16@48½, against 49⅝@49⅞; Shanghai at 59⅞@60½, against 62 1-16@62½, last week. Japanese yen ruled firm, but finished slightly lower, at 48⅝@48¾, against 48.60 and 48.75; Manila closed at 49¾@49⅞, against 49⅝@49⅞; Singapore at 56¼@56⅝ (unchanged); Calcutta, 36¼@36⅜, against 36¼@36⅝, and Bombay at 36¼@36⅜, against 36¼@36⅝.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just past:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922, OCT. 9 1926 TO OCT. 15 1926, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York. Value in United States Money.					
	Oct. 9.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 15
EUROPE—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Austria, schilling	.14068	.14078		.14066	.14092	.14067
Belgium, franc	.0277	.0278		.0278	.0282	.0280
Bulgaria, lev	.007239	.007244		.007219	.027250	.027256
Czechoslovakia, krone	.029613	.029616		.029616	.029620	.029618
Denmark, krone	.2655	.2655		.2658	.2660	.2660
England, pound sterling	4.8520	4.8518		4.8519	4.8526	4.8536
Finland, markka	.025212	.025212		.025209	.025219	.025222
France, franc	.0288	.0287		.0284	.0286	.0288
Germany, reichsmark	.2381	.2381		.2381	.2381	.2381
Greece, drachma	.012591	.012445		.012085	.012169	.012188
Holland, guilder	.4001	.4001		.4000	.4000	.4000
Hungary, pengo	.1754	.1755		.1754	.1755	.1754
Italy, lira	.0402	.0413		.0402	.0406	.0407
Norway, krone	.2189	.2191		.2316	.2391	.2393
Poland, zloty	.1106	.1109		.1101	.1122	.1097
Portugal, escudo	.0512	.0511		.0510	.0512	.0510
Rumania, leu	.005259	.005269		.005295	.005289	.005289
Spain, peseta	.1496	.1492		.1486	.1545	.1526
Sweden, krona	.2672	.2673		.2673	.2673	.2673
Switzerland, franc	.1932	.1932		.1932	.1932	.1932
Yugoslavia, dinar	.017668	.017680		.017675	.017676	.017678
ASIA—			HOLI-			
China—			DAY			
Chefoo, tael	.6431	.6427		.6442	.6371	.6192
Hankow, tael	.6348	.6348		.6341	.6281	.6116
Shanghai, tael	.6154	.6174		.6155	.6095	.5943
Tientsin, tael	.6431	.6431		.6442	.6379	.6200
Hong Kong, dollar	.4887	.4906		.4878	.4864	.4777
Mexican dollar	.4575	.4592		.4571	.4540	.4388
Tientsin or Peiyang, dollar	.4358	.4392		.4396	.4342	.4233
Yuan, dollar	.4321	.4354		.4358	.4304	.4196
India, rupee	.3616	.3613		.3613	.3611	.3611
Japan, yen	.4842	.4834		.4837	.4845	.4855
Singapore(S.S.), dollar	.5608	.5608		.5608	.5604	.5608
NORTH AMER.—						
Canada, dollar	.999979	1.000021		1.000089	1.000688	1.000653
Cuba, peso	.999188	.999125		.999188	.999188	.999188
Mexico, peso	.481167	.481167		.481167	.480333	.480333
Newfoundland, dollar	.997422	.997750		.997578	.998359	.998242
SOUTH AMER.—						
Argentina, peso (gold)	.9262	.9273		.9274	.9272	.9275
Brazil, milreis	.1395	.1421		.1402	.1391	.1343
Chile, peso	.1210	.1210		.1209	.1209	.1209
Uruguay, peso	1.0057	1.0037		1.0059	1.0049	1.0040

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained $5,990,625 net in cash as a result of the cur-

rency movements for the week ended Oct. 15. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated $7,502,125, while the shipments have reached $1,511,500, as per the following table:

CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Week Ended October 15.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Gain or Loss to Banks.
Banks' interior movement	$7,502,125	$1,511,500	Gain $5,990,625

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 6 1920, it is no longer possible to show the effect of Government operations on the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

DAILY CREDIT BALANCES OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AT CLEARING HOUSE.

Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesd'y, Oct. 13.	Thursday Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.	Aggregate for Week.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
78,000,000	89,000,000	Holiday	128,000,000	97,000,000	114,000,000	Cr. 506,000,000

Note.—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, as only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

Banks of	October 14 1926.			October 15 1925.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	154,173,926	--------	154,173,926	155,843,261	--------	155,843,261
France a	147,378,560	13,520,000	160,898,560	147,321,461	13,400,000	160,721,461
Germany b	71,670,000	c994,600	72,664,600	52,694,200	d994,600	53,688,800
Spain	102,261,000	26,704,000	128,965,000	101,467,000	26,238,000	127,705,000
Italy	45,439,000	4,156,000	49,595,000	35,626,000	3,343,000	38,969,000
Netherl'ds	34,927,000	2,210,000	37,137,000	34,863,000	1,900,000	36,763,000
Nat. Belg.	10,955,000	3,371,000	14,326,000	10,891,000	3,450,000	14,341,000
Switzerl'd	17,485,000	3,209,000	20,694,000	19,624,000	3,536,000	23,160,000
Sweden	12,579,000	--------	12,579,000	12,870,000	--------	12,870,000
Denmark	11,616,000	921,000	12,537,000	11,632,000	1,318,000	12,950,000
Norway	8,180,000	--------	8,180,000	8,180,000	--------	8,180,000
Total week	616,664,486	55,085,600	671,750,086	591,011,922	54,179,600	645,191,522
Prev. week	615,033,686	55,346,600	670,380,286	595,071,041	52,996,600	648,067,641

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £74,572,836 held abroad. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany this year are exclusive of £9,145,000 held abroad. c As of Oct. 7 1924.

Industrial Trusts and European Peace.

As is often the case in such matters, most of the details of the recent European steel consortium or "trust" have been withheld, and we know as yet only a few provisions of the agreement that has been made. Meantime, the reported expressions of opinion regarding the purposes or expected results of the arrangement are suggestive reading. The "avowed purpose" of the consortium, we are told by one correspondent, "is to obtain and reserve for this trust the steel markets of Europe. That means in a general way the exclusion of American and English steel as far as may be practicable." What is "practicable," it is explained, means what is "profitable to the European trust." Another purpose is to "put an end to the economic danger of French and German rival productions flooding the European market," something which it may be doubted if the French and German producers would be able to do without greatly increased output. Herr Curtius, the German Minister of Economy, is quoted as saying that the agreement "undoubtedly marks a return to common sense in economic matters in Europe," his official statement being further interpreted by a correspondent as an indication that the German Government "means to make sure" that the trust "shall function for the benefit of the German people as a whole and not merely for the steel manufacturers of Westphalia and the Ruhr." The well-informed Berlin correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled that the signing of the agreement "was hailed in most quarters of Germany as an event that is likely to do more for the peace of Europe than any political accords such as the Locarno treaties," and that the elimination of price-cutting by rival steel groups "is held to be the salvation of the German steel industry." If the supposed distinction between "good" and "bad" trusts had been made as much of in Europe as in this country, it would seem clear, from such encomiums and predictions, that the steel consortium would have to be classed without reservation as a good trust, designed to meet an obvious need and assured in advance of beneficent results.

Generalizations aside, it is evident, in the first place, that the organizers of the consortium intend to control, as far as possible, the European steel market, and that the combination is aimed, indirectly if not directly, at the steel producers of the United States. To what extent a combination with that object constitutes a real menace to the American steel industry is a question that can be answered better when the operations of the consortium are fully under way, but at the moment it would seem to be the British steel industry, which is not a party to the agreement and which has been hard hit by the prolonged coal strike, rather than the American steel business, that may be most seriously threatened. The formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901 did not work the disastrous results for the European steel industry that many at the time professed to fear, and it is possible that the two great combinations may get together in a practical community of interest if a really strenuous struggle for markets were seen approaching. There is, perhaps, a hint of such a possibility in Judge Gary's quoted expression of belief that the managers of the consortium "will be friendly toward American interests, and the sentiment will certainly be reciprocated by the steel interests of America." Be this as it may, control of markets means the elimination to some extent of competition, and no one will suppose that the German, French and Belgian producers of steel have entered into a species of trust agreement with the idea of leaving foreign competition in European markets exactly what it was before, or without taking particularly into the account the outside competitor whose financial resources are the most weighty.

A second point of importance is the extreme likelihood, if not the practical certainty, that the consortium which has been formed in the greatest steel producing area in Europe will widen the scope of its operations to include other important areas, and that it will induce the formation of similar consortiums in other industrial or commercial lines. Of both of these developments there are already significant indications. An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin on Wednesday reported that while it was not believed that the consortium would impair the position of the United States in the world steel market, because of the financial strength of the steel industry in this country, the organizers of the consortium were hopeful of extending it to embrace the steel industries of all the European countries except Russia. Negotiations are already in progress, the dispatch stated, for the formation of a similar consortium in Eastern Europe, to include the steel

industries of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, with working relations between the two groups; and the recently formed Swedish steel trust had inquired about the conditions under which it might ally itself with the Franco-German-Belgian group. The formation of an international railway combination is reported to be scheduled for consideration at London to-day. Trusts, in short, breed trusts, and success in one direction inevitably inspires efforts to gain equal success in others.

We are not, in general, enamored of the trust idea in any of its forms. The experience of the United States seems clearly to show that the formation of great industrial trusts, however important the economies or standardization of product which may ensue, means an interference with free competition which the public is prone to regard as an evil, and that the political controversy which trust operations invite is a detriment to business. It is only fair to say, however, that the conditions which the European steel consortium apparently seeks to meet are not those which prevail in the United States. The general economic derangement resulting from the war, depreciated currency with inflated prices, heavy taxation, low wages and a mountainous burden of debt have combined to produce a situation in which unrestricted competition for markets, backed by unrestricted competitive production, might well prove disastrous. It is entirely possible, under the peculiar conditions that have to be faced, that such a consortium as has been formed in a predominant section of the steel industry may work out not only in a stabilization of output and regulation of distribution, but also in a more regular employment of labor, a fairer measure of return upon invested capital, and a more solid increase of wealth upon which to base taxation for the payment of domestic and foreign debts. If such shall prove to be the case, the resort to trusts as an *ad interim* device need occasion no immediate apprehension either in Europe or in this country. It is quite possible that this was what Herr Curtius had in mind in speaking of the steel consortium as marking a return to common sense in economic matters, rather than an approval of trusts as an ideal method of dealing with production and distribution.

The more significant implications of the European trust movement, however, seem at the moment to be political. There is no hope for an international consortium, however high the motives with which it may be formed, unless the parties to it remain at peace one with another. An outbreak of war, or persistence in the political recriminations which have war in the background of their thought, puts international trade in jeopardy even if they do not destroy it altogether. The fact that industrial leaders of countries which only a few years ago were at war, have now entered into a friendly agreement to regulate the production and sale of a great basic commodity in which each country, as well as Europe as a whole, is interested may well be regarded as a further strengthening of the bonds of peace. It testifies to the waning of war animosities and fears, to a practical realization that economic interests overlap national boundaries, and to a willingness to cooperate. The Locarno treaties, with their reciprocal obligations and guarantees, showed the need which was felt of curbing political rivalries in Europe by formal international agreements. An equally useful purpose, it is to be hoped, will be served by industrial agreements which aim to diminish the evils of economic war.

Labor—And the Unions.

The resolve of the A. F. of L. to fight the "company unions" brings up again the whole question of labor. Outside unionism is ferment. The Internationale is a dream. Labor is permanent; organization is transitory. All labor will never unite, because it cannot. As well ask the waves to become one. Work is active, not passive: it is personal, not collective. If all labor could unite to control industry, it would transform into capital. And in so far as labor enters the capitalistic field it weakens unionism—it cannot reasonably combine or strike against itself. For about a generation in the United States we have had militant labor unions. In using the term "unions" hereinafter we refer to the outside organizations. They have done some good, some harm. These are shifting their so-called principles; entering industry both by the purchase of stocks and by securing place and power in management by direct ownership. More than this—they have pressed the use of their chief weapon, the strike, until they have awakened social and capitalistic resistance. By creating an intolerable situation they are fast digging their own grave. But labor will increase and burgeon with each generation.

Labor is light on the way of life. A workless age is impossible. Even Henry Ford in his thesis of machine-made mass production admits that it cannot be applied to all industries. A generation with idle hands is unthinkable. The social betterment of machinery is yet to be demonstrated. If it be conceivable that machine work, at high wage and low price, could be made to apply to industry in general, the uses of leisure must be considered. Here no union is possible. The "pursuit of happiness" by idle masses may prove their undoing. Already, with shorter hours of work, there are confirmations that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop." At any rate, there can be no survival of unionism in a condition of life where there is no work for the hands to do. Ours is an age of theory, speculation, adventure. Each of these may for a time seem to unite individuals; in the end they inevitably separate them. A leader in unionism has lately promulgated the idea that workingmen must demand a constantly increasing wage to take the place of labor lost by reason of the machine. It is a patent contradiction. As the vanishing point is reached through machine-made production the necessity for the payment of wages diminishes. No personal labor, no wages. This claim is grasping at a straw as hand labor slowly drowns. Far better to so train the hand that personal initiative, skill and concept obviate the need for the machine.

But we are speaking of unionism. There are great occupations in which union labor is impossible. Take agriculture. Vast distances prevent the necessary meetings of effective unions. Days permanently shortened, shorten production out of which wages alone can be paid. They create scarcity which makes high prices which farm hands with all other consumers must pay. And while crop products are similar in kind, they depend upon the treatment of soils as various as individual farms. No union, therefore, without doing violence to its own inter-

ests, can prescribe the amount or quality of service to be performed. This may be attempted, but it will fail in the nature of things. Farm machinery may increase quantity production and lessen the number of "hands" employed, but you cannot press a button and turn a tractor loose in a corn field. You may stuff tobacco in a hopper, start a machine and turn out a cigar at the other end with almost no attention by the way—for there are no interferences. But weeds grow where they will, insects and worms prey at their own pleasure, and in the field every single machine must be personally conducted to be effective. Harvests of grain may be more easily reaped by machinery, but cultivation will always require the partnership of hand and machine. Planting, cultivating and reaping are not susceptible of rule by unions that control labor—the times and needs are too diverse.

We have unions of teachers, actors, professional men. All of these are necessarily transitory, impermanent. They must fail, because they reduce talent to mediocrity and destroy the possibility of individual success. These classes, being made up of individuals who depend upon reputation for patronage, are destroying those they assume to assist and protect. They are dependent upon a form of standardization that is contrary to personal progress. We may dismiss them as mere witnesses to the fever for combination. All forms of personal service occupations are being organized into unions. Hours and wages are the keys to their demands. But they are never employed in groups. They may strike, and sometimes do, but where the service is by one employee for one employer, the way is always open for the employer to help himself by personally performing the service *for* himself, and therefore coercion cannot compel as in the case of massed employment in a productive industry. And it is only a question of how far an employer will submit to coercion by one employee. These unions are mere adventures. They are bubbles that must burst the more they are blown.

Separate the labor of necessity from the labor of gain and what a vast amount of human existence is devoted to the former! Separate the labor of gainful occupations that cannot be effectively unionized from the present unions, and what a vast preponderance of toil belongs to the former. Then think of the interdependence of all business and occupations, of all labor upon all other labor—and at once we see the element of tyranny involved. This becomes apparent soon enough in time of strike. But the fact is that the tyranny exists all the time. We argue, often, that associations in trades for betterment are right up to the point of bringing on a strike. But this argument is not to be accepted too implicitly. All labor that is useful, is honorable. But labor that organizes to prefer itself in working conditions and wages, without thought of the general average induced by the natural laws that encompass all men, above the possibilities open to all labor, succeeds only at the expense of the majority. Each man works for all men; all men work for each man. Supply and demand, resources and applied energies, motivate and regulate all labor.

As matters stand, the people live under the tyranny of small bands of organized workingmen, workers at trades and in factories for the most part. These are key industries, but they give no employees the ethical right to tyrannize, by the device of unionism, over their fellow workers. Every man may, nay, is in duty bound, to sell his own labor for the highest price. But a thousand men engaged in a key industry have no right to sell this labor, wholesale, for a higher price than the average price of all labor, if by the exercise of the right to cease from labor, and only so, they can succeed. Here enters into the consideration of unionism the strike. Without the strike employees in key industries are powerless to enforce their demands for wages and working conditions. And it follows that when the strike is outlawed unionism will cease. But our purpose here is to suggest the truth that unionism not only makes the conspiracy of the strike possible, but in its very existence it works against the interests of all labor that is not and cannot be organized. It is inimical, therefore, to brotherhood in its large and complete sense.

When labor unions enter the portals of legislation, seeking laws for their own betterment, they become obstructors of the freedom of labor under Government protection. To this there is no denial. The price of labor is made in the marts of trade, not in the mind or power of capital, as so many seem to believe. Only when the finished product is sold in open competition with all other products can the employer determine what wages he can pay. As it is clearly impossible to organize or unionize all labor, trades workers, through the union, enjoy a fictitious advantage over their fellows. Not that all labor free in its exercise will ever reach the same level of wage price. But without unions it will more nearly do so. Unionism thus becomes a tyrannical imposition of power not found in labor itself. In practice and at law it is an outlaw, against equality of labor, and against the natural equalizing influence of freedom of effort. And it can be defended only as an educational factor and no farther.

Too much in an individualistic life we come to accept customs and practices forced upon us by organization. We make little protest against unions until the strike comes. We do not demand that they confine association purely to education. We suffer them to seek special laws, to interfere in politics, to disregard the inherent freedom of labor guaranteed to all men. Owing to war conditions, they are now living at the top of the pot. The average wage of unionized labor is now far above that of unorganized. If there were no unions there would be no strike. If there were no unions all labor would be more nearly on a level in price and there would be more enjoyment for the masses. What they gain for their members above the average is paid for by those who labor below the average. They aggravate the inequalities that cannot be effaced from toil, because no director can ever be found to equalize effort and its returns.

The Dark Side of Leadership.

As long as there is human society with men and women striving to better their condition there will be leaders. Men are not and never were created equal. They seek and accept leaders because they feel their inequality. When a leader appears rivals for the place are a challenge, and the successful contest enhances and confirms the leadership.

The system, for it is obviously an inwrought and permanent system of human development established at the beginning, will in the individual case

prove helpful or otherwise according to the leader as he is good or bad, wise or ignorant. The forces that produce leaders or work out in them and determine their character are of supreme importance to the community, whether it be in business, in the State, or in private life. Unhappily, history as it is written is largely the story of the leadership of the unfit, if judged from the standpoint of human progress. The outstanding ones command attention; they are dramatic and make history. But they are few. We are concerned with the leaders near to ourselves. In this democratic age they may arise in any class, in fact, they do come forth from every rank of human society, and leadership of one kind or another is everywhere. Nothing, then, can be more important to the community, whatever its interests, than the influences about us which create these leaders and which to a great extent shape the community that produces and follows them.

For they are in very large degree fashioned by what may be regarded as the incidents of their early surroundings. When we inquire into their physical surroundings, their opportunities for education, the choice that was open before them for a successful and useful life if they had been influenced or had cared to attain it, it is seen that the conditions which produce the multitude of worthy people of every class who make up the citizenship of the nation were within their reach. But for some reason the value of these did not appeal to them. Other influences less apparent, running deeper, seeming perhaps only casual, laid hold of them and awakening some appetite, answering some desire, challenging some strong capacity, carried them off in a path of good or evil not afterwards to be changed, a character and career quite other than what was the common experience or was in their case expected.

We reach these influences when we deal with individual instances. From one we may not learn all; but we may learn much and get an insight into conditions widely existing, and which may be decisive at any time. We have much to be thankful for in our institutions, our culture and our modern civilization, but the conditions of "reversion to type" existing in the families and among the young people in the remote sections of the hill country of New England in the relation of the sexes, though long known in the occasional proceedings of the criminal courts, is still a shock to the chance observer.

Even in our most civilized regions, strange doings occur in connection with religion suggestive of far earlier days, as for example on the New England coast, where in connection with an annual fair a whole community of industrious fishing folk from Europe join in the procession of "the Holy Ghost," bearing an ancient silver crown, to be auctioned to some one of the group who will set it up in his house to mark the place of public worship for the year. It is a vivid suggestion of the place of the "icon" among the Russian peasantry, and we can rejoice that it is not immediately connected with the social conditions, the superstition and ignorance which make the deliverance of Russia from anarchy and Bolshevism to-day so difficult.

To come nearer home; we have just had a prize fight to which a vast multitude of men and some women gathered, paying between one and two million dollars for the privilege, and which was followed, round by round, over the radio practically by the nation, and one of the sanest and most widely experienced reporters present writes of the tremendous roar: "The savage shouts of the ringside from people seeking to slake the thirst for gore expressed the lowest and most brutal of human emotions. It was an excellent echo of primal ferocity and an utter lack of mercy which may well ring in the ears of those who heard it."

However vigorously this account of the prize fight is reported, it must be accepted as a national event at least suggesting our ancestry and something of our early inheritance. That it persists in England is testified in the remarkable novel awarded a great prize and pronounced the best of the year, "The Precious Bane," by Mary Webb, just issued by Macmillan. In its detailed and graphic account of a remote village in Shropshire, where old superstitions have long been rife, and ghosts, witches and evil spirits held sway, a bull-baiting is described as in the memory of the author.* It was the event of the fair and everybody is present. As it is about to begin a young man, a resident, who has been much away, appears and protests against the sport. In the face of a riotous objection, he pays the owner for the bull and sends it away, and that the crowd may not be disappointed offers to wrestle with any six men in the crowd taken in turn. When all draw back and the leaders threaten to loose the dogs upon him, he consents to face them one by one. The dogs are released and leap forward in turn, but recognize him as he faces them and calls them by name and permit him to lead them back to the leashes. At last a savage brute purchased for the occasion is turned upon him and seizes him by the throat. A young woman, outcast and shunned by the people because of a hare-lip, showing, as they believe, that a hare had run across her mother's path as she walked in the woods before the girl was born and that she was in consequence bewitched, rushed forward and stabbed the dog with a knife she had picked up from a nearby butcher's stand, and saves the man's life amid the shrieks and roar of the mob. The evidence is abundant that fierce passions existing in the race were not only not exterminated, but under provocation may anywhere break forth.

A human document, a biography† having every mark of truth, tells how under present conditions with us, leaders may be formed. An American boy left motherless at ten years of age, with a decent but cold and dull-witted father while he is still a lad, hears a man exclaim as he reads the newspapers: "Jesse James has been murdered in cold blood by a traitor," and is moved to get the paper and read the whole story of the famous bandit. A new world full of adventure is opened to him. He is rebuked, but gets more papers, and with ten-cent novels soon created for himself pictures of fascinating adventure which led him into congenial company and an undreamed of career. He left school before he was fourteen; he drifted "on the road"; before he was twenty he was in the criminal court; at twenty-five an expert burglar; at thirty a member of a "yegg" band, secretive, wary, always traveling; at forty a solitary highwayman, with a background of arrests, convictions, escapes and prisons, with robberies, burglaries and crimes innumerable and repeated suffering beyond words. Then, after

*The law has put a stop to it, but "The Bull Pen" and "The Cock Pit" are still the designations of certain places in numerous English towns.

†"You Can't Win," by Jack Black. Macmillan Co.

twenty-five years of such life, he is found in prison by a kindly woman and made known to Mr. Older, the editor of the San Francisco "Call," by whom he was aroused and eventually led into a new life, and taken into Mr. Older's employ, where he is now, and after some years, at the age of 50, is encouraged by him to write the story of his life.

At the outset he was a lad of parts, capable, alert, teachable, eager for knowledge, left to drift until the first chance event to seize his imagination should stir him to activity in the attractive kind of life that unexpectedly opened to him. It is evident that leaders, good and bad, are made by the influences to which they are exposed. All have within them residual forces from the past. The better ones are those which have long been recognized as the ones available for the building of civilization and man's better life. The community knows their value and seeks early and continuously to profit by them. They are not disputed and the only question is as to how they can best be employed. The State, the Church, the family, the school, are built by them and for them, that their service and worth may not fail. The leaders the world seeks come through them.

But there are other forces equally deep-rooted, and enduring, which are persistently antagonistic and destructive. Their success is never far to find; it is abundant and challenging. The important fact is the truth forced upon the writer of the book last referred to and declared in its title, "You Can't Win." The right will eventually prevail. Not for the sake of leaders only, but for the sake of all, must attention be given to the incidental and constantly occurring influences that come to us all in impressionable hours. The appeal once made, the imagination aroused, the passions stirred, the decision made, the after course is not always or of necessity, but usually, settled. If evil it holds out great attractions, but it cannot eventually succeed. At the end men know it. It means ultimate defeat and distress.

The challenge to the community is to anticipate and defeat the evil suggestion at the start. Better things must be convincingly offered. For this they must be witnessed in the life of the community, taught in the homes, confirmed in daily intercourse, kept evident in business, and thus brought to bear upon all. Superstitions, traditions, rituals, do not present them. What protection is there in these when human passion is let loose in the crowd? Jack Black had never known them until, after his thirty years of evil, these better things were pressed home to him in the person of the business man who took him by the hand in his prison cell and touched his heart.

How different his career if that touch had come to him at the outset! The individual approach may not always be possible, but the influence of the community in its habits, its ways, its speech, its homes, its very atmosphere and temper in dealing with right and wrong, may be equally effective, and it is decisive for the peace and welfare of the city, and the State, no less than for the youth and the man.

Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of August

Again we have a very favorable statement of the earnings of United States railroads, gross and net. Our tabulations this time cover the month of August and, as in the months preceding, they show enlarged totals as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The increases are not quite so considerable as in previous months, and yet they are substantial. Moreover, we are now comparing with better results in 1925 than in the earlier months of the year. Particularly gratifying is the circumstance that the ratio of gain in net continues relatively larger than the ratio of gain in the gross, which, of course, means that expenses are rising much more slowly than gross revenues, reflecting growing efficiency of operations and economical management. Stated in brief, the increase in gross earnings, as compared with the same month in 1925, is $23,857,842, or 4.30%. This has been attended by an augmentation in expenses of no more than $10,868,089, or 2.81%, hence yielding an addition to net earnings (before the deduction of taxes) of $12,989,753, or 7.86%. The ratio of expenses to earnings, the present year, is only 68.95%, as against 69.96% in August 1925 and 73.44% in August 1924. In tabular form the grand totals for this year and last year are as follows:

Month of August—	1926.	1925.	*Inc. (+) or Dec. (—*	
Miles of road (184 roads)	236,759	236,092	+667	0.27%
Gross earnings	$577,791,746	$553,933,904	+$23,857,842	4.30%
Operating expenses	398,375,729	387,507,640	+10,868,089	2.81%
Ratio of expenses to earnings	68.95%	69.96%		
Net earnings	$179,416,017	$166,426,264	+$12,989,753	7.86%

As already indicated, the improvement this year follows improvement last year, too, and of still larger extent, which accordingly invests it with additional significance. In August 1925 our compilations showed $47,021,764 gain in gross, or 9.26%, and no less than $31,821,455 gain in net, or 23.62%. Thus the gains for these two years have been cumulative. On the other hand, the improvement last year followed a heavy decrease in August 1924, at least in the gross, and to that extent the gains in the two years since then mark a recovery merely of what had been previously lost. The important fact, however, is, and it is a fact of great significance, that in both the gross and the net the combined gain of 1925 and 1926 far exceeds the falling off suffered in 1924. In truth, in the case of the net the shrinkage in 1924 was very small, economies in operations and savings in expenses having acted as an offset to the heavy reduction in gross revenues, and this small loss in net then was made good many times over by the big increase in 1925, entirely apart from the further increase in the net earnings the present year. To put the situation in these particulars in precise form, gross earnings in 1924 fell off $55,952,018 and net earnings only $2,148,281, and this has been followed by $47,021,764 gain in gross and $31,821,455 gain in net in 1925, and $23,857,842 gain in gross and $12,989,753 gain in net in August the present year. In both gross and net, therefore, the results the present year are the best on record for the month of August.

The setback in 1924 was due to the great slump in business experienced in the summer of that year pending the outcome of the Presidential election, a slump which, of course, was reflected in diminished traffic and railroad earnings. What made the shrinkage in traffic and in revenues all the more

noteworthy was that comparison was with a year of extraordinarily heavy traffic and exceptionally good results. The year 1923 was a period of very great trade activity and many of the trunk lines in the manufacturing districts of the country then recorded the largest traffic and gross revenues in their entire history. As a result, our August 1923 compilations were noted for the magnitude of the gains disclosed in gross and net alike—the addition to the gross earnings then having been no less than $90,181,967, or 19.06%, and the addition to the net $49,897,384, or 57.59%. It should be noted, of course, that the magnitude of the improvement followed in part because comparison was with extremely bad results in the year preceding—1922. In its general results August 1922 was conspicuously unfavorable. It was indeed one of the worst months of that year. Business revival had then already made considerable headway, but adverse influences of large size were retarding recovery and in some respects operated to cause a setback. Both the coal miners' strike and that of the railroad shopmen reached a climax in that month. The coal strike had been in progress since the previous April 1 and in that long interval no anthracite whatever had been mined, while the soft coal output had been confined entirely to the non-union mines; this latter, though by no means inconsiderable, amounting, indeed, to 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons a week, fell far short of current needs. The result was a scarcity of fuel supplies to the extent of interfering seriously with mercantile and manufacturing operations in many different parts of the country.

The shopmen's strike on the railroads came in at that time to accentuate the trouble, the consequence being that even the non-union coal could not all be sent to market. It was then that President Harding made his memorable address to Congress. Fortunately, when things were at their worst a turn came for the better. A truce was patched up between the miners and the operators under which work was resumed on the basis of the old wage scale. The settlement in the case of the anthracite miners did not come until after the close of August, but the settlement with the soft coal miners was reached about the middle of the month, though even here full resumption did not occur until about the last week of the month. All this naturally proved costly to the roads. In addition, the roads, in the matter of gross revenues, also suffered by reason of the horizontal reduction of 10% in freight rates made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission effective July 1 1922. Altogether, therefore, conditions in August 1922 for the rail carriers were highly unfavorable throughout the month. On the other hand, the fact should not be overlooked that in August 1921 (with which comparison was then being made) there had been a reduction in expenses of prodigious magnitude—so much so that though gross earnings then suffered a reduction of $50,119,218, due to business depression, net recorded an improvement of no less than $248,237,870, expenditures having been reduced in this single month $298,357,088. This improvement in the net then did not, it should be understood, mean an absolute addition of that amount to the net, but represented to a very great extent the wiping out of very heavy deficits suffered by these rail carriers in 1920.

In August 1920 the roads had fallen $125,167,103 short of meeting their bare operating expenses, not including taxes, while in August 1921 there were net earnings *above* the expenses of $123,070,767. In no small measure the prodigious reduction in expenses in 1921 followed from the huge augmentation in expenses the year before. In August 1920 expenditures had run up in amount of $319,579,099—this on a gain of $83,071,497 in the gross, leaving net diminished, therefore, in amount of $236,507,602. The truth is, the statement for August 1920 was one of the worst on record, due to the peculiar circumstances existing at the time. The roads had been returned to private control on the previous March 1, but for a period of six months thereafter (or until the end of August) Congress had provided that the carriers should receive the same amount of net income (irrespective of their own earnings) as they had been receiving as rental during the period of Government control—except in cases where a carrier preferred to take, instead, its own net earnings, which very few elected to do. Expenses were running very heavy at the time and were further increased by the wage award announced by the Railroad Labor Board the previous month, and which was made retroactive back to May 1. This wage increase was estimated to add at least $50,000,000 a month to the payroll of the railroads, apart from the retroactive feature. While the retroactive feature had been in great part taken care of in the June and July returns, nevertheless some of it also was carried forward into the August returns. In 1921, on the other hand, the railroads got the benefit of the wage reduction which went into effect July 1 of that year, and which on a normal volume of traffic—the traffic in 1921, of course, was away below the normal—was estimated to work a reduction in expenses of about $33,333,000 a month.

Even prior to 1920 net results had been steadily growing smaller. For instance, in August 1919, our compilations showed a loss in both gross and net—$32,636,656 in the former and $31,315,528 in the latter. In 1918, while the showing was very satisfactory under the increase in rates then made by the Director-General of Railroads as a war measure, the situation nevertheless was that an addition of $135,759,795 in the gross brought with it an addition of no more than $24,312,758 to the net. Going back yet a year further we find that in 1917 a gain of $39,771,575 in the gross was accompanied by a decrease of $4,668,838 in the net. In the following summaries the comparisons are shown back to 1906:

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—).	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—).
August.	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	137,589,560	122,898,468	+14,691,092	48,074,911	42,719,768	+5,355,143
1907	144,913,337	128,178,064	+16,735,273	45,629,104	44,849,985	+779,119
1908	206,755,864	241,122,442	—34,366,578	75,028,707	84,251,096	—9,222,389
1909	236,559,877	206,877,014	+29,682,863	90,384,539	75,319,538	+15,065,001
1910	254,005,972	235,726,000	+18,279,972	89,517,075	90,176,937	—659,863
1911	243,816,494	245,784,289	—1,967,695	86,224,971	86,820,040	—595,069
1912	276,927,416	251,067,032	+25,860,384	99,143,971	87,718,505	+11,425,466
1913	259,835,029	255,493,023	+4,342,006	83,143,024	92,249,194	—9,106,170
1914	269,593,446	280,919,858	—11,326,412	87,772,384	87,300,840	+471,544
1915	279,891,224	274,618,381	+5,272,843	99,713,187	89,673,609	+10,039,578
1916	333,460,457	278,787,021	+54,673,436	125,837,849	99,464,634	+36,373,215
1917	373,326,711	333,555,136	+39,771,575	121,230,736	125,899,546	—4,668,810
1918	498,269,356	362,509,561	+135759795	142,427,118	118,114,360	+24,312,758
1919	469,868,678	502,505,334	—32,636,656	112,245,680	143,561,208	—31,315,528
1920	554,785,872	471,714,375	+83,071,497	*123942 810	112,564,791	–236,507,601
1921	504,599,664	554,718,882	—50,119,218	123,070,767	*125167 103	+248237 770
1922	472,242,561	504,154,065	—31,911,054	86,566,595	123,353,665	—36,787,070
1923	563,292,105	473,110,138	+90,181,967	136,519,553	86,622,169	+49,897,384
1924	507,406,011	563,358,029	—55,952,018	134,669,714	136,817,995	—2,148,281
1925	554,559,318	507,537,554	+47,021,764	166,558,666	134,737,211	+31,821,455
1926	577,791,746	553,933,904	+23,857,842	179,416,017	166,426,264	+12,989,753

* Deficit.

Note.—In 1906 the number of roads included for the month of August was 91; in 1907, 86; in 1908 the returns were based on 231,220 miles; in 1909 on 247,544 miles; in 1910 on 238,493 miles; in 1911 on 230,536 miles; in 1912 on 239,230 miles; in 1913 on 219,492 miles; in 1914 on 240,831 miles; in 1915 on 247,809 miles; in 1916 on 245,516 miles; in 1917 on 247,009 miles; in 1918 on 230,743 miles; in 1919 on 233,422 miles; in 1920 on 199,957 miles; in 1921 on 233,815 miles; in 1922 on 235,294 miles; in 1923 on 235,357 miles; in 1924 on 235,172 miles; in 1925 on 236,750 miles; in 1926 on 236,759 miles.

The showing for the separate roads is in line with that made by the general totals. As compared with the previous year, the gains predominate and many of them are for large amounts, but on the other hand, losses are by no means altogether lacking, indicating the presence of some unfavorable factors and influences as regards particular roads or groups, even though only of local and limited application. As will appear from our analysis of the grain movement further below, the grain tonnage was larger only in the case of the single item of wheat, and even in that instance the tonnage represented mainly winter wheat coming from the Southwest, where the wheat harvest was bounteous the present season, in contrast with the very short yield in those sections in 1925; the receipts of the other cereals, particularly of corn, oats and barley, were heavily diminished. This situation is naturally reflected in reduced gross earnings on such roads as the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & North Western, the St. Paul & Omaha and the "Soo" road.

In Florida there was a setback from the extreme buoyancy which had previously prevailed. This was true even before the hurricane came in September as an additional depressing circumstance. Accordingly, it is not surprising to find that the Florida East Coast reports a loss in gross of $529,431 as compared with its large total of the previous year. Apparently, also, summer traffic and travel over the New England roads was not equal to that of 1925, nor was that of other roads serving seaside resorts, and hence, we find that the Boston & Maine, the New Haven and the West Jersey & Seashore fell behind in their gross revenues. Then, also, anthracite shipments of coal appear to have slackened after the extremely heavy movement in the spring, following the termination of the miners' strike. That apparently is why several of the anthracite carriers suffered reductions of their gross revenues, the Reading reporting $610,777 loss in gross; the Delaware & Hudson, $235,011; the Erie, $191,805; the Susquehanna & Western, $147,811, etc., etc. With these losses in the gross, losses in the net also resulted, mostly on the same roads, though also on some others, because of incidents affecting the course of the expenses. Some roads, too, were more liberal in their outlays the present year for maintenance account.

The great East and West trunk lines on the whole did quite well, though some of the smaller lines and systems were unable to maintain their revenues of last year, but Southwestern roads, on the whole, did better than those of any other section or geographical division. The reasons for this latter lie on the surface. Both the cotton and the wheat crops in that part of the country are very abundant the present year, insuring a large movement in those classes of traffic, besides which these excellent harvests served to stimulate general trade and business, thereby swelling shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous freight. The New York Central increased its gross by $714,481 and its net by $481,354, following large gains in the previous year. This is for the New York Central proper. Adding the various auxiliary and controlled roads, the whole going to form what are known as the New York Central Lines, the result is $1,723,417 gain in gross and $241,749 gain in net. The Pennsylvania Railroad, on the lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh, added $2,846,266 to gross and $1,055,306 to net—also after large increases the previous year.

Among the Western transcontinental lines, such important systems as the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, all are able to show very considerable gains in gross and net alike. Many of the smaller systems in the same part of the country have also done well. In the South we have a sprinkling of decreases, mostly in the case of the net earnings, but also in some instances in the case of the gross earnings. The Atlantic Coast Line, serving the Florida section so largely, reports $57,105 decrease in gross and $788,850 decrease in net. The Florida East Coast, while, as already stated, having suffered $529,431 decrease in gross, has only $113,027 decrease in net; the Louisville & Nashville, though showing $74,625 increase in gross, has $135,488 decrease in net. The Southern Railway continues to fare remarkably well, having added $729,199 to gross and $170,964 to net. This is for the Southern Railway proper. For the whole Southern Railway system the result is $770,797 gain in gross and only $975 gain in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of $100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	Increase.		*Increase.*
Atch Top & Santa Fe (3)	$5,362,669	Internat Great Northern	$176,481
Pennsylvania	a2,846,266	Galveston Wharf	176,240
Union Pacific (4)	1,863,737	Cinc New Orl & Tex Pac	168,426
Chic Rock Isl & Pac (2)	1,790,173	Wheeling & Lake Erie	146,970
Southern Pacific (7)	1,208,675	Duluth & Iron Range	145,600
Baltimore & Ohio	1,200,601	Union RR (Penna)	141,383
Norfolk & Western	1,097,642	Trinity & Brazos Valley	136,753
Virginian	757,331	Det Grd Haven & Milw	134,987
Southern Railway	c729,199	Kansas City Mex & Or	129,680
Great Northern	725,710	Chesapeake & Ohio	124,903
New York Central	b714,481	Spokane Portl - Seattle	115,006
Duluth Missabe & North	544,619	Chic Det & C Gr Tr Jct	101,946
Colorado & Southern (2)	506,137		
Yazoo & Miss Valley	504,937	Total (61 roads)	$27,323,355
Missouri Pacific	457,808		
Western Maryland	454,992		*Decrease.*
Pere Marquette	407,896	Chicago Milw & St Paul	$834,358
Michigan Central	400,872	Reading	610,777
Northern Pacific	395,507	Florida East Coast	529,431
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	383,988	Chicago Burl & Quincy	395,763
Missouri Kan & Texas (2)	377,832	Chic St Paul Minn & Om	284,426
Bessemer & Lake Erie	347,533	Boston & Maine	276,642
Wabash	326,472	Delaware & Hudson	235,011
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	299,086	West Jersey & Sea Shore	230,492
Delaware Lack & West	251,900	Erie (3)	191,805
Clev Cinc Chic & St L	246,732	Minn St Paul & S S M	166,024
New Orl Texas & Mex(3)	218,398	N Y Susq & Western	147,811
K C Mem & O of Texas	259,819	N Y N H & Hartford	147,346
Central of New Jersey	199,044	Port Reading	143,184
Seaboard Air Line	191,281	Atlantic City	138,778
Chicago & East Illinois	190,671	Chicago & North Western	117,792
Denver & Rio Gr West	184,580		
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	182,392	Total (17 roads)	$4,449,610

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR. (including the former Pennsylvania *Company*, the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis and the Grand Rapids & Indiana).

b The New York Central proper shows $714,481 increase. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central *System*, the result is a gain of $1,723,417.

c This is the result for the Southern Railway proper. Including the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern & Florida, the New Orleans & Northeastern, and the Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway System, the result is an increase of $770,797.

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate returns so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	Increase.		*Increase.*
Atch Top & Santa Fe (3)	$4,422,678	Det Grd Haven & Milw	$111,734
Union Pacific (4)	2,132,287	St Louis-San Fran (3)	110,242
Chic Rock Isl & Pac (2)	1,725,882		
Great Northern	1,086,746	Total (48 roads)	$9,529,555
Pennsylvania	a1,055,306		*Decrease.*
Northern Pacific	974,508	Chicago Milw & St Paul	$1,060,604
Southern Pacific (7)	794,213	Atlantic Coast Line	788,850
Norfolk & Western	765,732	Reading	776,546
Virginian	654,486	Chicago & North Western	586,559
Baltimore & Ohio	623,443	Erie (3)	509,215
Chesapeake & Ohio	516,365	Boston & Maine	343,830
New York Central	b481,354	Chicago Burl & Quincy	298,054
Duluth Missabe & North	472,625	Minn St Paul & S S M	230,278
Delaware Lack & West	373,596	Illinois Central	213,879
Colorado & Southern (2)	369,279	Long Island	213,829
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	356,511	Chic St Paul Minn & Om	201,326
Missouri Pacific	329,842	West Jersey & Sea Shore	198,737
Bessemer & Lake Erie	251,287	Michigan Central	174,247
Pere Marquette	205,043	Port Reading	162,441
Chicago & East Illinois	199,780	Delaware & Hudson	154,489
Hocking Valley	193,955	Mobile & Ohio	151,746
Denv & Rio Grande West	193,068	Clev Cinc Chic & St L	146,067
Southern Railway	c170,964	Louisville & Nashville	135,488
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	168,543	Gulf & Ship Island	132,061
Texas & Pacific	144,123	Georgia South'n & Fla	127,277
Missouri Kan & Tex (2)	138,363	Atlantic City	119,755
Spokane Portl & Seattle	130,300	Denver & Salt Lake	114,881
Galveston Wharf	128,016	Florida East Coast	113,027
Duluth & Iron Range	127,447		
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	123,857	Total (25 roads)	$6,953,186

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR. (including the former Pennsylvania *Company*, the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis and the Grand Rapids & Indiana).

b These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the result is an increase of $241,749.
c This is the result for the Southern Railway proper. Including the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern & Florida, the New Orleans & Northeastern, and the Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway System, the result is an increase of $975.

Arranging the roads in groups or geographical divisions according to their location, point is given to what has already been said, and we find that as far as the gross is concerned the New England roads stand alone (treated as a whole) in showing a loss in gross, while in the net the falling off is limited to the New England group and the roads in the Southern region. All the rest are able to report enlarged gross and net alike, with the best results shown by the roads in the different regions of the Western district. Our summary by groups is as follows. As previously stated, we now group the roads to conform with the classification of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the foot note to the table:

SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS AND REGIONS

District and Region	Gross Earnings			
August—	1926	1925	Inc (+) or Dec (—)	
Eastern District—	$	$	$	%
New England Region (10 roads)	23,149,363	23,601,483	—452,120	1 82
Great Lakes Region (33 roads)	105,219,177	102,776,013	+2,443,164	2 38
Central Eastern Region (30 roads)	134,219,476	128,980,178	+5,239,298	4 06
Total (73 roads)	262,588,016	255,357,674	+7,230,342	2 83
Southern District—				
Southern Region (30 roads)	70,998,274	69,739,168	+1,259,106	1 80
Pocahontas Region (4 roads)	25,911,496	24,003,800	+1,907,696	7 94
Total (34 roads)	96,909,770	93,742,968	+3,166,802	3 37
Western District—				
Northwestern Region (18 roads)	69,934,951	68,717,248	+1,217,703	1 77
Central Western Region (22 roads)	97,002,794	89,140,019	+7,862,775	8 82
Southwestern Region (37 roads)	51,356,215	46,975,995	+4,380,220	9 32
Total (77 roads)	218,293,960	204,833,262	+13,460,698	6 57
Total all districts (184 roads)	577,791,746	553,933,904	+23,857,842	4 30

District & Region	Mileage		Net Earnings			
August—			1926	1925	Inc (+) or Dec (—)	
Eastern District—	1926	1925	$	$	$	%
New England	7,364	7,583	5,867,716	6,243,166	—375,450	6 02
Great Lakes Region	24,935	24,946	31,388,644	30,835,747	+552,897	1 80
Cent East Region	26,957	26,936	40,398,501	38,989,488	+1,409,013	3 61
Total	59,256	59,465	77,654,861	76,068,401	+1,586,460	2 08
Southern District—						
Southern Region	38,878	38,224	18,163,676	19,714,704	—1,551,028	7 88
Pocahontas Region	5,554	5,555	10,350,080	8,513,632	+1,836,448	21 52
Total	44,432	43,779	28,513,756	28,228,336	+285,420	1 01
Western District—						
Northwest'n Region	48,456	48,705	22,532,949	21,304,145	+1,228,804	5 77
Cent West Region	51,017	50,715	35,476,562	28,172,123	+7,304,439	25 93
Southwest'n Region	33,598	33,428	15,237,889	12,653,259	+2,584,630	20 43
Total	133,071	132,848	73,247,400	62,129,527	+11,117,873	17 89
Total all districts	236,759	236,092	179,416,017	166,426,264	+12,989,753	7 86

NOTE.—We have changed our grouping of the roads to conform to the classification of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

New England Region.—This region comprises the New England States.

Great Lakes Region.—This region comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.

Central Eastern Region.—This region comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region, east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Pocahontas Region.—This region comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.

Southern Region.—This region comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Northwestern Region.—This region comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.

Central Western Region.—This region comprises the section south of the Northwestern region, west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific.

Southwestern Region.—This region comprises the section lying between the Mississippi River south of St. Louis and a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

While Western roads, taking them collectively, as already stated, had the advantage of a much larger wheat traffic in August the present year than was the case last year, the receipts of the staple for the four weeks ending Aug. 28 aggregating 67,102,000 bushels as compared with 39,164,000 bushels, the grain movement as a whole was of diminished proportions, even when compared with the reduced movement of August 1925. With the exception of wheat, the movement of all the cereals was much smaller than in the previous year, total receipts at the Western primary markets for the four weeks ending Aug. 28 of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, combined, aggregating but 103,812,000 bushels, as against 113,710,000 bushels in the corresponding period last year and 137,526,000 bushels in the four weeks of 1924. The most marked falling off was in corn, the receipts of which were only 20,432,000 bushels, as compared with 45,868,000 bushels in the four weeks of 1925. In the following we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS

4 Weeks End. Aug. 28.	Flour (bbls.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
Chicago—						
1926	1,151,000	14,230,000	2,600,000	6,808,000	1,456,000	244,000
1925	878,000	4,733,000	7,296,000	13,366,000	1,733,000	91,000
Milwaukee—						
1926	178,000	1,884,000	159,000	2,066,000	1,036,000	105,000
1925	235,000	1,031,000	367,000	2,872,000	2,159,000	113,000
St. Louis—						
1926	536,000	5,307,000	1,153,000	1,669,000	96,000	35,000
1925	448,000	3,950,000	1,716,000	2,438,000	164,000	70,000
Toledo—						
1926	------	3,942,000	284,000	673,000	4,000	31,000
1925	------	783,000	552,000	2,082,000	23,000	11,000
Detroit—						
1926	------	479,000	66,000	153,000	------	42,000
1925	------	132,000	42,000	159,000	1,000	2,000
Peoria—						
1926	214,000	387,000	1,400,000	1,154,000	87,000	11,000
1925	125,000	242,000	1,731,000	1,708,000	145,000	1,000
Duluth—						
1926	------	4,380,000	14,000	375,000	408,000	475,000
1925	------	2,223,000	9,000	2,719,000	2,730,000	370,000
Minneapolis—						
1926	------	9,431,000	564,000	3,658,000	1,073,000	416,000
1925	------	11,535,000	441,000	9,358,000	3,181,000	804,000
Kansas City—						
1926	------	16,815,000	720,000	410,000	------	------
1925	------	7,662,000	1,333,000	4,446,000	------	------
Omaha & Indianapolis—						
1926	------	5,683,000	2,530,000	2,930,000	------	------
1925	------	3,620,000	2,386,000	5,526,000	------	------
Sioux City—						
1926	------	245,000	327,000	166,000	5,000	------
1925	------	225,000	164,000	878,000	36,000	------
St. Joseph—						
1926	------	1,545,000	916,000	330,000	------	------
1925	------	1,131,000	887,000	198,000	------	------
Wichita—						
1926	------	2,774,000	21,000	40,000	------	------
1925	------	1,897,000	120,000	118,000	------	------
Total All—						
1926	2,079,000	67,102,000	10,754,000	20,432,000	4,165,000	1,359,000
1925	1,686,000	39,164,000	17,044,000	45,868,000	10,172,000	1,462,000

Jan. 1 to Aug. 28.	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
Chicago—						
1926	8,298,000	29,436,000	54,544,000	29,611,000	5,611,000	873,000
1925	8,668,000	21,420,000	52,406,000	40,621,000	6,279,000	3,065,000
Milwaukee—						
1926	1,253,000	5,261,000	5,869,000	7,704,000	5,763,000	665,000
1925	1,313,000	3,042,000	5,860,000	11,147,000	8,156,000	757,000
St. Louis—						
1926	3,432,000	23,028,000	17,605,000	18,949,000	433,000	263,000
1925	3,479,000	25,914,000	16,414,000	23,415,000	345,000	97,000
Toledo—						
1926	------	8,496,000	3,148,000	4,171,000	16,000	160,000
1925	------	4,078,000	2,446,000	6,387,000	30,000	89,000
Detroit—						
1926	------	935,000	454,000	743,000	3,000	138,000
1925	37,000	962,000	266,000	985,000	43,000	135,000
Peoria—						
1926	1,676,000	1,111,000	16,550,000	6,351,000	929,000	33,000
1925	1,439,000	1,072,000	14,300,000	7,496,000	732,000	28,000
Duluth—						
1926	------	21,473,000	117,000	8,794,000	1,383,000	4,342,000
1925	------	22,945,000	685,000	8,346,000	6,125,000	5,187,000
Minneapolis—						
1926	------	55,307,000	6,465,000	14,429,000	9,097,000	2,801,000
1925	------	50,305,000	12,180,000	26,121,000	11,679,000	2,753,000
Kansas City—						
1926	------	62,039,000	12,892,000	2,783,000	------	------
1925	------	33,312,000	14,742,000	8,903,000	6,000	------
Omaha & Indianapolis—						
1926	------	16,084,000	23,565,000	11,251,000	------	------
1925	------	14,469,000	21,071,000	18,434,000	------	------
Sioux City—						
1926	------	1,749,000	1,809,000	1,704,000	22,000	2,000
1925	------	1,193,000	2,963,000	3,050,000	70,000	9,000
St. Joseph—						
1926	------	6,388,000	7,904,000	1,437,000	------	------
1925	------	6,874,000	6,717,000	1,026,000	------	------
Wichita—						
1926	------	19,666,000	1,420,000	299,000	4,000	------
1925	------	10,913,000	1,918,000	406,000	------	------
Total All—						
1926	14,659,000	250973,000	152342,000	108226,000	23,261,000	9,277,000
1925	14,936,000	196499,000	151968,000	156337,000	33,465,000	12,120,000

The Western live stock movement, on the other hand, appears to have been somewhat heavier than a year ago. While the receipts at Kansas City for the month were considerably less than in August last year, being but 11,639 cars, against 13,109 cars in 1925 and 12,230 cars in 1924, this was counterbalanced by larger receipts at Chicago and Omaha, the receipts of cars at the first named market aggregating 21,834, against 19,368 cars in August 1925 and 20,656 cars in 1924, while at Omaha the receipts

totaled 9,572 cars, against 9,080 cars in 1925 and 9,671 cars in 1924.

Southern roads had to content with a smaller cotton movement even though the crop is of unusual size. The explanation is that the crop is late. The gross shipments overland were larger than in August last year, aggregating 51,727 bales, against 16,501 bales in August 1925; 38,414 bales in August 1924; 27,644 bales in 1923 and 45,186 bales in August 1922, but the receipts at the Southern outports reached only 390,182 bales, against 439,618 bales in August 1925, though comparing with 226,959 bales in 1924; 284,564 bales in 1923 and only 189,436 bales in 1922. Details of the cotton receipts at the ports for the last three seasons are shown in the following table:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN AUGUST AND FROM JAN 1 TO AUG 31 1926, 1925 AND 1924

Ports	August			Since Jan 1		
	1926	1925	1924	1926	1925	1924
Galveston	127,310	110,339	137,377	1,115,705	1,065,766	786,409
Texas City, &c	157,291	117,325	26,351	1,077,474	972,022	293,775
New Orleans	51,474	82,312	32,273	723,309	705,269	605,224
Mobile	3,225	9,005	6,343	53,872	56,885	58,030
Pensacola, &c	423	507	44	4,697	3,381	5,615
Savannah	34,146	100,671	19,864	256,004	289,664	212,360
Brunswick	----	----	89	413	413	183
Charleston	10,411	15,087	2,284	154,880	155,200	51,364
Wilmington	608	2,131	88	52,097	51,781	33,398
Norfolk	5,294	2,241	2,246	166,676	153,532	115,780
Total	390,182	439,618	226,959	3,605,127	3,453,913	2,162,138

Give Gold a Chance.

[From the "Bankers' Magazine" for October 1926.]

Before seeking to stabilize prices by adopting the St. Vitus's dance gold dollar, which has been proposed, it might be well to give gold a real opportunity to fulfil the functions for which as a money medium it is designed. We can hardly hold gold responsible for inflation, and for the deflation that must follow, until gold is made the sole bank reserve and also enters more largely into circulation than it does at present.

Aside from the Federal Reserve banks, there is practically no requirement that gold shall be held as a banking reserve, and this requirement is compulsory only to the extent of the 40% reserve against the issue of Federal Reserve notes. Other reserves of the Federal Reserve banks may be in gold or lawful money.

Substantially it is true that the banks of the United States, with aggregate resources of some $65,000,000,000, may carry on their stupendous credit operations with no gold reserve whatever in their vaults, at least so far as the law is concerned. No wonder there is inflation, followed by deflation, with accompanying instability of the price level!

Generally the State laws are quite elastic in regard to the character of the banking reserves. Anything that looks like money will answer, as a rule—Federal Reserve notes, national bank notes, etc. But it is significant that, so far as the percentage of reserve required, the State laws are more stringent than the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act; that is State banks, in some places, are required to keep a larger reserve than are the national bank members of the Federal Reserve System. In general, the clearing houses in the larger cities follow the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Act. These requirements not only do not call for any gold to be held in the legal reserves of the great credit manufacturing banks of the country, but on the contrary they actually forbid it! All of the legal reserves of member banks must be lent to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, which in turn can lend this reserve out again, less the 33 1-3% of it which the Federal Reserve Bank must keep in hand!

It is preposterous, so long as such practices exist, to talk of gold inflation. If all classes of banks were required to hold actual instead of theoretical reserves, in their own vaults, a leading source of inflation would be stopped. Furthermore, the percentage of required reserves, especially in the great financial centres of the country, ought to be raised to at least 25%; and these reserves should be in gold, held in the vaults of the banks, not loaned out to some other bank.

If all the other forms of money except gold and gold certificates and the subsidiary silver and minor coins were withdrawn from circulation, and Federal Reserve notes made obligations of the issuing banks, and not of the United States Government, the currency would be greatly simplified and improved and the task of making the banking reserves conform to sound principles made much easier.

Out of a total circulation of $4,870,000,000, we have $370,000,000 in silver dollars, $291,000,000 in United States notes, and $660,000,000 in national bank notes. Gold certificates in circulation exceed $1,074,000,000. These are equivalent to the gold itself, for they merely represent warehouse receipts for an amount of gold equal to their face. They are the only kind of paper which should be available as bank reserves, though as a matter of fact, silver coin and certificates, national bank notes, United States notes and Federal Reserve notes are so used by the State banks (national banks have no legal reserves except in the shape of loans to Federal Reserve banks).

For circulation purposes purely it may be admitted that all these heterogeneous forms of currency are amply secured; but they are not secured by an equivalent of gold as are the gold certificates, and their retirement from circulation may be the only way in which we shall ever be able to get a gold credit basis for all our banking reserves.

Without discussing the desirability of "stabilizing" prices, or expressing any opinion as to the influence of money and credit upon the price level, it may be said with some degree of certainty that the credit situation would tend to greater stability, and that the process of inflation would be more difficult, if gold instead of credit itself were made the only banking reserve of the country. Before we condemn gold for its inflationary tendencies, we should at least give gold a chance. This has not been done.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

Rainy weather at the West and Southwest have hurt trade to some extent, but it is turning colder to-day. In the West and Far West and in Canada this morning there were temperatures of 14 to 28 degrees. The wet and comparatively mild weather at the West recently has restricted trade in fall and winter goods. But the cold snap that seems to be descending upon that section will naturally have a tendency to stimulate business. Undeniably, the low price of cotton has been regarded as a matter of national importance, but prices have advanced during the week approximately $3 50 per bale. And a commission appointed by President Coolidge to devise measures of relief for the Southern farmer so far as may be possible has had a good effect, especially as Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is a member of it. The withdrawal of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales from the market has been proposed by bankers and merchants of the South. Whether that is practicable or not remains to be seen. It will depend, perhaps, on what degree of assurance the banks may obtain as to the prime question of reducing the acreage next spring. The whole thing will be a rope of sand unless that is done. If paternalistic measures are carried too far the planter will probably not reduce his acreage. If prices are artificially raised he will gather every lock of cotton possible and will burden the market with undesirable grades. At any rate there are those who fear that that will happen. At Washington the opinion is expressed that the farmer can get help easily enough from the intermediate credit system and the Farm Loan Board. They have expressed their readiness, it seems, to aid. In the end the farmer will have to help himself. It is doubtful whether the South cares to join the Central West in calling for the passage of Government relief measures like the McNary-Haugen bill, looking to purchase and storage of farm products, including cotton, whenever crops are unduly large. That bill is mischievous because of its paternalism, which evades the main point.

Let the Southern planter reduce his production, like any other business man when he finds that he has over-produced.

Any other remedy is a palliative bound in the end to do more harm than good. Over-production is the core of the matter. Stop it and the trouble is removed. Nothing else will remove it. Meanwhile, the export demand for cotton is good from England and Japan. Even India and China have been buying cotton at the South. France and Germany have not bought so freely as recently, but still they have been in the market, and if there are unmistakable signs that the price is becoming stabilized it is reasonable to suppose that their purchases will be resumed on a larger scale. The September consumption of lint cotton in this country exceeded 570,000 bales, an increase compared with August of over 70,000 bales. The world's spinners' takings of American cotton make a gratifying exhibit. Undoubtedly the amount of cotton being brought into sight is very heavy. But mills in this country are steadily "calling" cotton and the textile situation continues to improve. New England mills, which have been closed for a considerable period, are being reopened. In New Hampshire, in particular, the textile outlook has shown a very noticeable improvement. In Worth Street the tone is steady, with the tendency of trade to broaden. At Charlotte, N. C., there have been some signs of an increase in the trade in cotton yarns. The marg'n of profit for American cotton mills has sensibly increased. On the whole, cotton goods have not declined so rapidly as raw cotton. Manchester, England, reports a better home trade, even if the Far Eastern bids are still below the market, and textile trades in China are more or less depressed. There will be another of those unwelcome Government cotton crop reports on the 25th inst., but it is believed that if this one should increase the crop estimate to approximately 17,000,000 bales it will be found to have been discounted. It is to be hoped that at the coming session of Congress something will be done towards reducing the number of these reports which have had so deplorable an effect on the cotton trade of this country for so many months past.

Wool has been rather quiet as a rule, though some grades are said to have sold on a rather l'beral scale. Woolen mills, in some cases at any rate, have been more disposed to buy. Coal has been in better demand with the approach of colder weather. Bituminous has sold very freely in this section, though in the Central West the demand has fallen off somewhat. This can be only temporary. The British coal strike has not been settled, although there are reports from time to time that the trouble is about to be adjusted. Besides its pern'cious effect on British industry and its repercussions on the trade of other countries, it has had the effect of putting up the rates for ocean freight tonnage to a degree that has been more or less of a hindrance to export trade in this country. The grain markets have advanced, with the exception of corn, the crop of which is turning out better than had been expected. The British coal strike has militated against export business in wheat. The weakness in the stock market has also had more or less moral effect on both the grain and the cotton markets, particularly today. There has been some falling off in business in farm implements and automobiles. Bad weather has delayed the seeding of winter wheat. There was some seasonal decrease in building operations. Yet it remains a fact that building in New York for nine months shows an increase over the high point of 1925. It is also worthy of notice that the business in building materials has recently been good. The shipments and output of cement in the third quarter of the year has exceeded all records of the past. In steel there has been larger railroad buying, though at Detroit it appears that employment shows a decreas of 35,000 auto workers as compared with that of a year ago. In some other producing centres high record production is reported and it is also a fact that the output in Detroit thus far in October is stated as equal to that of the same period last month. Of basic iron considerable sales are reported. Car loadings for the opening week of October moved up to very close to the peak of last year, despite the recent bad weather.

Sugar has declined as a natural reaction after the recent great activity and firmness of prices. Coffee has dropped sharply, partly owing to a rapid fall in London exchanges. Evidently Brazil is also more disposed to sell; and there can be no certainty about the stability of prices where manipulation, private or official, is relied upon to maintain them. Rubber of late has been stronger, though not active. The stock market has declined sharply of late, even the railroad shares taking part, and the total transactions to-day reached over 2,300,000 shares, with the decline attributed partly to cuts in automobile prices. The decline to-day ranged from 1 to 8 points. Yet exports of commodities like grain and cotton, which are relatively low in price, show a tendency to expand. The foreign trade balance on the merchandise movement is aga n heavily in favor of this country and car loadings reflect a large trade. Sterling exchange has been firm and francs to-day were higher, while Norwegian kroner got above 24c., compared with a par of 26.80c. Lire have been higher. Silver currencies have dropped to new low levels. Japanese exchange has advanced. In London to-day the better class of stocks were strong, partly owing to cheerful reports in regard to the conversion bond issue, and also by reason of the fact that the Federal Reserve rate had not been raised. The British coal strike has not been settled, but f nancial London appears to be calmly ignoring the matter for the time being.

Boston reports that employment conditions were satisfactory in most of the New England States during September, although in Maine part-time operations in the shoe, textile and iron industries, and a decreased demand for farm help, created a surplus of labor there. Boston wired that the Pacific cotton mills announced that society is turning to cotton dresses, a ray of hope for all concerned. It was said a smart New York shop, as an experiment, recently put in a stock of expensive cotton dresses designed mostly for sport wear and that the demand for these dresses was surprisingly large. Manchester, N. H., reports that the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. mills at Somersworth are operating at 75%, as against 40% dur'ng the summer. The Nashua mills, the second largest in the State, are running at about 80%. The Suncook mills are operating overtime. The Exeter Manufacturing Co. is modernizing its plant and will start capacity production the first of the year. The Pacific mills at Dover, N. H., are working a night shift. The majority of American Woolen Co.'s mills in New Lancashire are busy. At Worcester, Mass., the Ware Woolen Co., which has been closed since July 1925 for lack of orders, will reopen on Monday, Oct. 18, on full time. At Worcester, Mass., M. J. Whittall Associates, wilton manufacturers, have begun full time. The mill employs about 1,500 hands. For some time past the plant has been operating on a schedule of four days a week, eight hours a day.

Meridian, Miss., reports that the Lauderdale cotton mills will be put into operation again after remaining idle for a number of months by the Roundtree Cotton Mills, Inc. The same company will start the Magnolia mills at Magnolia, Miss. The two mills will use about 10,000 bales of cotton each. Manchester, England, reported that a considerable number of looms at Blackburn, Burnley, had stopped.

The weather here this week has been in the main cool and clear, though there has been some rain. It was a little warmer than the average on the 14th inst. It was 63 at 3 p. m. Heavy rains have fallen in the West and Southwest, with floods recently in parts of Oklahoma. On the 14th it was 52 to 60 at Chicago, 62 to 70 at Cincinnati, 60 to 66 at Cleveland, 50 to 54 at Milwaukee, 50 to 56 at Montreal, 36 to 40 at White River, 48 to 52 at Minneapolis. It was 14 to 28 in parts of Canada this morning. Heavy rains fell in Texas and Oklahoma. To-day temperatures here showed little or no change. The West was colder, with Chicago 42 to 60, Cincinnati 42 to 70, Cleveland 48 to 66, Milwaukee 44 to 54 and St. Paul 38 to 52.

Industrial Activity Based on Electrical Energy Consumption

Activity in the manufacturing plants of the nation in September was almost 20.7% greater than in September of last year and 13.9% above the average monthly basis for the past three years, "Electrical World" reports. General industrial activity was greater in September than the preceding month in metals, textiles and lumber. Operations in the automotive, leather, and stone, clay and glass industries were slightly below the August level. The industrial activity is based upon the monthly electrical energy consumption of more than 1,800 manufacturing plants in various industries and scattered throughout the nation. The plants included in the survey consume approximately eight billion kilowatt-hours per annum. The figures are unadjusted for seasonal variation and weighted in accordance with the importance of the various industries. Outstanding in the operations for September is the continued upward trend in the textile industry. September activity in the textile

plants was 7.1% over August and 4.6% over September of last year. The metal industries, taken as a group, were operating at 5.7% above August and 16.7% over the rate for September of last year.

Activity in the automotive industry in September met with a slight setback, operations showing a decline of 2.4% compared with August. Compared with Sept. 1925 the rate of activity in the automotive field shows a gain of 28.6%. Industrial activity in the United States, based on electrical energy consumption, 100 = average monthly 1923-25, with a comparison, follows:

	Sept. 1926.	*Aug.* 1926.
All industrial groups	113.9	110.9
Metal industries group	115.7	109.3
Rolling mills and steel plants	114.4	108.2
Metal fabricating plants	118.4	110.4
Leather	95.7	100.0
Textiles	104 6	97.7
Lumber	118.1	116.4
Automotive	129.2	132 6
Stone, clay and glass	120.2	124.5

In our issue of Oct. 2 (page 1686) will be found an item indicating the methods used in compiling these figures.

Record September Construction in New York City, According to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The total volume of construction contracts let in the five boroughs of New York City during September amounted to $92,483,600, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. This was the highest September figures on record. However, some of the totals for other months of the year have exceeded the above figures. There were increases of 17% over September 1925 and 5% over August of this year.

The more important items in last month's building and engineering record were: $56,161,400, or 61%, of all construction for residential buildings; $21,662,700, or 25%, for commercial buildings; $5,508,000, or 6%, for special and recreational projects; $3,932,100, or 4%, for public works and utilities, and $2,293,800, or 2%, for industrial buildings.

New York City has had $837,573,900 in contracts for new construction during the first nine months of this year, which was 25% in excess of the amount ($668,107,500) for the corresponding nine months of last year. Contemplated new construction projects for New York City as reported in September amounted to $104,029,800. This figure showed declines of 1% from August of this year and 3% from September 1925.

Railroad Revenue Freight Loading Still at High Figures.

Cars loaded with revenue freight for the week ended on Oct. 2 totaled 1,185,524, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was only 1,487 cars below the highest record for any one week in all time, which was established the week ended on Sept. 18 this year, when the total was 1,187,011 cars. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of Oct. 2 was an increase of 72,241 cars, while it also was an increase of 107,776 cars over the corresponding week in 1924. The total for the week of Oct. 2 was also an increase of 2,584 cars above the preceding week this year. This also was the 19th week so far this year that loadings have been in excess of the milli n-car mark. Compared with the previous week, increases in the loading of coal, coke, forest products and merchandise and less-than-carload-lot freight were reported, with decreases in the loading of grain and grain products, livestock, ore and miscellaneous freight. Further particulars are given as follows:

Coal loading for the week totaled 220,924 cars, an increase of 9,202 cars above the preceding week this year and 46,155 cars above the same week in 1925. Compared with the corresponding week in 1924 it also was an increase of 33,610 cars.

Loading of grain and grain products amounted to 49,599 cars, a decrease of 1,316 cars below the preceding week, but 1,817 cars above the corresponding week in 1925. Compared with the same week in 1924 it was a decrease of 21,553 cars. In the western districts alone grain and grain products loading totaled 32,334 cars, an increase of 2,417 cars above the corresponding week last year.

Livestock loading amounted to 38,691 cars, a decrease of 1,032 cars below the week before and 2,791 cars below the same week in 1925. Compared with the corresponding week in 1924 it also was a decrease of 467 cars. In the Western districts alone, 30,612 cars were loaded with livestock during the week, 1,464 cars below the same week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 443,358 cars, a decrease of 4,912 cars under the week before but 612 cars above the same week in 1925 and 47,487 cars above the same week in 1924.

Loading of merchandise and less-than-carload-lot freight amounted to 277,217 cars, an increase of 1,376 cars above the week before and 5,515 cars above the same week in 1925. It also was an increase of 18,108 cars above the corresponding week in 1924.

Forest products loading totaled 71,645 cars, 1,780 cars above the week before and 919 cars above the same week in 1925. It also was 4,756 cars above the same week in 1924.

Ore loading totaled 71,639 cars, a decrease of 2,602 cars below the preceding week but 19,805 cars above the corresponding week in 1925 and 23,182 cars above the same week in 1924.

Coke loading totaled 12,451 cars, an increase of 88 cars above the preceding week and 179 cars above the corresponding week in 1925. It also was 2,653 cars above the same week in 1924.

All districts except the Allegheny, Pocahontas and Southwestern districts reported increases over the week before in the total loading of all commodities. All districts also reported increases compared with the corresponding week last year, as did all except the Central Western compared with the corresponding week in 1924.

Loading of revenue freight this year compared with the two previous years follows:

	1926.	1925.	1924.
Five weeks in January	4,432,010	4,456,949	4,294,270
Four weeks in February	3,676,449	3,623,047	3,631,819
Four weeks in March	3,877,139	3,702,413	3,661,922
Four weeks in April	3,795,837	3,726,830	3,498,230
Five weeks in May	5,142 879	4,853,379	4,473,729
Four weeks in June	4,112,150	3,965,872	3,625,182
Five weeks in July	5,245,267	4,945,691	4,470,522
Four weeks in August	4,417,780	4,321,427	3,898,384
Four weeks in September	4,552,378	4,297,936	4,147,886
Week of October 2	1,185,524	1,113,283	1,077,748
Total	40,437,413	39,006,227	36,779,691

Favorable Business Conditions in Mid-West Looked for in Report to Mid-West Shippers' Adivsory Board.

Favorable business conditions will exist throughout Mid-West territory in the last three months of 1926, according to the detailed forecasts of 46 commodity committees presented at the eleventh regular meeting of the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board at Madison, Wis., on Oct. 7. This board includes within its territory the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and parts of Indiana and M chigan, and the detailed reports of the various commodity committees as to the probable future state of business include this entire territory. These reports are furnished to the railways serving the Mid-West in order that they may make any necessary preparations to handle future traffic without delay. A statement issued by the board regarding the reports, says:

Seasonal declines, of course, will occur in the next three months in a number of industries, but, for a great majority of the commodities represented, business in the last quarter of 1926 is expected to exceed considerably the corresponding quarter of last year. Comparing the probable traffic in October, November, and December 1926 with the same months of last year, an increase of 5% in business is expected by the brick and clay products industry, of 12% in cement, of 5% in cereal beverages and mineral waters, of 12% in the movement of coal and coke, of 4% in corn products, of 5% in dairy products, of 10% in glass containers, grain and grain products, and hides and leather, of 7% in lumber, of 10% in machinery and machines, of 7% in paper and pulp, of 10% in petroleum and shells, and of 5% in soap and its by-products. These increases in movement do not refer to the country as a whole but only to the territory covered by the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board.

Decreases in the next three months, as compared with the last quarter of 1925, are anticipated in the movement of canned goods, groceries and food products, iron and steel, lumber products, and waste materials.

A considerable degree of optimism was expressed in a number of the business reports. The cement committee reported that prospects for the coming three months are very bright as there is a considerable amount of road work to be completed this fall. The coal and coke committee reported that the movement of coal from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and docks on Lake Michigan will exceed last quarter's movement by 60% and will top the last quarter of 1925 by 12%. The report further states that this estimate is conservative as this section is already feeling the effects of the miners' strike in England which has materially reduced the amount of Eastern coal being shipped into this territory.

The confectionery committee reports:

"We are entering the last lap of the year at full speed. Many of our manufacturers are employing night shifts to bring up productive capacity. Expansion in some lines is unparalleled. The industry should show a very material increase over last year. Current or so-called 'hand-to-mouth' buying still prevails. Raw materials and supplies are moving to our manufacturers in satisfactory manner. Inventories are low. Production is generally in step with sales. The steady improvement in the certainty and time of freight deliveries has accomplished wonders for us."

This same point of current buying was noted also in the report of the lumber products committee, which stated that dealers and retailers are not anticipating their demands and also in the report of the Chamber of Commerce committee which stated that stocks on hand, in the majority of cases, are less than at this time last year.

Far West Business Good, According to Survey of National Association of Credit Men—Hand-to-Mouth Buying in California.

Good and rapidly improving business, and credit conditions exist in the Far West States according to the results of the monthly survey of the Research Department of the National Association of Credit Men made public Oct. 7. The report of the survey which reveals the experience of the principal manufacturers, wholesalers and bankers in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho reads in part as follows:

"Sales for August in these States were much greater than in July according to nearly 80% of the concerns that furnished the information. About 70% of these firms reported a larger volume of business last August than in August 1925. For the first eight months of 1926, in comparison with the same period of 1925, 64% of the reporting concerns had larger sales. In collections 57% reported improvement in August 1926 over July 1926. About 70% of the credit managers who furnished the survey information look forward to fewer failures than in the past; and about 75% anticipate improvement in general business conditions."

"A sectional analysis discloses," J. H. Tregoe, Executive Manager of the association said, "that Utah, due to a failure of its wheat crop, and a short

potato crop, was anticipating no improvement to speak of in sales, collections and failures for the remainder of the year, and very many of its distributors were having smaller sales and collections than at this time last year. In this State, however, there has been very careful buying, the receivables are in good control, failures are not unusually heavy, stocks are not above normal." Mr. Trego adds:

"In Idaho there was a good fruit crop, but the prices were so low that the income from this industry was below expectations. The condition of the State, however, is fair. There are no great expectations for the remainder of the year, but collections and receivables are in good control, the failures a little larger in number, but a little smaller in liabilities, and stocks not above normal.

"In Washington, the situation is quite encouraging. There seems to be a general improvement in sales over 1925. The lumber business seems to have a better tone and there is an encouraging amount of trade. Collections are also very fair, receivables not larger proportionately than are the sales in comparison with last year and there is no decrease in the number of failures. There is still a tendency to buy from hand to mouth except in a few lines, where there is a broadening discernible in anticipating future needs. In Oregon, the lumber situation is still a problem, disheartening in some directions, while considered somewhat better in others. The crops of the State generally were good, distribution on the whole a little larger than last year, collections satisfactory, receivables in good control, failure liabilities smaller, very careful buying, and stocks of merchandise not above normal.

"In California, the hand to mouth method of buying still largely prevails. The sentiment in the State is encouraging. Distribution on the whole seems to be a little larger than at this time last year. Collections are fair, receivables in normal proportion to sales. Failures a little larger but smaller in liabilities, and stocks not above normal. The entire section under review offers no discouraging aspects."

Increase in Employment and Wages During September in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Reports on employment and wage payments for September received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from 882 firms in Pennsylvania showed an increase of 1.9% in the number of wage earners and an advance of 2.2% in wage payments, according to the statement issued yesterday (Oct. 15) by the bank, which also states:

Activity in the textile group continued to increase, every industry in the group sharing somewhat in the increase with the single exception of knit goods and hosiery which declined slightly. The clothing industry, hat factories and woolen and worsted mills reported the largest gains in this group. The construction and contracting group also reported large increases in both employment and wage payments. Other industries reporting large gains were electrical machinery and apparatus, glass, explosives, furniture and leather products. A considerable decrease in wage payments in the shipbuilding trade was indicative of a lessening of activity in that industry.

Delaware industries also showed an increase from August to September. The largest gain was in the food industries gr up, which was chiefly due to seasonal activity in the canning industry of that State.

Of the 17 city areas for which figures are compiled Allentown, New Castle, Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport showed slight decreases in both employment and wage payments. Harrisburg and Scranton reported small declines in employment although wage payments increased somewhat in the former city area and remained practically unchanged in the Scranton area. In the Sunbury area there was a decrease in wage payments, although there was an increase in employment of 4.4%. All other city areas showed gains in both employment and wage payments, Philadelphia's increase being 2.9% for number of wage earners and 3.7% for total wage payments.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.)

Group and Industry—	No. of Plants Reporting.	Increase or Decrease—September 1926 Over August 1926: Employment.	Total Wages.	Average Wages
All industries (46)	882	+1.9%	+2.2%	+0.3%
Metal manufactures	292	+1.2	+1.0	—0.2
Automobiles, bodies and parts	20	—5.3	—8.2	—3.1
Car construction and repair	20	—1.7	—4.0	—2.4
Electrical machinery and apparatus	18	+20.8	+19.6	—1.0
Engines, machines and machine tools	39	+1.0	—3.0	—4.0
Foundries and machine shops	58	+0.9	+1.9	+1.0
Heating appliances and apparatus	15	+1.2	+7.0	+5.7
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	+4.1	+5.9	+1.8
Iron and steel forgings	12	—2.5	—8.9	—6.5
Steel works and rolling mills	36	—0.1	+3.8	+3.9
Structural iron works	17	—1.8	—3.5	—1.7
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	26	+2.7	+3.3	+0.6
Shipbuilding	3	—2.7	—13.5	—11.0
Hardware	8	+0.8	+0.9	+0.1
Non-ferrous metals	8	+0.4	—3.9	—4.3
Textile products	170	+3.1	+3.4	+0.3
Carpets and rugs	10	+2.9	+3.7	+0.8
Clothing	33	+4.1	+9.3	+4.9
Hats, felt and other	6	+0.7	+15.9	+15.1
Cotton goods	17	—0.1	+2.7	+2.8
Silk goods	42	+4.9	+0.5	—4.3
Woolens and worsteds	14	+7.6	+3.0	—4.3
Knit goods and hosiery	38	—0.8	—1.2	—0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	10	+7.3	+8.5	+1.1
Foods and tobacco	113	+1.1	+1.9	+0.8
Bakeries	37	+1.3	+1.5	+0.2
Confectionery and ice cream	23	+0.8	+2.0	+1.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	15	+3.9	+2.9	—1.0
Cigars and tobacco	38	+0.6	+1.8	+1.2
Building materials	71	+3.9	+4.4	+0.5
Brick, tile and terra cotta products	29	+3.2	+2.6	—0.6
Cement	14	—0.7	+0.4	+1.1
Glass	24	+9.8	+10.0	+0.2
Pottery	4	—0.3	+6.3	+6.6
Construction and contracting	36	+12.0	+23.2	+10.0
Buildings	24	+14.2	+32.0	+15.6
Street and highway	3	+1.6	—2.1	—3.6
General	9	+15.1	+17.8	+2.4
Chemicals and allied products	38	+2.9	—0.3	—3.1
Chemicals and drugs	21	+4.2	+1.8	—2.3
Explosives	3	+10.6	+10.4	—0.2
Paints and varnishes	9	—4.7	—3.3	+1.4
Petroleum refining	5	+3.5	—0.9	—4.2
Miscellaneous industries	162	+0.4	+1.9	+1.5
Lumber and planing mill products	28	0	—0.4	—0.3
Furniture	21	+5.1	+12.8	+7.3
Leather tanning	18	+1.8	+5.0	+3.1
Leather products	9	+10.4	+10.2	—0.1
Boots and shoes	22	—1.9	+0.5	+2.4
Paper and pulp products	19	—0.4	—0.6	—0.2
Printing and publishing	39	+1.1	—0.1	—1.2
Rubber tires and goods	3	—4.5	+0.5	+5.3
Novelties and jewelry	3	—3.4	—2.4	+1.1

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN DELAWARE.

(Compiled by Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.)

Industry—	Number of Plants Reporting.	Increase or Decrease—September 1926 Over August 1926: Employment.	Total Wages.	Average Wages.
All industries	32	+0.3%	+2.5%	+2.2%
Foundries and machinery products	4	+4.3	+7.6	+3.2
Other metal manufactures	5	—2.9	+3.1	+6.1
Food industries	4	+43.1	+10.5	—22.7
Chemicals, drugs and paints	3	+2.8	+5.3	+2.4
Leather tanned and products	5	—0.6	—0.9	—0.3
Printing and publishing	4	+0.5	+2.7	+2.2
Miscellaneous industries	7	+0.9	+0.6	—0.3

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN CITY AREAS.

(Compiled by Department of Statistics and Research of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.)

Areas—	Number of Plants Reporting.	Increase or Decrease—September 1926 Over August 1926: Employment.	Total Wages.	Average Wages.
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	82	—1.0%	—2.9%	—1.9%
Altoona	15	+2.5	+1.3	—1.3
Erie	15	+1.4	+0.6	—0.8
Harrisburg	38	—2.1	+2.0	+4.2
Hazleton Pottsville	22	+5.1	+3.0	—1.9
Johnstown	14	+2.6	+5.8	+3.2
Lancaster	32	+0.2	+4.8	+4.5
New Castle	10	—0.3	—1.3	—0.9
Philadelphia	262	+2.9	+3.7	+0.7
Pittsburgh	107	+1.8	+3.5	+1.7
Reading-Lebanon	72	+2.3	+0.3	—1.9
Scranton	35	—1.1	0.0	+1.1
Sunbury	27	+4.4	—1.6	—5.8
Wilkes-Barre	24	—0.1	—1.2	—1.1
Williamsport	24	—1.8	—4.8	—3.1
Wilmington	33	+1.2	+2.5	+1.3
York	47	+1.1	+2.8	+1.7

General Improvement in Radio Industry—Leading Trading Centres Report Sharp Uplift in Sales Volume.

Radio business, both wholesale and retail, in 12 of the leading markets in the United States and Canada, is well ahead of this time last year, "Radio Retailing" reports. A survey of conditions in the industry in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Detroit, Atlanta, New Orleans, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Boston, and Toronto, Canada, reveals that sales in September registered gains running from 30 to 50% over August. The unprecedented demand for radio products is atrributed to the definite stabilization of the radio industry, as shown by the almost total absence of sensational "cut price" sales, and the standardization of manufacturers' lines. Surface factors responsible for the great increase in radio sales throughout the country, which reflects a healthy public confidence in radio, were, it is stated, the broadcasting of the Dempsey-Tunney fight and also of the World Series. Dealers reported that definite news confirming the broadcasting of the fight brought a rush of customers demanding tubes and batteries. Telegraphic advices from the St. Louis Radio Trade Association indicate that the World Series has increased radio sales in the St. Louis district more than 150%.

Fall Activity Evident in New York State Employment Reports.

Employment in New York State factories advanced during September as summer irregularities smoothed out and the usual fall acceleration in industry occurred. The gain paralleled that of a year ago and employment stayed close to the 1925 level. From March to July it is estimated 83,000 workers were released from the factories throughout the State as almost all industries were involved in varying degrees in the curtailment. Since July, the number of workers taken on in these factories has reached 40,000, almost half of the previous reduction. Important developments in September were the upward turn of the metal industries and the decided speeding up in the clothing and other sewing trades. The outstanding exception to the increased pace in the metals was railroad equipment which reached a new low for the year. From trade magazines come reports of more frequent inquiries by the railroads and this contraction may be of short duration. There was also a further improvement in the textiles as more mills reopened and others were busier. This statement was issued yesterday (Oct. 8) by Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton. The preliminary tabulation on which it was based included 1,400 firms employing over 450,000 workers. These manufacturers represented both the industries and localities of the State. The index number for September was 99, the same as a year ago and two points above the August figure of 97. In his advices the Commissioner also says:

Metals Start Upward.

The gain in employment for the metal industries combined was over 1%, the first substantial advance since March. From the peak of the spring to July, employment for this group dropped 5%, as compared with 7% a year ago, and the September increase recovered one quarter of the four months loss. Though this is proportionately less than the gain last year the difference may be attributed to the higher level of operations maintained through all of 1926. Employment this September was 6% above September 1925.

Not all the metals were included in the month s advance. The summer losses in the railroad equipment shops were followed by an 8% reduction in September. This brought employment to the lowest point of the year, though it is still more than 10% above last September.

Heating apparatus and instruments and appliances also lost but the decreases did not exceed 1%. Structural iron moved downward with other building materials. Firearms, tools and cutlery stayed even with August as one or two losses were offset by as many gains.

September marked the beginning of the fall revival in the automobile industry. The majority of the reporting companies enlarged their forces and in some cases the earnings of the men rose also. The gain for the industry amounted to 2%, a little under the increase for September, 1925, although factories had been busier in the preceding months of that year. Castings for automobiles and railroads were a little higher while automobile hardware advanced more decidely.

Iron and steel mills followed the small August increase with a 4% advance in September and brass and copper goods responded to the activity in the automobile and radio industries. Manufacturers of electrical equipment met the usual seasonal demands by taking on over fourteen hundred workers in the reporting plants alone and jewelers were also preparing for the holiday trade. Machinery shops reported small gains.

Further Improvement in Textiles.

Textile mills continued to increase operations after the sharp curtailment of the summer. Silk goods have now recovered almost half of the ground lost since March. In September several reopenings were reported and earnings of the operatives tended upward. There was also a good gain in the knit goods industry although with August it was not sufficient to wipe out all of the July reduction. Cotton mills reported higher earnings as well as small additions to working forces and the situation in the woolen and worsted industry improved more rapidly. The textile group as a whole, including carpets and trimmings, was still 4% under September, 1925, after this improvement, and even further below the spring of this year.

Unusually Large Gain in Clothing.

The delay in the season for the women's clothing industry, made more apparent by the strike, led to an unusually large increase in activity during September. Although the strike continued through September a few individual settlements had been made and dress and coat shops reported larger forces and longer hours. The opening of the season for modistes meant the employment of almost 1,500 highly paid workers in the reporting houses alone. Shirt factories started up again after the heavy reductions of August and men's and women's furnishings were busier in anticipation of the fall and holiday trade. The gain in the latter was particularly well marked Some of the women's hat factories were still extending operations and manufacturers of men's straw hats began a new season. Shoe factories in New York City had reached their height in August, and September brought small reductions in forces and earnings. A few of the up-State factories continued to follow an upward course though others had begun to slow down. Fur shops were still making up time lost during the strike and leather goods houses quickened their pace as the holiday season approached. There was an improvement in rubber goods. Tanneries were irregular after the reduction in August.

Household furnishing, such as furniture and rugs, showed good increases and pianos held the lead over 1925. Christmas demands are effective in these industries as in miscellaneous wood products, paper boxes and printing.

The one group which lost during September was building materials but the reductions were no larger than is usual at this time. The largest change appeared in the brick yards where forces were reduced about 4%.

Chemicals and paints were uneven but linseed oil plants started up as more seed came in. Soap and candle factories were also busier with the approaching holidays. The only division in the chemicals to lose was photographic supplies which had had an active summer

Seasonal gains predominated in the food industries. Candy and chocolate manufacturers took on hundreds of workers to meet the Christmas demands and canners required more help as the later fruit crops were ready. There were small increases scattered through bakery and tobacco products, flour and meat packing. Sugar refineries slowed down more than a year ago.

Clothing Important in New York City's Gain.

The September advance in New York City was between 3 and 4%, very little more than a year ago, and employment remained 3% under 1925. The clothing trades reported a particularly large increase as a result of the delayed season but some other groups, particularly the metals, did not repeat the gains of last year.

The employment of almost 1,500 workers by the reporting modistes was important in sending the increase for the sewing group up to more than 10%. Several individual settlements of the strike added to the improvement in the women's dress and coat factories, and holiday requirements made for increased activity in the men's and women's furnishing chops. Men's clothing shops were busier after a slight interruption in August. Shoe manufacturers began to slow up although employment never equalled that of last year even during the activity following the settlement of the strike. Fur shops continued to make up for time lost. There was a small gain in silk goods.

Holiday trade has a greater influence upon the industries of New York City than up-State. This was a factor in the increase in jewelry, smoking pipes, leather goods and paper boxes and in a smaller way it had some effect upon the manufacture of pianos and furniture as well as printing. Candy factories also had several hundred more workers on their payrolls as Christmas goods were prepared and there were the usual seasonal gains scattered through other food products, including tobacco. The increase in the latter, just 2%, was small considering the heavy losses in the first half of the year.

Brass and copper goods was the only division of the metals outside of jewelry where a good September gain was reported. The increase here amounted to 4% but losses in most of the other manufactures kept employment for the group the same as in August. Machinery and electrical goods stayed even but further reductions were enforced in the shipyards and railroad repair shops. Instruments lost slightly after the August recovery.

Rochester was the only up-State city which did not share in the September improvement, but except for Binghamton the gains were smaller than a year ago. The increases ranged from 1% for Utica to amlost 3% in the Tri-city District which had lost heavily in the last two months. The reduction in Rochester was largely seasonal, though last year the upward course of the metals kept a decrease from appearing. This September the metals stayed even with August as small increases were offset by a few losses. Chemicals, shoes and men's clothing all moved downward, and the increase in the canneries was small. Employment in Utica advanced 1% as the metals recovered part of the August losses and textiles continued upward. Leather and leather goods was the only industry which was lower in September. The upward turn in the automobile industry was responsible for the gain for lightly more than 1% in Syracuse. Clay products were also busier after the loss of August, while chemicals made no net change. The shoe industry alone lost. The increase in Buffalo was about the same as in Syracuse. The metals were irregular though the gains in steel, electrical equipment, railroad repair work and some of the automobile plants were enough to offset decreases in railroad equipment and the other metal industries. Chemcials were busier and small increases were reported throughout other manufactures.

All of Binghamton industries were busier except the chemicals and employment rose 2%. Shoe factories continued to extend operations here though the rest of the State reported declines. Although irregularities persisted throughout the metals of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district, a few large increases resulted in a good increase for this group. Shirt and collar factories were also busier after a low August and there was a slight gain in textiles.

Favorable Business Conditions in Cleveland Federal Reserve District.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland describes as unusually widespread the favorable financial, manufacturing and agricultural conditions in the Cleveland Reserve District evidenced with the opening of the fall season. In its further comment on conditions in the district, the banks says in part:

Credit conditions are thoroughly sound, the banks having ample resources to handle the usual seasonal requirements. In agriculture, improvement has taken place in corn, the chief crop of the district, and the September crop report indicates that Ohio leads all other States in the yield per acre for the second successive year. The wheat, tobacco, and fruit crops are also good. In manufacturing industries, iron and steel operations continue at a high level; betterment has occurred in coal, rubber and tires, clothing, and shoes; and in paint and various miscellaneous lines, business is mostly normal or above. In distribution, retail trade as measured by department store sales made a 5% gain in August over last year. Building still lags behind 1925, but August permits declined only 8%, as compared with 15% for the first seven months.

Financial Conditions.

In most sections of the district, the supply of credit continues to be sufficient for fall demands at moderate rates and with but little recourse to rediscounting at this bank. On Sept. 15 discounts for member banks totaled only 44 millions, as compared with 69 millions a year ago. This in in sharp contrast to the country at large; the 12 Federal Reserve banks combined held 566 millions of discounted bills on Sept. 15, as compared with 488 a year ago, or an increase of 16%, as compared with a decrease of 36% in the case of the Cleveland bank. In some of the agricultural sections of the district borrowing is reported to be heavy, but this is to be expected at this time of year. Interest rates in general have changed very little recently.

Total loans, discounts and investments of 75 large city member bank in the Fourth District were $2,040,142,000 on Sept. 15, an increase of 1.3% for the month and of 5.9% for the year. Most of the increase is due to the growth of loans secured by stocks and bonds. Demand deposits on the same date were $1,084,000,000, and time deposits $821,000,000 Both of these items rose about 8% from a year ago, but for the month demand deposits increased 2%, while time deposits remained rpactically unchanged.

Debits to individual accounts in 23 cities in the district for the four weeks ending Sept. 15 increased 0.2% over last year. Several cities gained substantially, among them Connellsville, Erie, Homestead, and Springfield. The largest declines were in Akron, Greensburg, Steubenville, Lima, and Lorain.

Savings deposits of 70 large banks amounted to $908,991,749 on Aug. 31, a gain of 1.2% over July 31 and of 5.3 over last year.

Commercial filures in the Fourth District in August numbered 138, as against 153 a year ago and 137 in July. Liabilities were $2,651,989 in August 1926, and $4,871,170 in 1925. In the United States, there were 1,593 failures in August, 1,605 in July, and 1,513 a year ago. . . .

	F. R. Bank of Cleve'd			*Federal Reserve Sys'm*		
	Sept. 15 '26.	*Sept. 16 '25.*	*Aug. 18 '26.*	*Sept. 15 '26.*	*Sept. 16 '25.*	*Aug. 18 '26.*
			In Millions			
Gold reserves	$293	$290	$297	$2,833	$2,773	$2,834
Discounts	44	69	40	566	488	535
Acceptances	25	18	25	262	212	254
United States securities	43	31	38	488	409	360
Total bills and securities	112	119	103	1,320	1,119	1,152
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	207	225	195	1,724	1,677	1,686
Total deposits	193	180	196	2,417	2,230	2,273

	Report'g Mem. Banks Fourth District.			*United States.*		
	Sept. 15 '26.	*Sept. 16 '25.*	*Aug. 18 '26.*	*Sept. 15 '26.*	*Sept. 16 '25.*	*Aug. 18 '26.*
			In Millions			
Loans secured by stocks and bonds	$572	$492	$558	$5,582	$5,124	$5,459
All other	815	792	815	8,735	8,474	8,606
Total loans	1,387	1,284	1,373	14,316	13,598	14,060
Investments	654	642	642	5,655	5,464	5,625
Demand deposits	1,084	1,009	1,064	13,274	12,965	12,848
Time deposits	821	752	822	5,684	5,185	5,735

Rubber and Tires.

Tire manufacturers experienced a heavy volume of business in August. Production schedules were increased until Akron factories were oprating at capacity, in response to a strong demand. Preliminary figures indicate a marked increase in the production of inner tubes during August as compared with July, accompanied by an even greater gain in shipments. This means a further reduction of stocks in manufacturers hands during August, probably greater than seasonal, and marks the third successive monthly decline from the abnormally high stocks at the end of May.

After allowing for seasonal slackening, business has held up well during the first part of September. The comparative stability of crude rubber prices is a favorable factor in the present situation; a year ago erratic price fluctuations were frequent, while the existing price of about 40 cents a pound has continued for the last three months with but little variation. It should be added, however, that there is a possible element of future instability in that the present British law provides for a 20% reduction of crude rubber exports if the average price is be ow 21d. a pound in the quarter ending Oct. 31.

The Department of Commerce has recently prepreared 1925 statistics on the rubber industry, and puts the total output of rubber tires and inner tubes in the United States at $925,000,000, as compared with 644,000,000

in 1923. Ohio was far in the lead, both in the number of wage earners and the value of products; in fact, 60% of the entire country's wage earners in the tire industry were in Ohio. Detailed statistics are as follows:

Year 1925—	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Total U. S.
Number of establishments	44	11	126
Wage earners	50,350	3,065	81,670
Wages	$76,491,597	$3,838,509	$120,614,081
Cost of materials	$330,554,708	$16,157,323	$559,939,811
Value of products	$556,262,424	$25,784,062	$925,032,833
Horsepower	219,341	18,090	403,227

General Manufacturing.

Fall business is about normal in most lines of manufacture in this district, in others, it is better than normal. Only one or two trades report unsatisfactory conditions.

Business of glass manufacturers is stated to be somewhat above normal owing to a strong demand. Agricultural implements are being sold at about the usual rate—in some cases a little better. Orders have been somewhat greater than last year in the apper trade. Business in machine tools is good, and is moderately ahead of 1925, which was also a good year. Stove manufacturers in Cleveland are operating on a normal scale, with general conditions satisfactory. Inquiries for electrical supplies are becoming more numerous, collections are good, and business running ahead of last year. Low prices and overproduction have hampered the boxboard trade, conditions during the last few months have been unsatisfactory, although a recent increase in the price of raw materials was favorable development. . . .

Retail Trade.

Sales of 68 department stores in August gained 4.9% over August, 1925. For the first eight months the increase was 0.4%. All reporting cities except Akron, New Castle and Wheeling shared in the former gain, particularly large increases occurring in Cincinnati and Dayton. For the eight months, Dayton showed the largest gain, followed by Cincinnati, Columbus and Youngstown. Both Cleveland and Pittsburgh gained for the month, but were slightly behind 1925 for the eight months' period.

An unusually large number of separate departments had greater August sales than a year ago, only 20 out of 52 showing declines. Nearly all of the ready-to-wear clothing lines were higher, in many cases having very substantial increases. Miscellaneous lines, such as domestics, jewelry, umbrellas and parasols, and books and stationery, also experienced sizeable increases. Departments with gains of more than 15% were as follows: Umbrellas, 23.6; furs, 21.2; knit underwear, 23.4; muslin underwear, 18.2; silk underwear, 19.2; petticoats, 37.6; aprons and house dresses, 26.2. Those showing losses of more than 15% were woolen dress goods, 27.7%; women' suits, 8.3; skirts, 19.7; waists and blouses, 17.4; sweaters, 15.1; musical instruments, 34.7.

August in this district is the biggest month in the year for fur sales, accounting for almost 20% of the year's business. The gain over last year in this department of 21.2% is therefore particularly noteworthy. August is also the second largest month tor furniture sales, which gained 5.2% over last year.

Wholesale Trade.

Sales of wholesale hardware, drugs, and shoes in August increased over August 1925, but those of groceries and dry goods declined. There was a particularly large gain in the case of shoes—12.3%. For the first eight months dr gs and shoes increased and the others decreased.

This bank's index number of sales of 101 wholesale firms in the Fourth District combined (1919-23-100) stood at 87 in August, as compared with 86 a year ago, 87 in 1924, 103 in 1923, and 93 in 1922.

Mineral Resources of the Fourth District.

According to the Bureau of Mines, the States in the Fourth District rank high in mineral production. Pennsylvania in 1924 produced 21.64% of the principal mineral products of the United States, and ranked first West Virginia ranked fourth, with 6.57%; Ohio sixth, with 5.33%; and Kentucky eighth, with 2.58%.

Shipbuilding on the Decline.

Shipbuilding for the entire world now aggregates only 1,850,000 gross tons of merchant vessels, a drop of more than 350,000 tons, as compared with a year ago, says a statement just issued by Lloyd's "Register of Shipping," covering returns from all maritime countries for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last. This, it is pointed out, makes an unbroken series of decreases extending over more than two years, or since June 30 1924, when the total of shipping under construction was 2,616,000 tons. The present figure also represents a decline of nearly 1,313,000 gross tons from the pre-war status, the aggregate at the end of June 1914 being about 3,163,000 tons.

During the past quarter the decline was a general one, Holland being the only country for which an increase in tonnage building is reported. The comparison between the last two quarters is shown by Lloyd's "Register" in the following table, the figures indicating the gross tonnage on which work has been commenced and which has not reached completion:

	Sept. 30 1926.	June 30 1926.
United States	119,723	133,268
Great Britain and Ireland	774,797	841,338
Other countries	956,177	996,081
World total	1,850,697	1,970,687

The sharp decline in the work of the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland is accentuated by the fact that suspensions of work have been ordered on 107,498 gross tons of building contracted for, reducing the total of construction actively under way in those countries to 667,000 tons. This compares with a pre-war total of 1,722,000 tons and of 1,009,000 tons at this time last year. The shipyards of the United States are also under their pre-war figure, of 148,000 tons, but show a gain from their position of a year ago, when they were constructing only 70,000 tons. The other maritime countries of the world, taken together, show a decrease of 336,000 tons from the pre-war total of 1,292,000 tons, and a decline of nearly 172,000 tons from their aggregate at Sept. 30 1925, says Lloyd's "Register."

That the outlook for the immediate future of the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain and Ireland is not encouraging, says Lloyd's "Register," is indicated by the sharp excess of tonnage launched over that on which work was begun during the quarter just ended, the replacements representing only about one-third of the work progressing towards completion, as compared with an almost perfect adjustment in the previous quarter, when launchings of 169,038 gross tons, were counterbalanced by nearly 168,000 tons of new work started. The other maritime countries combined made a much better showing during the quarter ended Sept. 30, taking up new work representing almost 25,000 tons in excess of the tonnage launched. The statement goes on as follows:

The exact comparison between launchings and new work during the quarter recently ended is shown by the following table, giving the totals of the shipping involved in gross tons:

	Commenced.	Launched.
Great Britain and Ireland	67,427	204,698
Other countries	190,682	166,131
World total	258,109	370,829

Returns for the quarter just ended show that the construction work being done in all countries under the supervision of Lloyd's "Register of Shipping," and intended to be classed with that society, aggregates 1,340,707 gross tons, of which 681,008 represents work being supervised in the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland, and 659,699 in other maritime countries. More than 70% of all the world's construction of merchant shipping of 100 tons gross and upward, therefore, is being done to Lloyd's classification; and the same applies to 87% of the work in the yards of Great Britain and Ireland, and to more than 60% in all the other countries combined.

The increase in the building of tankers which occurred during the quarter ending June 30 last was replaced by a decline during the quarter just ended. Here again the condition was due to the falling off in Great Britain and Ireland, amounting to nearly 30,000 tons, and a very small decline in the United States, the other countries, taken together, showing a gain of about 18,000 tons during the last quarter. Lloyd's "Register" shows the comparison in the following table, the figures representing gross tons:

	Sept. 30 1926.	June 30 1926.
United States	10,000	11,200
Great Britain and Ireland	87,380	114,765
Other countries	154,553	136,253
World total	251,933	261,218

Marked activity in tanker construction is reported from Holland, whose shipyards have 62,360 gross tons of this type of vessel under way.

While another slight decrease is reported by Lloyd's in the total of motor vessel being built, this class of tonnage represents 46% of the entire present world construction. Italy is paying increased attention to ships with internal combustion engines, and 80% of her entire merchant shipping program is being devoted to this type. For Great Britain and Ireland, however, only 36% of the tonnage building is motor vessels, and the decrease there is responsible for the decline in the world aggregate of motor ship tonnage during the last quarter, as shown by the following comparative table of gross tonnage totals:

	Sept. 30 1926.	June 30 1926.
Great Britain and Ireland	272,606	293,544
Italy	221,681	215,183
Other countries	375,222	376,373
World total	869,509	885,100

That the motor ship is holding its place in world construction, while the installation of steam reciprocating engines is decreasing, and that of steam turbines growing, is indicated by the returns to Lloyd's "Register." These show that the indicated horsepower of oil engines being built or installed in all countries at Sept. 30 last was 781,870, as against 782,216 at June 30. The indicated horsepower of steam reciprocating engines in the same periods, however, decreased from 370,594 to 329,336; while the shaft horsepower of steam turbines building or installed grew from 399,740 to 434,690. It is noted that the power to be furnished by oil-engines in ships now in the builders' hands is greater than that from reciprocating engines and turbines combined.

This is not true of Great Britain and Ireland's current building, however, although the total power of the oil engines to be put in use, is 275,530, as against 203,721 for reciprocating engines, and 188,940 shaft horsepower from steam turbines. While the figures of power to be generated through oil and steam engines for the ships building in Britain and Ireland vary only a few thousand from the previous quarter, a marked gain is noted in steam turbine power, which shows an increase from 145,915 in the June quarter to 188,940 in the September one. An increased trend toward turbines is also indicated in the returns from the United States, the figures of the horsepower advancing from 72,500 in June to 87,400 in September. The indicated horsepower of the oil engines being built and installed in Italy for marine use is reported by Lloyd's as 153,500.

The reported expansion in shipbuilding in Holland has caused some change in the relative ranking of the principal maritime countries. Great Britain and Ireland still lead, followed by Italy; but Holland has advanced from fifth to third place, superseding both France and Germany, which are now fourth and fifth, respectively. The United States retains sixth place, but is now only 8,000 tons behind Germany, compared with 15,000 at the end of the June quarter, as shown in the table of comparative tonnages building, as given by Lloyd's "Register":

	Sept. 30 1926.	June 30 1926.
Great Britain and Ireland	774,797	841,338
Italy	278,764	287,346
Holland	160,604	148,245
France	134,985	151,955
Germany	127,221	148,851
United States	119,723	133,268

The Industrial Situation in Illinois Cities During September 1926—The Fall Swell Under Way.

The fall swell in industrial operations is in progress in Illinois. A survey by Reuben D. Cahn, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Accident and Labor Research which has just been completed indicates that during September the stage of

factory employment rose 2.2%, reaching the highest point of any time since May 1924. In the month, 15,000 names were added to the ranks of the industrially employed. With winter just a little way off, 37,000 more persons are drawing pay at the factories than at this time in 1925. For employment to increase in September is not unusual. Industrial operations in Illinois have marked seasonal characteristics, and the fall is regularly a time of growth. It is significant, however, says the statement, that the latest autumnal swell is not just a pick-up from the usual summer depression, for through the middle of the year, factory work receded scarcely at all from the high tide of early spring.

As was pointed out in the survey issued in June, the trend in Illinois is in strong contract with that in the State of New York. While from March to June employment did not change in Illinois, in the State of New York during the same period according to a statement which has just been issued, 83,000 persons were laid off at the factories, and of these only 40,000 have thus far been taken back. Thus while New York's factories employ 43,000 fewer persons than early in the spring, Illinois factories have 8,000 more employees than they had in March. The statement then goes on as follows:

With work increasing at the factories, the Illinois free employment offices have been doing a thriving business. 18,727 persons were placed by the offices during September, which is the best placement record the offices have made in any month since the service was inaugurated. The ratio of applicants to jobs at all offices was 123 to the 100, a ratio somewhat better than in August, but about on a par with September 1925.

Aurora.—The general employment situation during September was fairly good; 21 firms reporting to the Department of Labor showed an aggregate increase of 4-10 of 1% in the number of workers employed. Practically all of the metal shops and railroad car shops are working full time, but showed a slight decrease in their forces. The cotton mills are still on a part time schedule, but are steadily taking on both men and women. The gains at these mills and some minor gains at other plants accounted for the general upward trend. The free employment office reported more favorable conditions this month with 121.8 applicants for every 100 jobs, compared with 125.3 in August. The ratio for September 1925, however, was only 117.8. Building permits valued at $369,572 were issued during the month—a gain of $112,885 over September 1925 and a drop of only $53,396 from August 1926. This should mean continued activity in the building trades for several months to come.

Bloomington.—Twelve representative firms showed a big gain in employment over last month. A general increase amounting to 15.4% was registered, owing to activity at the canning and the candy factories. The firms in the metal and machinery groups laid off more men than they hired, one large plant laying off about 70 men. Without the gains at the canning and candy factories, the trend in employment this month would have been downward. Street paving and building are progressing well, but the wet weather has held up the work on a subway so that this job will last for a good part of the winter. The free employment office reported a gain of more than 100 placements this month over last, and there were only 115 workers available for every 100 jobs as compared with 125 last month and 113 in September 1925. There was a big jump in the number and value of the building permits issued in September, the total of $188,000 being five times as large as the August 1926 figure and twice as large as in September 1925. The permits were mostly for residential buildings and should keep the building trade workers busy for some time to come.

Chicago.—A net increase of 9-10 of 1% was reported in the aggregate employment of 600 firms during September. Meat packing showed the biggest gain with iron and steel plants next. Fur it re factories made the usual seasonal additions to their forces, nearly all the firms reporting in this group showing gains. Women's clothing manufacturers showed slight gains, but men's clothing firms registered bid losses, several firms laying off 150 men each. Vehicle plants also lost considerable ground. Many of the other firms in the metals group are taking on men. The seasonal decline in the printing trades has set in and the firms in this group showed substantial losses. 2,100 more persons were placed by the free employment office this month than last, and the ratio of applicants to jobs was much more favorable. There were only 126 job-seekers to each 100 jobs at the free employment office, compared with 140 in August and 153 in July. This is not as favorable, however, as the September 1925 ratio of 119 to 100. Building permits issued during the month declined both in number and value from the unusually high figure of August. The total for September was $27,143,945, which was 8½ million dollars less than for August, but 7 million dollars more than for September 1925.

Cicero.—A further substantial gain in employment was shown by the payroll records of 7 firms. An aggregate gain of 9.3% was made. The increase was almost entirely confined to the firms in the metal and machinery groups. Some of these plants are working overtime, also. Continued activity in the building trades is promised with the issuing of permits valued at $395,127—a gain of $92,262 over August 1926. It was not as high as the figure for September 1925. Favorable conditions are also reflected in the report of the free employment office with only 138 applicants for every 100 jobs, compared with 146 for last month and 170 for September 1925.

Danville.—This was one of the two cities that showed a decline in employment in September. 16 firms reported a net loss of 1.5% of their workers. The trend in the metal and machinery firms was mixed, but the net result was a loss. Firms in the food group also showed losses. The brick yards are taking on a few men, but gains here could not offset the other losses. The railroad shops have made slight decreases in their numbers. There were 138 persons registered at the free employmentoffice for every 100 jobs available as compared with 133 last month and only 105 in September 1925. Building continues active, with $107,500 worth of permits issued for new structures during the month. This is a $4,500 gain over August, although it does not reach the September 1925 figure.

Decatur.—Employment is on the upward grade with 23 firms reporting a net gain of 3.4% in the aggregate number on their payrolls. Most of the metal and machinery firms are taking on men, and clothing manufacturers are adding to their forces. The women's clothing factories, especially, have made substantial additions and have returned to a full-time schedule. Some of the metal firms are working overtime. The ratio of job-seekers to jobs at the free employment office grows steadily more favorable, standing at 126 to 100 for September as against 132 for August and 144 for July of this year. The value of the building permits issued increased enormously with $1,282,987 worth of new building planned. This includes a permit for a million dollar factory soon to be built.

East St. Louis.—Industrial employment here reflected the general improvement throughout the State with a net increase of 4.4% in the number of persons on the payrolls of 25 representative firms. Many of the firms in the metal group showed gains, and also some of the plants in the chemical group. The packing plants gained as a whole, although some laid off a few workers. It is expected that a new plant to make stoves will soon be operating. The free employment office reports improved conditions with only 131 applicants to every 100 jobs, a decided improvement over the figure of 144 to 100 in August and 138 in September 1925. The value of the permits for new building continues high with a total of $395,719, which was $65,000 more than for August, but not as large as in September 1925.

Joliet.—Factory employment in 29 firms showed a mixed trend during September, resulting in a net gain of 9-10 of 1%. Firms in the paper and printing group were the only ones showing consistent gains and these were small. Metal and machinery plants lost ground, although there were a few scattered gains. Firms in the stone, clay and glass group made a small gain. Wood products manufactures showed losses. The free employment office reports a demand for men at the metal shops. There was a marked decline in the number of placements this month, but the ratio of 133 job-seekers to 100 jobs is the same as that for August. Permits for new buildings valued at $853,700 were issued during September. This was a gain of $631,743 over August.

Moline-Rock Island.—The Twin Cities shared in the general upward trend in employment. Twenty-two factories reporting from Moline registered a gain of 5.8% in numbers employed. The candy factories are taking on women and are working full time. Plants in the metals and machinery group made the largest and most consistent gains, and one firm in this group reported last month as shut down has resumed operations. Rock Island's gain was 8.1% in industrial employment for the 9 firms reporting. The gain was largely due to the hiring of men at the textile mills and the reopening of a firm in the metal group reported last month as shut down. A few other firms in the metal group also showed gains. Adverse weather conditions have retarded the outdoor work and farming. The free employment office at Rock Island reported 123 persons available for every 100 jobs in September, a figure which compares favorably with the August ratio of 134. Building permits to the value of $56,324 were issued in Moline, a figure a little more than one-third of the August figure and about one-half of the figure for September 1925. Rock Island building figures, however, showed a gain with a total of $83,694 worth of permits issued, compared with $51,124 in August and $68,526 in September 1925.

Peoria.—35 firms reporting to the Department of Labor showed a gain of 15.7% in industrial employment. This is the largest gain made by any of the 14 cities included in the survey. The reopening of a glove factory which was shut down last month was responsible for this increase, swelling the number employed by almost 500. A majority of the other firms also made gains, although there were no other marked increases. The trend in the metals group was mixed, but showed a slight net gain. There was an upward trend also in the firms in the food group and in paper and printing. Road work and construction work are being pushed to completion before the cold weather sets in. There was a falling off in the value of the building permits issued from $572,050 in August to $475,475 for September. The figure this month, however, was nearly twice as large as that for September, 1925. The free employment office reports a gain of about 150 placements over the number made last month, although the ratio of applicants to jobs remained the same—137 applicants to each 100 jobs.

Quincy.—This was one of the two cities reporting a decline in employment during September. 16 representative firms showed a decrease of 2-10 of 1% in the number on their payrolls, indicating that employment conditions are barely holding their own. Firms in the food group showed slight gains as did also the clothing manufacturers. The printing group lost ground. Some metal firms added to their forces, but the losses more than offset the gains. The free employment office made more placements this month than last and the ratio of job-seekers to jobs available was more favorable—126 to 100 for September and 138 to 100 in August. The value of the building permits issued declined from $171,875 in August to $42,470 in September, a decrease of about $130,000.

Rockford.—Employment conditions here are steadily on the upgrade with an increase of 2.3% reported in the aggregate employment of 60 firms. The seasonal increase in operations at the furniture and musical instrument factories was partly responsible for this gain, three-fourths of the firms in this group reporting additions to their forces. The firms in the metal group have also taken on men and the free employment office again reports a shortage of men to work as moulders, tool and die makers and pattern makers. The paper mills took on men as did also the textile and clothing manufacturers. The free employment office made more placements during September than in August. There were 87.5 persons available for each 100 jobs as compared with 85.6 last month. A big increase was shown in the value of the building permits issued with a total of $694,330, about $280,000 more than in August, and nearly $200,000 more than in September, 1925.

Springfield.—Practically all of the 10 firms reporting to the Department of Labor showed increases in their payrolls over last month. A gain of 4.2% in the aggregate employment of these firms was reported. The firms in the metal group made additions to their forces, and the plants in the food and paper and printing groups also made slight gains. There was a decided drop in the value of building permits issued, with a total this month of only $298,954 as compared with $955,349 in August. There was also a falling off in placements at the free employment office. The ratio of applicants to every job was 108 in September and 106 in August. This is more favorable than the ratio of 112 in September 1925.

Lumber Business Maintains Activity.

Reports by telegraph to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from 361 of the larger softwood and 134 of the chief hardwood lumber mills of the country indicate that the industry is maintaining a uniform level of high activity. While the reporting softwood mills give smaller totals of production, shipments and orders for last week than the number reporting the preceding week, the difference in volume is accounted for by the smaller number of reporting mills. As compared with the corresponding period a year ago, lumber movement is evidently a little larger.

The hardwood operations reported increases in production and shipments, and a slight decrease in new business, as compared with the previous week.

Unfilled Orders.

The unfilled orders of 227 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end o last week amounted to 608,621,896 feet, as against 633,973,868 feet (revised) for 227 mills the previous week. The 121 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 253,494,300 feet last week, as against 263,815,050 feet for the week before. For the 106 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were 355,127,596 feet, as against 370,158,818 feet for 106 mills a week earlier.

Altogether, the 344 comparably reporting softwood mills had shipments 97% and orders 90% of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were respectively 97 and 82 and for the West Coast mills 94 and 85.

Of the reporting mills, the 317 with an established normal production for the week of 221,114,818 feet gave actual production 103%, shipments 99% and orders 94% thereof.

The following table compares the softwood lumber movement as reflected, by the reporting mills of seven regional associations, for the three weeks indicated

	Past Week.	Corresponding Week 1925.	Preceding Week 1926 (Revised).
Mills	344	352	361
Production	241,534,852	234,787,027	234,799,146
Shipments	233,400,174	233,761,304	255,768,852
Orders (new business)	217,510,983	217,124,526	227,327,257

The following revised figures compare the softwood lumber movement of the same seven regional associations for the first forty weeks of 1926 with the same period of 1925:

	Production.	Shipmepts.	Orders.
1926	9,566,878,719	9,802,003,848	9,789,975,860
1925	9,600,865,685	9,526,650,275	9,345,697,026

The mills of the California White and Sugar Pine Association, of San Francisco, Calif., make weekly reports, but not being comparable are not included in the foregoing tables, or in the regional tabulation below. Seventeen of these mills, representing 50% of the cut of the California pine region, gave their production for the week as 25,082,000 feet, shipments 18,403,000 and new business 17,646,000. Last week's report from 18 milles, representing 51% of the cut, was: Production, 25,222,000 feet; shipments, 19,156,000, and new business, 14,201,000.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wires from Seattle tkat new business for the 106 mills reporting for the week ended Oct. 9 was 15% below production, and shipments were 6% below production. Of all new business taken during the week 52% was for future water delivery, amounting to 50,320,786 feet, of which 34,899,684 feet was for domestic cargo delivery, and 15,421,102 feet export. New business by rail amounted to 41,792,407 feet, or 43% of the week's new business. Forty-eight per cent of the week's shipments moved by water, amounting to 51,631,969 feet, of which 37,386,596 feet moved coastwise and intercoastal, and 14,245,373 feet export. Rail shipments totaled 50,491,382 feet, or 47% of the week's shipments, and local deliveries 5,033,090 feet. Unshipped domestic cargo orders totaled 132,819,202 feet, foreign 109,589,568 feet and rail trade 112,718,826 feet.

Labor.

Douglas fir logging in all west coast districts from Coos Bay to the Canadian border is quite generally active, with most of the larger and medium-sized operations busy, according to the Four L Employment Service. Labor turnover at camps appears slightly heavier than has been the case, although at sawmills the turnover is very slight. The pine sawmill cut in the Inland Ampire and other districts just east of the Cascades, is gradually dropping off as winter approaches. Winter woods work in the pine country is getting started for the season.

Southern Pine Reports.

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 121 mills reporting, shipments were 2.66% below production and orders 18.02% below production and 15.78% below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 55,085,700 feet, shipments 65,406,450 feet and production 67,190,655 feet. The normal production of these mills is 77,182,758 feet. Of the 118 mills reporting running time, 86 operated full time, 19 of the latter overtime. Five mills were shut down and the rest operated from one to five and one-half days.

The Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Oregon, reports a slight increase in production, and shipments and new business falling off heavily.

The California Redwood Association of San Francisco, Calif., reports a substantial increase in production, some increase in shipments and more than a 75% increase in new business.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., with 13 fewer mills reporting, shows a nominal increase in production, shipments about the same and 50% increase in new business.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers Association of Minneapolis, Minn., with two more mills reporting, shows some increase in production, shipments about the same and new business considerably less than that reported for the week earlier.

The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association of Oshkosh, Wis. (in its softwood production) with two more mills reporting, shows production and new business about the same, and a good gain in new business.

Hardwood Reports.

The hardwood mills of the Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Association reported from 17 mills production as 1,973,000 ft., shipments 3,576,000 and orders 2,742,000.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported from 117 units, production as 18,460,551 ft., shipments 18,899,698 and orders 18,527,229. The normal production of these units is 20,035,000 ft.

The two hardwood groups totals for the week as compared with the preceding week were:

	Mills.	Production.	Shipments	Orders.
Week ended Oct. 9	134	20,433,551	22,475,698	21,269,229
Week ended Oct. 2	121	18,695,252	20,682,109	23,155,574

For the past 40 weeks all hardwood mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association gave production 1,182,241,765 ft., shipments 1,161,950,308, and orders 1,199,733,847.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

One hundred and six mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ended Oct. 2 manufactured 111,855,833 ft., sold 102,691,719 ft., and shipped 120,294,634 ft. New business was 9,164,114 ft. less than production and shipments 8,438,801 ft. more than production.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION, NEW BUSINESS, SHIPMENTS AND UNFILLED ORDERS.

Week Ended—	Oct. 2.	Sept. 25.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Number of mills reporting	106	109	107	108
Production (feet)	111,855,833	117,354,502	111,553,162	98,521,594
New business (feet)	102,691,719	109,167,817	117,290,907	101,004,295
Shipments (feet)	120,294,634	112,414,311	112,940,937	86,883,695
Unshipped balances:				
Rail (feet)	122,202,546	130,518,371	132,561,770	135,936,919
Domestic cargo (feet)	137,912,822	156,076,480	159,357,508	154,775,367
Export (feet)	110,043,450	115,145,065	105,076,599	117,221,811
Total (feet)	370,158,818	401,739,916	396,995,877	407,934,097
First 40 Weeks—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Avge. no. of mills	106	116	124	132
Production (feet)	4,142,782,494	3,996,357,357	3,704,322,176	4,013,023,501
New business (feet)	4,288,344,200	4,129,626,499	3,753,592,655	4,091,490,126
Shipments (feet)	4,268,775,853	4,174,767,636	3,876,605,477	4,219,534,420

Lumber Production and Shipments During Month of August.

The "National Lumber Bulletin," published monthly by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 7 1926 furnished the following data respecting the production and shipment of lumber during the month of August:

LUMBER PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS TO NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION FOR AUGUST 1926 AND AUGUST 1925.

	August 1926.				
		Production.		Shipments	
Association—	Mills	Hardw'ds M. Ft.	Softwoods M. Ft.	Hardw'ds M. Ft.	Softwoods M. Ft.
California Redwood	15	------	37,484	------	39,040
California White & Sugar Pine Mfrs.	20	------	160,976	------	127,852
Southeastern Forest Products*	8	------	6,975	------	6,610
North Carolina Pine	48	------	30,778	------	32,869
North. Hemlock & Hardwood Mfrs.	39	15,870	21,442	28,122	22,375
Northern Pine Mfrs.	11	------	41,744	------	40,599
Southern Cypress Mfrs.	6	394	8,756	951	4,760
Southern Pine	154	------	349,199	------	365,763
West Coast Lumbermen's	106	------	423,541	------	432,089
Western Pine Mfrs.	41	------	160,697	------	169,459
Lower Michigan Mfrs.	12	5,462	3,701	7,954	3,104
Individual reports	24	7,261	30,948	7,128	41,435
Total	484	28,987	1,276,241	44,155	1,285,955

	August 1925.				
		Production.		Shipments.	
Association.	Mills	Hardw'ds M. Ft.	Softwoods M. Ft.	Hardw'ds M. Ft.	Softwoods M. Ft.
California Redwood	15	------	37,274	------	37,873
California White & Sugar Pine Mfrs.	20	------	b155,359	------	b113,631
Southeastern Forest Products*	6	------	3,913	------	6,343
North Carolina Pine	58	------	54,439	------	44,277
North. Hemlock & Hardwood Mfrs.	44	20,811	33,923	35,640	20,890
Northern Pine Mfrs.	10	------	51,909	------	42,081
Southern Cypress Mfrs.	9	1,473	9,961	2,465	11,304
Southern Pine	172	------	397,254	------	398,356
West Coast Lumbermen's	108	------	399,368	------	395,226
Western Pine Mfrs.	31	------	142,623	------	125,248
Lower Michigan Mfrs.	11	3,618	2,457	7,811	2,239
Individual reports	22	6,100	50,639	5,855	50,369
Total	506	32,002	1,339,119	51,771	1,247,837

* Successor to Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association.
b Revised to include reports of comparable mills only.
Total production.—August 1926, 1,305,228,000 ft.; August 1925, 1,371,121,000 ft.
Total shipments.—August 1926, 1,330,110,000 ft.; August 1925, 1,299,608,000 ft.

LUMBER PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY STATES BY MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS.

August 1926—	Mills.	Production.	Shipments.
Alabama	17	25,507,000	25,986,000
Arkansas	15	33,996,000	36,320,000
California	35	198,460,000	166,892,000
Florida	15	31,039,000	25,039,000
Georgia a	10	6,056,000	5,974,000
Idaho	14	51,511,000	57,675,000
Louisiana	43	84,967,000	91,026,000
Michigan	20	18,563,000	22,393,000
Minnesota	7	24,586,000	30,629,000
Mississippi	38	107,350,000	112,320,000
Montana	8	31,699,000	23,997,000
North Carolina	13	3,532,000	5,909,000
Oklahoma	3	6,809,000	8,457,000
Oregon	50	215,296,000	222,395,000
South Carolina	13	6,109,000	6,866,000
Texas	37	75,655,000	78,936,000
Virginia	12	15,082,000	14,119,000
Washington	75	285,732,000	297,481,000
Wisconsin	32	30,106,000	40,628,000
Others b	27	53,173,000	57,068,000
Total	484	1,305,228,000	1,330,110,000

a Includes 4 or 5 Oregon mills. b Includes mostly individual reports, not distributed.

Census Report on Cotton Consumed in September—Big Increase.

Under date of Sept. 14 1926 the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the month of September 1926 and 1925. Cotton consumed amounted to 571,105 bales of lint and 74,352 bales of linters, compared with 483,082 bales of lint and 71,643 bales of linters in September 1925 and 500,652 bales of lint and 67,781 bales of linters in August 1926. It will be seen that there is an increase over August 1925 in the total lint and linters combined of 90,732 bales, or 16.3%. The following is the statement complete:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
Bureau of the Census.

Washington, 10 *a. m.*, *Oct.* 14 1926.

Cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton for the month of Sept. 1926 and 1925, with statistics

of cotton consumed, imported and exported for the two months ending Sept. 30.

(The statistics of cotton in this report are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales.)

COTTON CONSUMED AND ON HAND IN SPINNING MILLS AND IN OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES.
(Linters not Included.)

Locality.	Year	Cotton Consumed During (Bales)— Sept.	Cotton Consumed During (Bales)— 2 Months Ending Sept. 30.	Cotton on Hand Sept. 30— In Consuming Establishments (bales).	Cotton on Hand Sept. 30— In Public Storage and at Compresses (Bales).	Cotton Spindles Active During Sept. (Number).
United States	1926	*571.105	*1,071,757	*937,129	*3,293,217	32,134,682
	1925	483,082	934,318	869,419	3,114,992	31,571,554
Cotton-growing States	1926	411,259	770,967	569,952	3,116,169	17,145,328
	1925	329,772	634,796	589,035	3,034,524	16,654,578
New England States	1926	133,724	250,653	314,591	103,463	13,531,118
	1925	125,246	246,468	244,453	45,880	13,264,328
All other States	1926	26,122	50,137	52,586	73,585	1,458,236
	1925	28,064	53,054	35,931	34,588	1,562,648

*Includes 22,884 Egyptian, 6,375 other foreign and 1,785 American-Egyptian consumed; 52,587 Egyptian, 19,103 other foreign and 5,191 American-Egyptian estimated; and 11,806 Egyptian, 12,220 other foreign and 3,850 American-Egyptian in public storage. Two months consumption: 40,046 Egyptian, 11,516 other foreign and 3,316 American Egyptian.

Linters not included above were 74,352 bales consumed during September in 1926 and 71,643 bales in 1925; 100,058 bales on hand in consuming establishments on Sept. 30 1926, and 81,842 bales in 1925; and 38,488 bales in public storage and at compresses in 1926 and 18,875 bales in 1925. Linters consumed during two months ending Sept. 30 amounted to 147,133 bales in 1926 and 136,982 bales in 1925.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS.

Country of Production.	Imports of Foreign Cotton (500-Pound Bales). September. 1926.	September. 1925.	2 Months Ending Sept. 30. 1926.	2 Months Ending Sept. 30. 1925.
Total	10,007	15,121	23,287	24,387
Egypt	2,334	10,764	11,398	15,684
Peru	1,314	1,221	2,163	3,528
China	104	292	292	437
Mexico	5,067	176	5,420	182
British India	1,100	2,779	3,915	4,259
All other	88	47	99	297

Country to which Exported.	Exports of Domestic Cotton and Linters—Running Bales (See Note for Linters). September. 1926.	September. 1925.	2 Months Ending Sept. 30. 1926.	2 Months Ending Sept. 30. 1925.
Total	794,584	752,324	1,885,913	1,068,149
United Kingdom	181,535	182,806	238,862	228,841
France	69,698	65,090	119,694	106,678
Italy	49,887	46,783	83,947	67,543
Germany	268,589	248,515	378,906	359,000
Other Europe	126,239	128,111	215,543	182,726
Japan	75,807	65,211	107,504	101,714
All other	22,829	15,808	41,457	21,647

Note.—Figures include 5,149 bales of linters exported during September in 1926 and 1,880 bales in 1925 and 11,374 bales for the 2 months ending Sept. 30 in 1926 and 4,520 bales in 1925. The distribution for Sept. 1926 follows: United Kingdom, 319; Netherlands, 42; France, 407; Germany, 2,889; Belgium, 302; Canada, 1,170; Mexico, 2; Cuba, 10; New Zealand, 8.

WORLD STATISTICS.

The estimated world's production of commercial cotton exclusive of linters, grown in 1925, as compiled from information secured through the domestic and foreign staff of the Department of Commerce is 26,927,000 bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31 1925 was approximately 22,640,000 bales of 478 pounds lint. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 162,000,000.

New Automobile Models and Prices.

Several new models have been introduced in the automobile field during the week, together with a number of price changes. Among the former is a new cabriolet roadster in the Moon 6-60 line. This new model will complete the light six line of last year. The price has not yet been announced. A new Pontiac Six De Luxe, which it has been rumored for some time would be added to the Pontiac line by the Okland Motor Car Co., has been introduced to sell at $770 and is the only car of its type priced below $1,000.

A price reduction on its "60" line was announced Oct. 12 by the Chrysler Corporation. The prices of Model 60 coupe have been reduced $40, to $1,145, and Model 60 coach and Model 60 sedan $50 each, to $1,145 and $1,245, respectively.

The Hupp Motor Car Co. has announced a new victoria on the Hupmobile eight-cylinder chassis. This model lists at $2,345 f. o. b. It is a 5-passenger car finished in light green, the belt and rear deck in darker green, with black upper body.

The Marmon Motor Car Co. has announced the introduction of a line of cars to be known as the series "75," to succeed the series "74." To its standard models have been added a series of custom built types, with bodies by Locke, making the entire new line consist of 14 models. Prices have been reduced and former extra equipment standardized. The new five-passenger town coupe is the lowest priced car Marmon has ever made.

An important announcement fwas made by the Hudson Motor Car Co., when it reduced prices $100 on all closed models of Hudson and Essex cars, effective at midnight, Oct. 14. The new prices are: ssex coach, $695; Hudson coach, $1,095; Hudson coach special, $1,150; Hudson brougham, $1,395; Hudson, 7-passenger sedan, $1,495. This new price schedule brings the prices of these cars to the most favorable prices at which Hudson and Essex cars ever have been offered the public.

Crude Oil Prices Remain Stable as Gasoline and Kerosene Prices Fall.

The prices of crude oil in the markets remained practically unchanged throughout the week. Gasoline, on the other hand, was reduced in price in several sections of the country, as was kerosene. Reports from Pittsburgh, Pa., on Oct. 13 stated that the Atlantic Refining Co. and Gulf Refining Co. had reduced the price of gasoline 1c. a gallon in the Pittsburgh territory, effective as of that date. In Philadelphia gasoline was reduced 1c. a gallon to 19c., tank wagon price. On the same day Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky reduced gasoline and kerosene prices generally 1c. a gallon in Kentucky, effective as of Oct. 12, and in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida, effective Oct. 13. In some cases, however, the reduction was more or less than the average. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana has reduced tank wagon price of kerosene 1c. a gallon, to 14c. The Texas Co. on the same day was reported to have followed the reduction of 1c. a gallon in gasoline made by Atlantic Refining Co. in Pennsylvania and Delaware and the cut of 1c. a gallon in kerosene made by Standard Oil of Indiana in its territory.

Local reduction in price took place in Buffalo, N. Y., on Oct. 14, when the Kendall Refining Co. announced a reduction of 2c. a gallon in the tank wagon price of gasoline. This company's price is now uniform with that of Elmer E. Harris & Co., which reduced the price on Sept. 2 to 18c. per gallon.

From Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct. 14 it was reported that the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio had established two cut-price gasoline stations in Cleveland, and in a number of other places throughout the State. These stations are equipped with bulk storage with tank car deliveries to them which eliminates the necessity of trucking the gasoline. Further details are given in the "Wall Street News" of Oct. 15 as follows:

As a result of the elimination of the trucking operations the Ohio company maintains it is entitled to sell at a lower price than at the other stations not so equipped. The company further justifies its cut-rate stations on the theory that there are two classes of buyers, one which will go out of the way to buy the lower-priced product of the cut-rate station and the other which will not and therefore buys from regular distributing stations.

One of the Standard of Ohio's cut-price stations is located on Euclid Ave., East Cleveland. Another station is located at Youngstown, Ohio, where the effect of its operations have caused certain competitors to meet its lower price for gasoline.

The establishment of these stations is the second attempt of Standard Oil companies recently to meet competition in their respective territory without making a general cut in the price of gasoline. The Standard Oil of California recently put out a second grade gasoline at a price substantially below the regular price for its standard brand. This action by the California company was the direct result of the recent gasoline price war on the Pacific Coast.

The Pennsylvania Oil Co. in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 15 announced a 2c. reduction on gasoline, effective Oct. 16.

In the wholesale markets on Oct. 15 U. S. motor grade gasoline was quoted at 9⅞@10⅛c.; kerosene about unchanged, 41-43 water white, 7@7¼c., and fuel oil, 24-26 gravity, $1 35@$1 40 a barrel.

Small Increase Reported in Petroleum Output.

A small increase, amounting to around 9,950 barrels per day, was reported Oct. 13 by the American Petroleum Institute, which estimated that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Oct. 9 was 2,204,200 barrels, as compared with 2,194,250 barrels for the preceding week. The daily average production east of California was 1,601,700 barrels, as compared with 1,594,250 barrels, an increase of 7,450 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production by districts for the weeks indicated:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

In Barrels—	Oct. 9 '26.	Oct. 2 '26.	Sept. 25 '26.	Oct. 10 '25.
Oklahoma	474,950	470,500	464,150	479,300
Kansas	114,800	115,150	114,200	110,850
North Texas	230,200	212,000	205,400	75,150
East Central Texas	55,800	57,800	55,900	84,550
West Central Texas	100,300	98,500	92,750	75,650
Southwest Texas	44,050	44,950	45,100	43,750
North Louisiana	57,900	58,200	57,100	48,050
Arkansas	150,150	151,100	152,500	208,600
Gulf Coast	167,450	174,400	175,300	101,050
Eastern	109,500	110,000	110,500	105,000
Wyoming	62,850	67,500	65,450	85,000
Montana	20,850	20,900	22,900	16,000
Colorado	8,100	8,500	8,200	4,600
New Mexico	4,800	4,750	4,950	4,750
California	602,500	600,000	596,000	652,500
Total	2,204,200	2,194,250	2,170,400	2,094,800

The estimated daily average gross production of the Mid-Continent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East Central, West Central and Southwest Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended Oct. 9 was 1,228,150 barrels, as compared with 1,208,200 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 19,950 barrels. The Mid-Continent production, excluding Smackover, Arkansas, heavy oil, was 1,110,300 barrels, as compared with 1,089,600 barrels, an increase of 20,700 barrels.

In Oklahoma, production for North Braman is reported at 15,150 barrels, against 12,750 barrels; South Braman, 6,800 barrels, against 6,300 barrels; Tonkawa, 36,900 barrels, against 38,350 barrels; Garber, 26,100 barrels, against 26,600 barrels; Burbank, 46,800 barrels, against 46,750 barrels; Bristow-Slick, 27,300 barrels, against 27,350 barrels; Cromwell, 15,300 barrels, against 15,350 barrels; Papoose, 9,550 barrels, against 10,000 barrels; Wewoka, 27,050 barrels, against 26,650 barrels; Seminole, 34,950 barrels, against 30,000 barrels.

In North Texas, Hutchinson County is reported at 131,900 barrels, against 116,050 barrels, and Balance Panhandle, 10,350 barrels, against 9,900 barrels. In East Central Texas, Corsicana Powell, 24,250 barrels, against 25,450 barrels; Nigger Creek, 12,200 barrels, against 12,850 barrels; Reagan County, West Central Texas, 29,100 barrels, against 29,200 barrels; Crane and Upton Counties, 12,450 barrels, against 12,550 barrels, and in the Southwest Texas field, Luling, 20,750 barrels, against 21,250 barrels; Laredo District, 17,100 barrels, against 17,350 barrels; Lytton Springs, 3,650 barrels, against 3,700 barrels. In North Louisiana, Haynesville is reported at 9,200 barrels, against 9,400 barrels; Urania, 16,700 barrels, against 16,450 barrels, and in Arkansas, Smackover light, 14,150 barrels, against 14,250 barrels; heavy, 117,850 barrels, against 118,600 barrels, and Lisbon, 7,800 barrels, no change; in the Gulf Coast field, Hull is reported at 21,450 barrels, against 20,750 barrels; West Columbia, 8,850 barrels, against 8,800 barrels; Spindletop, 79,800 barrels, against 85,750 barrels; Orange County, 7,150 barrels, against 7,550 barrels, and South Liberty, 4,050 barrels, against 4,050 barrels.

In Wyoming, Salt Creek is reported at 43,150 barrels, against 46,500 barrels, and Sunburst, Montana, 18,000 barrels, no change.

In California, Santa Fe Springs is reported at 47,500 barrels, no change; Long Beach, 93,500 barrels, no change; Huntington Beach, 50,000 barrels, against 48,000 barrels; Torrance, 27,000 barrels, no change; Dominguez, 21,000 barrels, against 22,000 barrels; Rosecrans, 13,000 barrels, no change; Inglewood, 41,000 barrels, no change; Midway-Sunset, 94,000 barrels, no change; and Ventura Avenue, 50,500 barrels, against 50,000 barrels.

Oil Exports From Russia Large.

Oil exports from the Soviet Union from Oct. 1 1925 to Aug. 31 1926, eleven months of the current fiscal year, broke all Russian records, according to statistics received by the Russian Information Bureau. The total exports were 1,310,108 metric tons as compared with 1,248,259 metric tons for the same period of last year. The annual pre-war exports were about 900,000 tons. Production in the Soviet oil fields, it is stated, has set a new monthly record each month since the beginning of the calendar year. The output for August was 777,183 metric tons, as compared with 751,628 tons in July, an increase of 3.4%.

"Economic Life" (Moscow) reports important new oil deposits, rich in gas layers, discovered in the Novo-Grozny fields. The extent of the oil-bearing strata has not yet been determined, but the oil experts, on the analogy of the older Grozny fields, judge that the newly-discovered storages will contain not less than 33,000,000 metric tons. The Managing Board of the Soviet oil industry regards the new discovery as of great importance.

Rise in Copper—Organization of Copper Exporters, Inc., a Factor.

Extremely active buying of copper, following several weeks of dulness, was the feature of the non-ferrous metals market this week. The price of copper steadied after dropping to 14 cents a pound, delivered, "Engineering and Mining Journal" reports. The latter added:

The announcement on Monday evening, Oct. 11, of the incorporation of Copper Exporters, Inc., and of the tacit approval of the Federal Trade Commission to the plans of the American copper producers and associates in Europe, came at a time when the domestic market had sagged to 14 cents a pound, delivered in the Connecticut Valley. Large sales were made and yesterday (Oct. 13) good business went through at 14.12½ cents a pound, delivered Connecticut. All classes of consumers participated in the buying and the sales covered delivery over the remainder of the year. It is necessary to go back several months to find a week in which the total transactions equal those of the past week.

The New York "Sun" of Oct. 14, commenting on the advancing price, said:

Copper prices continued to soar in London to-day as a result of the formation of an international organization to stabilize the foreign market for the metal. Following the rise yesterday of more than a pound sterling in the price of the metal, English speculators bid the price up an additional 10 shillings per ton. The price for spot copper to-day in London was £59 7s. 6d. Copper for future delivery was quoted at £60 5s. Apparently sales of the metal for forward delivery in London had been particularly heavy and shorts are excitedly covering because of the threatened curtailment of the floating supply of copper following organization of the Copper Exporters, Inc., by American copper exporters to control the foreign market by freezing out London speculators.

The domestic copper market was firmer than yesterday. Compared with a recent price of 14 cents a pound the metal to-day was quoted at 14⅛ to 14¼ cents a pound. Demand was active.

Large copper shippers were pleased with the turn of events in the copper industry resulting from their newly developed export policy.

"A very good volume of copper has been sold in the last few days," said Hamilton M. Prush, Vice-President of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and an officer of Copper Exporters, Inc., to a representative of the "Sun" to-day.

"Prices have not jumped here the way they have in London because fluctuations in that market are caused by speculation whereas here the market is made by actual supply and demand for the metal. Those wide fluctuations in the London market, both up and down, are what we are trying to eliminate by shutting out the speculator."

Increase in Refined Copper Stocks During September—Nine Months Figures.

Refined copper in hands of North and South American producers and refiners, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics, came to 70,137 short tons Oct. 1, compared with 66,658 tons Sept. 1, a increase during the month of 3,479 tons. Refined stocks Aug. 1 came to 64,940, and July 1 to 66,096 tons. The "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 14, in giving these figures went on to say:

Blister stocks at smelters and refineries, in process and transit, totaled 262,752 tons Oct. 1, compared with 260,186 Sept. 1 and 277,338 Aug. 1.

Total copper above ground to blister stage and beyond in hands of North and South American refiners and producers Oct. 1 amounted to 332,889 tons compared with 326,844 Sept 1, increase of 6,055 tons. Copper above ground Aug. 1 came to 342,828 tons, July 1 341,434 and June 1 344,312 tons.

Shipments of copper by North and South American producers and refiners in September were 119,911 tons compared with 127,207 in August, and 120,176 tons in July, making total for first 9 months, 1,067,533 tons; average of 118,614 tons.

Domestic shipments in September totaled 78,459 tons compared with 84,024 tons in August and 76,352 in July, making a total for first nine months, 692,086 tons, average of 76,898 tons.

Foreign shipments in September amounted to 41,452 tons compared with 43,173 in August and 43,824 in July, making foreign shipments for first 9 months, 375,447 tons; average of 41,716 tons.

Production of refined copper for North and South American plants in September, came to 123,390 tons compared with 128,925 in August and 119,020 tons in July, making total of 1,064,588 tons for the first 9 months, average of 118,614 tons. Of the September output, 6,892 tons were from scrap compared with 7,433 in August, 4,780 in July, 3,061 in June, and average of 4,504 tons for first 9 months of 1926.

Export shipments made up 34.57% of the total in September, and domestic 65.43%, compared with 35.17% for export shipments in first 9 months and 64.83% for domestic.

Germany led as destination for export shipments in September, with 9,684 tons, or 23.36%, of the total exports; Great Britain was second with 9,315 tons, or 22.47%; France third with 5,991, or 14.45%; Italy fourth with 5,809 tons, or 14.02%; Belgium fifth with 2,941, or 7.10%; Far East sixth with 2,828, or 6.82%; and Holland seventh with 2,413 tons, or 5.82%. For the 9 months, Great Britain led in destinations with 84,122 tons, or 22.41% of the total; France 79,579 tons, or 21.20%; Germany third with 66,857 tons, or 17.81%; Italy fourth with 40,949 tons, or 10.91%; Belgium fifth with 31,900 tons, or 8.49%; Holland sixth with 22,713 tons, or 6.05%; and Far East seventh with 17,969 tons, or 4.79%.

From the "Wall Street News" of Oct. 14 we take the following, which shows figures for the nine months:

The following table gives the comparisons of stocks at the end of the past nine months in North and South America, figures in tons of 2,000 lbs. each.

	Blister Incl. in Process.	Refined.	Total.		Blister Incl. in Process.	Refined.	Total.
September	262,752	70,137	332,889	April	264,721	72,644	337,365
August	260,186	66,658	326,844	March	261,916	75,206	337,122
July	277,888	64,940	342,828	February	251,947	86,354	338,301
June	275,338	66,096	341,434	January	251,096	81,686	332,782
May	274,943	69,369	344,312				

Segregated figures show that the stocks on Oct. 1 last were divided as follows Blister at smelters, 10,702 tons, blister in transit, 64,185 tons; blister at refineries, 30,791 tons; in process at refineries, 157,074 tons; refined, 70,137 tons; total, 332,889 tons. On Sept. 1 last the surplus was distributed as follows Blister at smelters, 13,091 tons; blister in transit, 55,744 tons; blister at refineries, 31,917 tons; in process at refineries, 159,434 tons; refined, 66,658 tons; total, 326,844 tons.

There was a decrease of 11,170,000 lbs. in the production of refined copper last month compared with August. The production in September amounted to 246,780,000 lbs., of which 232,996,000 lbs. were primary and 13,784,000 lbs. were scrap. In August the output amounted to 257,950,000 lbs., of which 242,984,000 lbs. were primary and 14,866,000 lbs. scrap.

In the following table is given a comparison of the production of refined copper, figures in tons of 2,000 lbs. each.

	Primary.	Scrap.	Total.		Primary.	Scrap.	Total.
September	116,498	6,892	123,390	April	112,391	3,911	116,302
August	121,492	7,433	128,925	March	117,897	3,901	121,798
July	114,240	4,780	119,020	February	107,045	3,493	110,538
June	113,682	3,061	116,743	January	109,954	4,020	113,974
May	110,851	3,047	113,898				

The daily average rate in September was 4,113 tons, compared with 4,159 tons in August, 3,839 tons in July, 3,891 tons in June, and 3,674 tons in May.

Production of blister copper in North America in September amounted to 96,197 tons, compared with 84,061 tons in August, 82,938 tons in July, 82,716 tons in June, and 91,556 tons in May.

Shipments showed a decline of 14,592,000 lbs. in September compared with August, the total being 239,822,000 lbs., against 254,414,000 lbs. in the previous month. Of the total shipments 156,918,000 lbs. were domestic and 82,904,000 lbs. for export.

In the appended table is given the shipments with comparisons, figures in short tons.

	Export.	Domestic.	Total.		Export.	Domestic.	Total.
September	41,452	78,459	119,911	April	43,834	75,030	118,864
August	43,173	84,034	127,207	March	44,373	88,573	132,946
July	43,824	76,352	120,176	February	35,464	70,406	105,870
June	41,810	78,206	120,016	January	37,541	57,829	105,370
May	43,976	73,197	117,173				

Copper Producers Perfecting Organization of Copper Exporters, Inc.

The development of plans incident to the formation under the Webb-Pomerene Act of the Copper Exporters, Inc., was the subject of the following statement issued on Oct. 12 by C. F. Kelley, President of the new organization and President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.:

Copper Exporters, Inc., is an organization of American copper producers associated with whom are certain foreign producers and sellers of copper. The purpose of the organization is to endeavor to eliminate in foreign countries the harmful speculation that causes wide fluctuations in price, unwarranted by industrial factors in European markets, and tends to destroy confidence in the integrity of such price and the stability of the business. The operations of Copper Exporters, Inc., are entirely within the limitations fixed by the Webb Act and amendments thereto, under which American producers of any commodity may join to protect the marketing of their product in foreign markets.

The need for such an organization must be manifest to anybody who has followed the trend of the foreign copper market, especially since the war. Wide fluctuations in prices, working hardships on producers and consumers alike, speculative movements engineered by foreign dealers who have no financial interest in the production of the metal, have produced a situation in foreign markets intolerable from the producers' point of view.

Under the operation of Copper Exporters, Inc., copper prices in Europe will be established in accordance with general business conditions as they develop from day to day.

The effort will be made to sell direct to consumers except where conditions make it desirable, in facilitating export trade, to sell to distributors. An effort will be made to eliminate harmful speculation in copper.

It is the intention to keep the proper governmental authorities at all times fully advised of the operations of the association.

The respective committees are now engaged in perfecting the organization for the active transaction of business which will begin at as early a date as possible. Following are the members, foreign associates, and officers of Copper Exporters, Inc.:

Members.

American Metal Co., Ltd.	Mother Lode Coalition Mines Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	New Cornelia Copper Co.
Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Nichols Copper Co.
	Old Dominion Co.
Copper Range Co.	Phelps Dodge Corp.
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.	Quincy Mining Co.
International Minerals & Metals Co.	Utah Copper Co.
Kennecott Copper Corp.	United Verde Copper Co.

Foreign Associates.

Aaron Hirsh & Sohn.
British Metals Corp.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Co.
Granby Cons. Mining, Smelting & Power Co.
Greene Cananea Copper Co.
Mansfeldischer Metallhandel A. G.
Mansfeld Aktiengesellschaft fur Bergbau und Huttonbetrieb.
Metallgesellschaft.
Rio Tinto Co.
Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken.
Societe Generale de Minerais
South American Products Co.
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga.

Directors.

C. F. Kelley, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
F. H. Brownell, American Smelting & Refining Co.
C. M. Loeb, American Metal Co., Ltd.
C. E. Dodge, Phelps Dodge Corp.
C. W. Nichols, Nichols Copper Co.
R. L. Agassiz, Calumet & Hecla Cons. Copper Co.
J. H. Anderson, United Verde Copper Co.
C. A. Wilson, and
John de R. Storey.

Officers.

President, C. F. Kelley, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Vice-President, F. H. Brownell, American Smelting & Refining Co.
Executive Vice-President, J. Clendenin, Kennecott Copper Corp.
Vice-President, L. Vogelstein, American Metal Co., Ltd.
Vice-President, T. Wolfson, Metal Sales Corp.
Vice-President, C. A. Austin, Phelps Dodge Corp.
Vice-President, H. M. Brush, American Smelting & Refining Co.
Secretary, John de R. Storey.
Treasurer, C. W. Welch.

The movement toward the revival of the copper export association was referred to in these columns early in the year —Feb. 13, page 830. Reporting that copies of the incorporation papers and by-laws of the Copper Exporters, Inc., were filed on Oct. 12 with the Federal Trade Commission under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" on that date said:

Yesterday application was made for incorporation under the laws of the State of Delaware.

It is said to be the intention of this corporation to engage solely in export trade in copper, and those backing the move have assured the Commission that the corporation will not in any wise restrain trade, suppress competition or seek to inflate or deflate copper prices on the domestic market.

Kelley Heads Body.

President C. F. Kelley, of the Anaconda Copper Company, and Francis A. Bromwell, who had been handling the proposed corporation, conferred with the Federal Trade Commissioners on Friday. At that time it is understood, the Commissioners told their visitors to proceed with the presentation of the papers of incorporation and take the other steps necessary to securing their approval under the provisions of the export trade association law.

For many weeks, officials of the Federal Trade Commission have been conferring with the copper men, the way being paved to the formation of a corporation that on the face of its papers at least would bring it within the Webb-Pomerene Act.

Approval Likely.

On the basis of such papers the Commission would have no alternative but to give approval to the proposed combination although such approval with respect to any organization under the Webb-Pomerene Act would be no avail against penalties for future infractions of the law.

Under the Webb-Pomerene Act the copper men can organize for export trade without coming under the general provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and continue operations so long as the association keeps within he requirements of the Webb-Pomerene Act, it is said.

This latter provides that such an organization shall not act to restrain the export trade of any competitor, that it shall not act in agreement or conspiracy artificially or intentionally to manipulate prices up or down or substantially to lessen competition at home.

The Federal Trade Commission in a statement issued Oct. 14 regarding the filing of papers of the new organization, said.

The Export Trade Act grants exemption from the anti-trust laws to an association entered into and solely engaged in export trade, with the provision that there be no restraint of trade within the United States, or restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor, and with the further prohibition of any agreement, understanding, conspiracy or act which shall enhance or depress prices or substantially lessen competition within the United States or otherwise restrain trade therein.

Portland Cement Production in September the Highest for That Month on Record.

September production and shipments were the highest for that month in the history of the industry, showing increases of 4 and 2%, respectively, over September 1925, according to the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. During the nine months ending Sept. 30 1926 the shipments of Portland cement amounted to 126,467,000 barrels, exceeding the shipments for the corresponding period in 1925 by 2,156,000 barrels. Portland cement stocks decreased, but at the end of September 1926 were greater by more than 38% than on Sept. 30 1925. These statistics, prepared by the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Bureau of Mines, are compiled from reports for September 1926, received direct from all manufacturing plants except two, for which estimates were necessary on account of lack of returns.

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT BY MONTHS, IN 1925-1926.

Month.	Production.		Shipments.		Stocks at End of Month.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
January	8,856,000	7,887,000	5,162,000	5,674,000	17,656,000	20,582,000
February	8,255,000	7,731,000	6,015,000	5,820,000	19,689,000	22,384,000
March	11,034,000	10,355,000	10,279,000	9,539,000	20,469,000	23,200,000
1st quar.	28,145,000	25,973,000	21,456,000	21,033,000	--------	--------
April	13,807,000	12,401,000	14,394,000	12,961,000	19,877,000	22,640,000
May	15,503,000	16,472,000	16,735,000	17,951,000	18,440,000	21,173,000
June	15,387,000	16,827,000	17,501,000	19,113,000	16,409,000	18,900,000
2d quar.	44,697,000	45,700,000	48,630,000	50,025,000	--------	--------
July	15,641,000	17,096,000	18,131,000	18,786,000	13,896,000	17,210,000
August	16,419,000	16,936,000	18,383,000	18,536,000	11,952,000	a15,718,000
September	15,939,000	16,571,000	17,711,000	18,087,000	10,247,000	14,202,000
3d quar	47,999,000	50,603,000	54,225,000	55,409,000	--------	--------
October	15,992,000	--------	15,309,000	--------	10,979,000	--------
November	13,656,000	--------	10,187,000	--------	14,534,000	--------
December	10,713,000	--------	6,917,000	--------	a18,515,000	--------
4th quar	40,361,000	--------	32,413,000	--------	--------	--------
Total	161,202,000	--------	156,724,000	--------	--------	--------

a Revised.

Increase in Unfilled Tonnage of United States Steel Corporation During September.

The United States Steel Corporation in its monthly statement issued Sept. 9 1926 reported unfilled tonnage on books of subsidiary corporations as of Sept. 30 1926 at 3,593,509 tons. This is an increase of 51,174 tons over the unfilled orders on Aug. 31, but a decrease of 9,013 tons when compared with the unfilled bookings as of July 31 1926. On Sept. 30 last year orders on hand stood at 3,717,297 tons and at the same date in 1924 at 3,473,780 tons. In the following we show the amounts back to the beginning of 1922. Figures for earlier dates may be found in our issue of April 14 1923, page 1617.

End of Month—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
January	4,882,739	5,037,323	4,798,429	6,910,776	4,241,678
February	4,616,822	5,284,771	4,912,901	7,283,989	4,141,069
March	4,379,935	4,863,564	4,782,807	7,403,332	4,494,148
April	3,867,976	4,446,568	4,208,447	7,288,509	5,096,917
May	3,649,250	4,049,800	3,628,089	6,981,851	5,254,228
June	3,478,642	3,710,458	3,262,505	6,386,261	5,635,531
July	3,602,522	3,539,467	3,187,072	5,910,763	5,776,161
August	3,542,735	3,512,803	3,289,577	5,414,663	5,950,105
September	3,593,509	3,717,297	3,473,780	5,035,750	6,691,607
October	------	4,109,183	3,525,270	4,672,825	6,902,287
November	------	4,581,780	4,031,969	4,368,584	6,840,242
December	------	5,033,364	4,816,676	4,445,339	6,745,703

Steel Market Shows Lighter Orders from Automobile Manufacturers—Rail Orders Heavy.

Thus far October developments indicate no marked departure this month from the September pace. Last month's decline of 1.8% from the August rate of steel ingot output is unimportant, and the increase of 51,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders is known to be due to rail orders on which rollings will be small for some weeks, reports the "Iron Age" on Oct. 14.

The feature of the week's news to which more attention will be given than to either of these statistical statements

is the lessened demand from automobile companies for sheets and other steel products in view of reduced operating schedules of important Detroit makers, declares the "Age" in its weekly review of conditions affecting the iron and steel trade.

More than the usual seasonal curtailment is reported at these plants, in view of lessened sales due to continued heavy rains and to damage from Western floods. Demand for steel from implement manufacturers has been affected by the same causes, says this trade journal, adding:

Pittsburgh steel producers, whose business is in the general run of products apart from rails, find incoming new orders, as distinguished from specifications, slightly less than last month's. This may cause some stocking of product or a shortening of rolling mills schedules in two or three lines.

Chicago reports of rail contracts exceeding 200,000 tons added to the Pennsylvania Railroad award of 160,000 tons make a noteworthy week in railroad steel. The St. Paul took 40,000 tons, the Illinois Central 66,000 tons and the Union Pacific 23,000 tons, while the quota of the Santa Fe, in which the Colorado mill shares largely, is put at more than 125,000 tons.

Of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 160,000 tons of 130-lb. rails, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was awarded 70,000 tons, the Illinois Steel Co. 50,000 tons, the Carnegie Steel Co. 30,000 tons, and the Inland Steel Co. 10,000 tons.

That pipe mills will hold to their high rate of operations appears from further good bookings of line pipe. The Associated Petroleum Producers of Mexico have placed 160 miles of 12¾-in. pipe for a line through the Rio Grande Valley to Brownsville. Another inquiry calls for 115 miles of 2-in., 3-in., 4-in. and 6-in. pipe for Oklahoma.

The soaring market for pig tin points to sustained prices for tin plate at a time when seasonal influences are causing some slowing down in production at independent plants.

Although a falling off in building construction is indicated by some reports, structural steel lettings of the past week held up to 30,000 tons. Bids have been asked on 11,500 tons for New York subways and 10,000 tons or more for a convention hall at Atlantic City, N. J.

Expanding uses for sheets are reflected in the liberal scale of shipments, aside from the automobile industry. At the same time it is suggested that the present rate of operations means stocking by some mills, a procedure that caused an over-supply in the late months of 1925.

The anti-dumping unit of the Treasury Department is sending a questionnaire to Atlantic seaboard producers of pig iron to learn what injury, if any, they had suffered by alleged dumping of German pig iron in this country. The answers are expected to give results of detailed inquiries in Germany by American investigators.

An Eastern plate manufacturer bought 15,000 tons of basic pig iron for November-December shipment, on which the low price is reported at $20 50. The advance of 50c. a ton recently announced by some eastern Pennsylvania furnaces on foundry iron has not been effective on the larger transactions of the past week. Decreasing metal of pig iron is reported by some of the jobbing foundries and cast iron pipe makers of the East.

At the same time, it is pointed out, merchant pig iron output is slightly less, the gain in the September pig iron rate being entirely in steel works iron.

With the continued British demand for American coal, coke commands stiff prices, which in turn help pig iron producers in the Central West in their stand for an advance. Labor is not plentiful and some Connellsville operators have had to pay $6 for day labor, as against the $5 rate in non-union fields.

German steel rails have evidently been singled out among finished steel products to receive an export bounty, according to the findings of the German-American commission of inquiry into alleged German dumping. The bounty, claimed to be temporary, is regarded as automatically ceasing with the establishment of the European steel syndicate.

British finished steel makers, in the face of active inquiries and uncertain resumption of production, are asking up to 30s. (over $7 25) per ton increase in prices. Yet an English company has secured a contract for 10,000 tons of cast iron pipe for Cairo.

Supported by the three leading political parties, as well as steel companies and business generally, plans are being laid in Japan for a steel selling syndicate as a step toward nationalization of the Japanese steel industry.

The "Iron Age" composite price for pig iron has advanced from $19 63 to $19 71 per gross ton, higher prices for Buffalo iron being obtained. The composite steel price is also higher, reaching the January level of 2.453c. per lb., which was the high point of the year. The rise from 2.439c. last week is due to a net change in the price of No. 28 page sheets, the new extras on the present No. 24 gage basis having become well established. The usual comparative composite price table is as follows:

Finished Steel *Oct. 5 1926, 2.439c. Per Lb.*	
One week ago	2.439c.
One month ago	2.439c.
One year ago	2.403c.
10-year pre-war average	1.689c.

Based on prices of steel bars, beams, tank plates, plain wire, open-hearth rails, black pipe and black sheets, constituting 87% of the United States output.

	High.		*Low.*	
1926	2.453c.	Jan. 5;	2.403c.	May 18
1925	2.560c.	Jan. 6;	2.396c.	Aug. 18
1924	2.789c.	Jan. 15;	2.460c.	Oct. 14
1923	2.824c.	Apr. 24;	2.446c.	Jan. 2

Pig Iron. *Oct. 5 1926, $19 71 Per Gross Ton.*	
One week ago	$19 63
One month ago	19 46
One year ago	19 79
10-year pre-war average	15 72

Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.

	High.		*Low.*	
1926	$21 54	Jan. 5;	$19 46	July 13
1925	22 50	Jan. 13;	18 96	July 7
1924	22 88	Feb. 26;	19 21	Nov. 3
1923	30 86	Mar. 20;	20 77	Nov. 20

Neither production nor consumption of finished steel evidences any marked deviation from comfortably high rates of recent weeks, but buying in the past few days is characterized with a shade less vigor. To some extent this condition is ascribed to heavy specifying against third quarter contracts, observes the Oct. 14 issue of the "Iron Trade Review" in its weekly summary. At the close of September freight car buying had not quite met expectations and placements of rails, while heavy, have been about normal. The structural lines, naturally, are not productive of tonnage business at this season, continues the "Review," inspecting the state of trade throughout the iron and steel fields. It then goes on to say:

Contrariwise, sheet mills are operating at a still faster pace. Tin plate production continues at a rate that promises to leave the 1925 record behind by 10 to 15%. Pig iron prices are firmer, with a steady undercurrent of buying, and the ingot rate for the industry as a whole continues not far from 85%. The bookings of one large producing interest so far in October are in excess of the corresponding period of September by a wide margin and in the case of one important independent, the October ingot schedule is a trifle heavier than September, in view of the dominance of hand-to-mouth buying in the policies of most consumers of steel.

Quietness now apparently may prove a variation rather than a trend, as producers of iron and steel cannot foresee any radical revision of their position so long as general business conditions remain sound. The buying power of the country continues buttressed by steady employment and high wages and inventories of consumers show no increase.

Steel ingot production for September, amounting to 3,930,675 tons, is 1½% under August, but is the best September record save one. At 35,846,850 tons, production for the year to date is 2,000,000 tons ahead of 1925.

Two hundred thousand tons of rails have been placed on the books of Chicago mills in supplementing the 100,000 tons taken last week. The rail mill at Birmingham has closed on 100,000 tons.

Domestic makers of cast iron pipe will receive preferment on 11,000 tons for the New York Water Department, that city, advising against the acceptance of a lower foreign bid. Contrary to experience in lettings, foreign competition did not appear at Detroit for 6,500 tons.

With Mahoning Valley pig iron producers now generally on $18 50 base for foundry and malleable iron, Cleveland furnaces have advanced their price 50c. and are now quoting $20. Coal prices have risen to a point where coke oven operators cannot afford to take less than $3 75 and blast furnace operators are being pressed to place their requirements.

The "Iron Trade Review's" composite price on 14 leading iron and steel products this week is $38 13. This compares with $37 85 last week and $37 82 the previous week.

India Not Dumping Iron Here, According to Treasury Ruling, Which Refuses to Raise Duty.

Efforts of American iron and steel producers to secure additional protection against importation of foreign products received a substantial setback on Oct. 13 in an order from the Treasury refusing to issue a finding of dumping of pig iron coming from India, says the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce." Continuing the correspondent states:

The Treasury's order was the culmination of more than a year's investigation which had been brought about by persistent complaints mentioning the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and other Indian shippers.

Duty Only Theoretical.

The countervailing duty which the Treasury imposed on shipments of pig iron from the Tata Iron & Steel Co. is, however, in effect theoretically, although the amount of extra duty has not been fixed and shipments are being received under the 75c.-a-ton duty prescribed in the Tariff Act.

The matter of a higher duty on pig iron is also before the Tariff Commission, but it is claimed by officials of that body that whatever might be done under the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act would not be sufficient to be of any value in the present instance, since the duty is so low and a 50% increase would not begin to equalize production costs here and in India.

The complaints which led to the investigation of dumping Indian iron here were based on misrepresentations of American selling prices of the commodity in question, it was indicated at the Treasury. They were based on published information, the Treasury said, that the invoice value of Indian pig iron was a trifle under $13 a ton, whereas the price for domestic consumption in India was about $20 a ton.

Information Erroneous.

Investigation disclosed, however, that the information was erroneous in that the consular invoices covering the merchandise were incorrectly made out to show only the partial payments that were made on the shipments in question, instead of the full contract price, which was more than $20 a ton net.

This mistake, the Treasury says, explains the difference between the invoice price and the price contracted to be paid for the iron.

The Treasury's investigation also showed that there is practically an open market for pig iron in India in wholesale quantities, as the three largest producers in that country are the principal and largest consumers. The other consumers in the home market are small foundries using pig iron in small lots. The price at which pig iron is sold in India is, therefore, for small quantities, and it is represented that producers would be willing to make quotations for large quantities for domestic consumption as low as those for export if such a market existed.

Bituminous Coal and Anthracite Trade Active with Slightly Higher Prices in Bituminous Markets.

The combination of an unusual export demand, general industrial activity at home and the seasonal call for fuel for heating purposes is keeping bituminous production at high levels, forcing up spot quotations and giving a healthy tone to current trading, asserts the "Coal Age" in its market review issued Oct. 14. Improvement last week was nation-wide. There were, of course, the inevitable differences in the degree of betterment, but the areas in which trade actually was backward were the exception, and their bearing on the general situation inconsequential, adds the "Age," in summarizing conditions affecting the coal markets throughout the week. It reports further:

Hampton Roads and Baltimore continued to load record tonnages for overseas shipment, with the overflow in this trade gravitating to Philadelphia. New York, after marking time on rumors of an end to the British strike, snapped back into action. The New England spot market was tight, with up to $7 25 and $7 50 asked for navy standard coal on cars at Boston.

The volume of spot trading, however, was restricted, with neither buyers nor sellers pressing for tonnage.

Business in western and central Pennsylvania was on an even keel, with little change in the quantity moving. Buffalo resumed its fight against higher prices. Ohio registered marked gains. The Southeastern fields are working at top speed. Illinois and Indiana domestic business has improved,

but spot steam buying is disappointing. More activity is reported in the Southwest.

The upward swing in spot quotations still is unchecked. The "Coal Age" index of spot bituminous prices on Oct. 11 was 192 and the corresponding weighted average price was $2 33—an increase of 6c. and 4 points over Oct. 4. This is the highest reported since Oct. 1 1923. Central Illinois and Fourth Vein Indiana prices were up; sharp gains were made in West Virginia and in Pittsburgh gas. Southeastern Kentucky slumped, but this was due to the disappearance of paper quotations put out to discourage buying rather than to any actual decrease in demand.

Lake dumpings also were well maintained; during the week ended Oct. 10 these were 791,251 tons of cargo and 47,048 tons of vessel fuel, making the season's total to date 23,552,028 tons, as against 21,266,841 tons a year ago.

Labor and transportation have potentialities which cause some misapprehension. There is little or no surplus labor in the non-union districts east of the Mississippi River and the reopening of additional union mines in the central competitive field is cutting down the floating supply. The most recent statement of car surplus shows only 30,205 idle open-tops, as against 63,320 on the corresponding date last year. With such a narrow margin of safety, either or both factors easily might become controlling.

Anthracite demand is good, although there is some unevenness as between markets and sizes. Current developments are influenced largely by weather conditions. Stove is the undisputed leader, but nut is growing in popularity. Pea, too, is enjoying a liberal demand. Egg probably is the most erratic of the major sizes. Notwithstanding a certain amount of price instability, the position of the steam sizes has definitely taken a turn for the better.

Weakness was in evidence in the spot market on Connellsville furnace coke last week, but the volume of trading was small. Foundry coke was firm.

According to the opinion of the "Coal and Coal Trade Journal," as expressed in its usual weekly review of market conditions, there is a steadiness in the upward movement of the coal market when reviewed as a whole that is certainly to be regarded as cause for satisfaction. A week ago there were all the elements for the making of an exciting situation that was not added to by the actual news that came to light as the week progressed.

In spite of this we find a strong, well poised industry doing a large and satisfactoy business with rising prices taking care of the present needs of the people, preparing, calmly and, to a degree, wisely, for the future, and refusing to be distressed by what might easily be regarded as disturbing factors, declared the "Journal" on Oct. 14, adding further comments as follows:

The British coal strike, as a matter of simple fact, has not ended, but it is terminating as far as the prices of American coal are concerned. When it is actually over, the bins of the world will not suddenly be filled, it is argued. Exports will be seriously affected but will not fade rapidly from sight. In the last analysis it is immaterial to the coal producer and seller where the product of the mine goes. There seems to be the assurance that those who are bound to need coal from day to day on railroad locomotives and in power plants and in mills and buildings and homes have no great heaps to draw from. These must continue to buy and there is the likelihood in many instances that their needs will become pressing.

The conditions of the anthracite market cannot be called other than healthy. Colder weather is appearing spasmodically in various parts of the country It is sufficient that it is felt at all to start domestic anxiety and buying. New York dealers note that even when several days of milder weather come the inquiry and the sales continue and there are no cancellations. It can be stated that in the metropolis and at several other points the dealers are conscientiously striving to keep the domestic market on an even keel and are doing all they can to prevent anything like panicky conditions on the part of the trade and the consumer. So far they have succeeded admirably.

In several sections of the bituminous market, local conditinos are having much effect. Illinois and the adjacent States are suffering from floods that are causing stagnation at certain points and threatening to disorganize transportation. This may hold up business, but it can only to the smallest extent destroy it. When the difficulties are over, the need for coal will only be the more urgent.

On the Great Lakes there is great enterprise. The figures show up well and there is hurrying to place coal on ships and barges while these can yet be moved. At the Great Lake ports and in the district that surrounds them there is the activity that can but bespeak a normal and healthy seasonal market, except at those few places where local and transitory conditions prevail. Baltimore is a haven of optimism with advances all along the line in a manner that has become almost monotonous.

It is significant that Philadelphia reports a slowing up of exports, but firm prices and an amount of orders sufficient to book all the product in sight until November. Even here the resumption of export buying is expected with results that are probably to be reflected in quotations. Here, too, it is stated that industrial purchases are large and contracts are being made. Pittsburgh notes a better inquiry for steam coal and the purchasing agents of the big industrials are busy. Baltimore, while again recording the making of export records, declares that industrial fuel for the home market is in great demand.

Those who speak through the columns of "Coal and Coal Trade Journal" are optimistic as to business and prices, but they believe a warning is necessary as to the length and height of advancing conditions. The market in the next two or three weeks is apt to go through a settling process and the figures for some time to follow may be to some degree determined by the success of the settling process.

Bituminous Coal Output Increases—Anthracite Stable —Coke Declines.

Reports for the week ended Oct. 2 show that the output of bituminous coal had increased over the preceding week by about 2½%, while anthracite production remained at the same level as during the week ended Sept. 25, according to the official figures prepared weekly by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Coke output, on the other hand, fell off by about 12,000 tons, reported the Bureau, from which we qu te:

Production of soft coal during the wee ended Oct. 2 is estimated at 12,010,000 net tons. Compared with the revised estimate for the preceding week, this shows a gain of 293,000 tons, or 2.5%.

Estimated United States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons) Including Coal Coked.a

	1926		1925	
	Week.	*Cal. Year to Date.*	*Week.*	*Cal. Year to Date.b*
Sept. 18	11,447,000	386,226,000	10,880,000	346,988,000
Daily average	1,908,000	1,750,000	1,813,000	1,573,000
Sept. 25.c	11,717,000	397,943,000	11,232,000	358,220,000
Daily average	1,953,000	1,756,000	1,872,000	1,581,000
Oct. 2	12,010,000	409,953,000	11,008,000	369,228,000
Daily average	2,002,000	1,762,000	1,835,000	1,587,000

a Original estimates corrected for usual error, which in past has averaged 2%. b Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. c Revised since last report. d Subject to revision.

Total production of bituminous coal in September is estimated (subject to slight revision) at 48,978,000 net tons. This indicates a daily average of 1,959,000 tons as against 1,783,000 in August—an increase of nearly 10%.

Total production of bituminous coal during the calendar year 1926 to Oct. 2 (approximately 233 working days) amounts to 409,953,000 net tons. Figures for corresponding periods in other recent years are given below:

1920	410,703,000 net tons	1923	430,347,000 net tons
1921	303,700,000 net tons	1924	347,942,000 net tons
1922	284,300,000 net tons	1925	369,228,000 net tons

ANTHRACITE.

During the week ended Oct. 2, the anthracite mines practically duplicated the output of the preceding week. Production amounted to 2,058,000 net tons.

Total putput during the month of September is estimated—subject to slight revision—at 8,448,000 net tons. This indicates an average daily rate of 338,000 tons, as against 316,000 tons in August a gain of about 7%.

Estimated United States Production of Anthracite (Net Tons).

	1926		1925	
Week Ended—	*Week.*	*Cal. Year to Date.*	*Week.*	*Cal. Year to Date.a*
Sept. 18	2,003,000	57,887,000	9,000	61,242,000
Sept. 25.b	2,059,000	59,946,000	13,000	61,255,000
Oct. 2.c	2,058,000	62,004,000	14,000	61,269,000

a Minus one day's production first week in January to equalize number of days in the two years. b Revised since last report. c Subject to revision.

BEEHIVE COKE.

Production of beehive coke during the week ended Oct. 2 is estimated at 185,000 net tons, a decrease of 12,000 tons from the output in the preceding week.

Estimated Production of Beehive Coke (Net Tons).

	Week Ended			1926	1925
	Oct. 2 1926.b	*Sept. 25 1926.c*	*Oct. 3 1925.*	*to Date.*	*to Date.a*
Pennsylvania Ohio	152,000	163,000	145,000	7,363,000	5,503,000
West Virginia	16,000	15,000	13,000	580,000	458,000
Ala., Ky., Tenn. & Ga.	4,000	6,000	16,000	498,000	682,000
Virginia	6,000	6,000	5,000	273,000	266,000
Colorado & New Mexico	4,000	4,000	5,000	198,000	181,000
Washington & Utah	3,000	3,000	3,000	130,000	148,000
United States total	185,000	197,000	187,000	9,042,000	7,238,000
Daily average	31,000	33,000	31,000	39,000	30,000

a Adjusted to make comparable the number of days in the two years. b Subject to revision. c Revised since last report.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks.

The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on Oct. 13, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the twelve Reserve banks combined, shows an increase for the week of $100,200,000 in bill and security holdings, accompanied with increases of $25,300,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation, $14,400,000 in deposits, and $3,200,000 in cash reserves. Holdings of discounted bills increased $80,300,000, of acceptances purchases in open market $18,100,000, and of Government securities $1,800,000. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:

The New York Reserve Bank reports an increase of $52,400,000 in discount holdings as compared with the decline of $45,800,000 reported a week ago; the Boston bank shows an increase of $17,200,000, Cleveland of $15,300,000, and Philadelphia of $6,900,000, while the Chicago bank shows a reduction of $7,000,000, Dallas of $3,500,000, St. Louis, $3,400,000, and Atlanta, $3,000,000. The New York Reserve Bank also shows an increase of $16,500,000 in open-market acceptance holdings.

Most of the Federal Reserve banks report a larger volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation than a week ago, the principal increases being: Philadelphia, $10,100,000; Cleveland, $7,500,000, and New York, $3,200,000.

The statement in full, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages—namely, pages 1972 and 1973. A summary of changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks during the week and the year ending Oct. 13 1926 is as follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) During Week.	During Year.
Total reserves	+$3,200,000	+$75,400,000
Gold reserves	+5,600,000	+52,900,000
Total bills and securities	+100,000,000	+31,500,000
Bills discounted, total	+80,000,000	+60,400,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	+50,500,000	+31,000,000
Other bills discounted	+29,800,000	+29,400,000
Bills bought in open market	+18,100,000	+4,300,000
U. S. Government securities, total bonds	+1,800,000	—28,100,000
Bonds	+300,000	—1,800,000
Treasury notes	+100,000	—125,600,000
Certificates of indebtedness	+1,400,000	+99,300,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	+25,300,000	+40,800,000
Total deposits	+14,400,000	—14,000,000
Members' reserve deposits	+5,200,000	—12,700,000
Government deposits	+7,000,000	—2,100,000

The Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System—Reports for Preceding Week—Brokers' Loans in New York City.

It is not possible for the Federal Reserve Board to issue the weekly returns of the member banks as promptly as the returns of the Federal Reserve banks themselves. Both cover the week ending with Wednesday's business, and the returns of the Federal Reserve banks are always given out after the close of business the next day (Thursday). The statement of the member banks, however, including as it does nearly 700 separate institutions, cannot be tabulated until several days later. Prior to the statement for the week ending May 19, it was the practice to have them ready on Thursday of the *following* week, and to give them out concurrently with the report of the Reserve banks for the next week. The Reserve authorities have not succeeded in expediting the time of the appearance of the figures, and they are made public the following week on Mondays instead of on Thursdays. Under this arrangement the report for the week ending Oct. 6 was given out after the close of business on Monday of the present week.

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of 693 reporting member banks in leading cities as of Oct. 6 shows an increase for the week of $19,000,000 in loans and discounts and a decline of $25,000,000 in investments. These changes were accompanied by an increase of $34,000,000 in net demand deposits and a reduction of $71,000,000 in borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks. Member banks in New York City reported reductions of $27,000,000 in loans and discounts, $20,000,000 in investments, $71,000,000 in net demand deposits and $43,000,000 in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank.

Loans on stocks and bonds, including U. S. Government obligations, were $38,000,000 below the previous week's total, banks in the New York district reporting a decline of $62,000,000, while those in the Philadelphia and Chicago districts reported increases of $13,000,000 each. All other loans and discounts increased $57,000,000, of which $36,000,000 was in the New York district. Total loans to brokers and dealers, secured by stocks and bonds, made by reporting member banks in New York City were $4,000,000 below the Sept. 29 total, a reduction of $56,000,000 in loans for own account being nearly offset by increases of $32,000,000 in loans for out-of-town banks and $20,000,000 for others. As already noted, the figures for these member banks are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The statement goes on to say:

Holdings of U. S. Government securities declined $11,000,000, small reductions being reported for all districts except Cleveland and Dallas. Holdings of other bonds, stocks and securities fell off $14,000,000, of which $10,000,000 was reported by banks in the New York district.

Net demand deposits were $34,000,000 above the Sept. 29 total, the principal changes, including increases of $22,000,000 in the Boston district, $15,000,000 in the Atlanta district, $14,000,000 in the Chicago district and $10,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, and a reduction of $54,000,000 in the New York district.

Total borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks were $71,000,000 less than the previous week's figure, banks in the New York and Boston districts reporting reductions of $42,000,000 and $30,000,000, respectively.

On a subsequent page—that is, on page 1573—we give the figures in full contained in this latest weekly return of the member banks of the Reserve System. In the following is furnished a summary of the changes in the principal items as compared with a week ago and with last year:

	Increases (+) or Decreases (—) During Week.	During Year.
Loans and discounts, total	+$19,000,000	+$597,000,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	—13,000,000	—52,000,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	—25,000,000	+341,000,000
All other	+57,000,000	+308,000,000
Investments, total	—25,000,000	+162,000,000
U. S. securities	—11,000,000	—13,000,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	—14,000,000	+175,000,000
Reserve balances with F. R. banks	—47,000,000	—41,000,000
Cash in vault	—1,000,000	—8,000,000
Net demand deposits	+34,000,000	+64,000,000
Time deposits	—8,000,000	+417,000,000
Government deposits	+1,000,000	+67,000,000
Total borrowings from F. R. banks	—71,000,000	—31,000,000

Summary of Conditions in World's Markets According to Cablegrams and Other Reports to the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication to-day (Oct. 16) the following summary of conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and other means of communication:

CANADA.

Steady improvement in general trade and increasing prosperity in Canada is the direct result of its growing productivity along several lines. The Prairie Provinces have yielded excellent crops; the pulp and paper industry continues to increase its output; mineral production is advancing; and manufacturers are more active. An important industry is being established in northern Ontario by American interests, which will spend $25,000,000 on power development, paper mills with a daily capacity of 550 tons of newsprint and sulphite pulp mills with a daily output of 200 tons. The enterprise is expected to be completed and ready for operation by October 1928. Canadian National Railways are reported in Canada to have ordered 3,000 automobile freight cars for use on their lines in the United States, and may place another order for similar cars for service in Canada. The Minister of Labor at Ottawa made public on Oct. 3 the report of the Government's investigation of the legality of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. It was found that the price maintenance plan of this organization, which is composed of most of the drug manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the Dominion, was contrary to the public interest under the Combines Investigation Act. Cotton mills have issued new price lists showing reductions averaging from 5 to 7½% for spring delivery. Commercial failures in August numbered 115, with total liabilities of $1,792,000, as compared with 137 and $2,362,000 in July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Trade figures for August show that total exports of goods were £16,000,000 in value below the August 1925 figures, while goods imported were in excess of the comparable 1925 valuation by nearly £9,500,000. The Government's proposals for the settlement of the coal difficulty, involving the establishment of a national arbitration tribunal, conditional on the immediate general resumption of work in the coal mines, have been rejected by the delegates' conference of the Miners' Federation, all of the miners' districts except one voting decisively against acceptance. (Miners then working were not represented.) The Government's offer has now been withdrawn. About 200,000 mine workers are now reported on duty. This number represents about 20% of the normal employment in the coal fields.

FRANCE.

Increasing opposition is evident in France in connection with the program for the development of financial resources and for administrative reforms which include the discharge of large numbers of Government workers. The Autonomous Office created for the purpose of retiring short-term bonds, which have become a menace to the Treasury, began to function on Oct. 1. A consolidation loan of 3,000,000,000 francs for use in this connection was opened on Oct. 7. It is declared to be very probable that any surplus not taken by the public will be absorbed by the banks. Recently the Bank of France was authorized to purchase gold, silver and currency at a premium. The results of the purchases, which began on Sept. 27, have been disappointing so far. Industrial operations maintain a high level and purchases of raw materials are improving, despite financial and other uncertainties. The wheat crop is reported as disappointing and other crops are also unsatisfactory. The August production of pig iron reached a new high level and steel production also was high. There has been a noticeable improvement in the textile industries. The large number of American cars which are being shown at the Paris Automobile Salon indicates increased interest by American manufacturers in the European market.

SPAIN.

Financial stringency continues to dominate the Spanish commercial situation. Banking activities are low and interest rates on the upward curve. Company reports for the year 1925 show that industries were operating successfully in the period and healthy dividends have been declared. Price indexes remain practically the same. Railroad construction and improvements have commenced, American firms receiving a share in the orders. Business turnover throughout the country is low and the credit situation is exercising a hindrance to an immediate pickup. The situation for the agriculturist is somewhat brighter, as crops are good and prices high. American products have been affected by the lag in Spanish imports.

ITALY.

The sharp decline in security prices continues to feature the Italian situation. Because of the credit restrictions by the Bank of Italy, this has failed to stimulate demand and the bank's action in refusing to renew loans on Government securities has resulted in a greatly weakened buying market. Business interests are said to be quite well prepared to face the difficulties consequent upon the present policy of deflation. Nevertheless, considerable anxiety is felt notwithstanding the satisfactory degree of industrial activity which has up to the present been maintained in spite of tight money and unstable exchange rates. The new issue of 1,000,000,000 lire nine-year bonds, floated for the purpose of reducing the internal debt and to meet other maturities, has not yet had time to alter the salient features of the security market. The European steel trust continues to cause apprehension in Italy as industrialists in that country realize the weakness of their position.

DENMARK.

Danish economic life continues greatly depressed but there has been recently a slight improvement in the business situation, expressed in somewhat higher industrial activity in certain lines and a slow reduction in unemployment. This is apparently a delayed result of the reduction in the cost of living index, published last August. It is quite likely that it is also of a seasonal nature. Another attempt to bring foreign capital to the assistance of Danish business and industry culminated in the formation of a Danish trust company with a capital of 4,000,000 crowns. This organization, which has English and American support, will supply loans to Danish commercial establishments.

LATVIA.

The Cabinets of Ministers have published a law, effective Jan. 1 1927, which will limit the interest rate to 12% per annum. This measure has already had an effect on the local money market, as large sums are now offered at 12% and there appears to be an abundance of capital available in the private market. The crop returns are said to indicate that large importations of grain will be necessary to satisfy the needs of the country. Uncertain conditions in Russia and the poor yields in Poland have turned Latvian importers to the American and Canadian markets.

LITHUANIA.

The Lithuania Finance Ministry is planning to reduce its expenditures in the 1927 budget by 15,000,000 lits, as compared with budget expenditures of the current fiscal year. Owing to the existing unemployment, the appropriation for organized public works will be increased to 3,000,000 lits next year. Until the end of the current fiscal year the government is said to be planning to spend 315,000,000 lits to reimburse the unemployed engaged temporarily in public work.

TURKEY.

The present outlook for the crops is reported to be not so favorable as early advices indicated. Despite the greater area under cultivation this year, cereal crops are expected locally to be slightly under the yield for 1925, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions. Tobacco production is expected to show a decrease, especially in the Samsoun region, but the cotton crop is keeping up to the early optimistic predictions, a yield of 45,000 bales in the Smyrna Section alone being expected. Brusa silk cocoon production only equalled that of last year, but the Adalia crop has shown a marked increases. Opium production is estimated in Turkey for 1926 at about 4.300 cases, as compared to 4,500 last year. It is reported however, that the fig and raisin harvests will be much more abundant than last year's. The 1926 wool clip is estimated at 25,000 bales and the mohair market is firm with rising prices, sales on the Constantinople Bourse having totaled in the first seven months of 1926, 33% more than in the whole of 1925. The tobacco monopoly law has been modified to give the State control over the sale of cigars, pipe tobacco and to tombac. Monopoly taxes will now be levied on these commodities and manufacture by the State of pipe tobacco is to be organized.

GREECE.

The general situation remains calm, and an increasing number of political parties have agreed to take part in the elections which have been postponed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 7. Drachma exchange remains sensitive to political changes, but it is now higher than at any time since the change of Government and no wide fluctuations are expected because of the Government's policy of no inflation and the prospective movement of the currant and tobacco crops. Another favorable feature of the situation is the steady increase in the receipts of the tobacco monopoly. Considerable business is being done with the United States and Europe in the old currant crop, because of the drop in prices, and the new crop is better in all grades than that of last year.

SYRIA.

A possible new source of water supuly for the city of Aleppo has been located in old canals recently discovered about 30 or 40 miles west of the city, through which good clear water from artesian sources has been found to be running. The supply of water is believed to be sufficient for the surrounding region, with a surulus for the city of Aleppo, and a commission has been appointed to investigate the matter. It is reported in Syria that a French company has been authorized by the High Commission to prospect for oil in Syria. Freight rates on the Beirut-Damascus-Aleppo railroad have been reduced by 20%, presumably in an effort to counteract the trade depression of the last months. The total currency in circulation in the country in September of this year amounted to 12,125,000 Syrian pounds, as compared to 9,500,000 pounds in September, 1925.

JAPAN.

Japan's foreign trade for September showed a decline in exports and an increase in imports, a complete reversal of the usual trend for this season of the year. Imports totaled 173,300,000 yen, against 177,500,000 yen for August while exports amounted to 163,500,000 yen and 158,900,000 yen in September and August respectively. (The average value of the yen was $0.4786 for August and $0.4840 for September.) In consequence the excess of exports for September was reduced to 9,900,000 yen against 18,600,000 yen the previous month. This comparatively unfavorable showing is attributed to unsatisfactory exports of raw silk at lower prices, unsettled conditions in China and continued high exchange which hindered exports and encouraged imports. The principal features of the September import trade were gains in iron and steel products, machinery, woolen textiles, sugar, oil-cake and wheat and declines in raw cotton, rice, lumber and woolen yarns.

CHINA.

The Chinese Government has assumed liquidation of the branches of the Russo-Asiatic Bank which are located in China. Military operations continue around Hankow. Rice prices in Shangkai have reached a new high level, with resulting hardship on the laboring element. An aerial mail service between Skanghai and Osaka, Japan, has been inaugurated.

Railway transportation in North China is somewhat improved, although the movement of cargo still is seriously impeded. All waterways are being utilized to the fullest possible extent. The diversion of foreign cargo from the Peking-Mukden line owing to the advance in rates last spring and the poor train service has caused the military authorities controlling the line to recommend reduction of rates to former level in order to restore the income of the line. Service on the Peking-Suiyuon line is still suspended owing to the removal of rolling stock to other lines.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Philippine business was generally quiet during the week ended Oct. 9. The outlook is less optimistic than recently as the result of continued weakness in copra and abaca, leading export markets. Copra trade continues to decline at slightly lower prices. Stocks are still large, although arrivals during the week in question were somewhat lower. The provincial equivalent of resecado (dried copra) delivered at Manila has dropped to 11.75 pesos per picul of 139 pounds. (1 peso equals $0.50). The abaca market has held firm but quiet, with trading light and prices slightly higher than the week before.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

General produce trade of Netherlands India is somewhat depressed. The rubber market, however, is active, with prices advancing. Rubber exports from Java and Madura for August totaled 4,418 long tons and from the Outer Possessions, except Sumatra East Coast, for which a figure is not available, 10,349 tons. Approximately 4,000 tons were shipped to the United States.

INDIA.

All trades in India are reported to be extremely dull at this time, owing to the approach of the Hindu holidays and little real business activity is expected locally until the ceremonies are over. Cessation of this period is usually marked by a distinct revival of trade which opens the winter business season.

AUSTRALIA.

Prices at wool sales in Sydney remain firm, and the wheat situation is unchanged. The local price of flour at Sydney has been raised to £15 10s. per ton. The New South Wales Cabinet has decided against a wheat pool this year, but a compulsory pool may be established next season.

Figures just released in Australia reveal imports from the United States during the year ended June 30 1926 aggregate £37,059,000 and constitute a new record, being almost one-quarter of the Commonwealth's total imports from overseas during the period. In the preceding fiscal year imports of goods from the United States, valued at £33,352,000, amounted to a little better than 22% of the total.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The business outlook in South Africa is more hopeful owing to favorable weather conditions and the approaching wool season. Farming prospects have been improved by rains, but drought still continues in some areas. September was considered generally quiet from the trade standpoint. Local industries, however, have been mainly active; especially so in the production of leather, shoes, and furniture, and in the engineering and building trades. The native labor supply is increasing in the gold mines. The September gold production amounted to 839,939 ounces, which was nearly 4,000 ounces below the August figure. The output of diamonds was large owing to the increased alluvial production.

Banking statistics show a decided upward trend. Deposits, loans, bills discounted, and clearings are about 15% above last year's levels. Large quantities of sugar are being shipped abroad. Continental and British buyers are purchasing heavily of the new wool clip and competition is keen. Prices are higher. French demand is especially strong for super wools. American demand is light.

BRAZIL.

Trade of Brazil for the first semester of 1926 shows a favorable balance of 71,198 contos compared with the unfavorable balance of 54,235 contos for the same period of 1925. (The present value of the conto is about $150 per $324.) Exports amounted to 1,425,850 contos, representing an increase over last year's figures of about 2% in gold values and imports amounted to 1,354,452 contos, a decrease in gold values of about 6%. Exchange weakened greatly following the statement of President-elect Dr. Washington Luis, favoring the policy of stabilization rather than valorization. Government railways are curtailing services due to low coal stocks. During the week Santos fours touched a new low level, but recovered.

ARGENTINA.

The import trade of Argentina has improved slightly but export markets are generally quiet. There is some activity in the wool market as a result of receipts from the new clip. The corn and hide markets are also active. Trading in cattle and wheat is slow.

PERU.

The financial situation in Peru has become increasingly acute during the week ended Oct. 9. Banks are tightening still further on credits. Exchange was quoted at $3 55 for the Peruvian pound on Oct. 9 as compared with $3 82 on Sept. 25, and it is expected in Peru to decline still further. There are few dollar or sterling bills available. Many bargain sales are being held by merchants in an effort to reduce stocks and a number of small failures are reported. The prevailing low level of cotton prices is proving ruinous to most growers.

The Government sent a bill to Congress on Oct. 8 designed to give the executive extraordinary powers to increase import duties on luxuries and on goods similar to those produced locally, for a period of one year in order to protect domestic manufactures. This bill passed the Chamber of Deputies without delay and was immediately sent to the Senate; it is stated in Peru that the real purpose of the measure is to aid in stabilizing exchange by reducing importations.

PORTO RICO.

Aided by a more optimistic agricultural outlook created by continued favorable weather and stable prices for crops, the seasonal business improvement in Porto Rico is gradually gaining momentums. The fact that sugar prices have risen to a point above those prevailing at this time last year is also an encouraging factor. Total shipments from Porto Rico to the United States for the quarter ending Sept. 30 1926, were about $20,000,000, a decrease of only $40,000 from the total for the corresponding period of 1925. Shipments received from the United States during July and August were about $12,500,000 representing a gain of more than $1,000,000 compared with the same months of 1925. During the recent quarter grapefruit shipments were 205,000 boxes, valued at $624,000, as compared with 170,000 boxes worth $554,000 exported during the same quarter of 1925. Reports still indicate an early start for the large sugar centrals and a production at least equal to that of the recent campaign. Reports of increased Cuban coffee production are causing the coffee planters some concern. Operations of the only active magnanese mine ceased on Sept. 1.

TRINIDAD.

Business conditions in Trinidad continued depressed. The sugar cane is reported to be suffering severely from the ravages of froghoppers, while the cacao crop will be late and very low on account of the drought prevailing during the early months of the year. A severe storm has just visited Port of Spain, causing considerable flood damage to warehouse goods.

COLOMBIA.

Navigation on the Magdalena River has slightly improved but many river steamers are remaining in port fearing their inability to navigate the bad places in the river. Normally the month of October is the beginning of a rainy season that lasts until the early part of January and it is believed that rain water from the mountain regions of the interior is now finding its way into the Magdalena. However, as the river is extremely shallow in many places, river pilots prefer to await higher water before navigating their boats over the many sand bars that are continually forming and shifting with the advent of any sudden rise of water.

Proposed Belgian Financing—Credits Obtained in London.

In its issue of Oct. 9 the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

Financing in connection with the stabilization of the Belgain franc will total approximately $160,000,000 and will include a revolving banking credit of $100,000,000 and a loan of $60,000,000, it was learned yesterday. The credit will be established within the next two weeks and will be extended by American, British and Swiss banks. This credit will be followed closely by the flotation of an international loan of $60,000,000 for the Belgian Government.

The major part of the credit will be granted by American institutions, J. P. Morgan & Co. will head the American syndicate which will offer $30,000,000 in Belgian Government bonds, the remaining $30,000,000 will be sold in England, Switzerland and other European countries. Developments in connection with this financing have proceeded much more rapidly than bankers expected and consequently the best information is that the credit will be established and the loan offered within two weeks.

The loan, which will be a long-term one, will enable the Government to repay the Bank of Belgium advances. The bank is expected to use the

money to purchase gold in the United States and have it earmarked at the New York Federla Reserve Bank as a reserve.

The credit will be established so that the Government may use the money if necessary to prevent any serious decline in the value of the franc after it has been once stabilized.

The following Associated Press advices from Brussels yesterday (Oct. 15) appeared in the "Sun" last night:

The Belgian Government has obtained credits to the amount of $30,000,000 in London as part of its program for the stabilization of the Belgian franc. The signatures were attached to the agreement last night.

Minister of Finance Franqui left for Paris to-day to inform Premier Poincare of the Belgian efforts at stabilization and to again endeavor to induce France to act in co-operation with Belgium in the stabilization and protection of their respective currencies.

It was stated that Belgium's present financial situation justified hope that the credits obtained in London need not be used to stabilize the franc but can be held in reserve. This, however, will depend upon the value at which it will be determined the Belgian franc should be stabilized.

M. Franqui recently returned from London, where he conferred with several leading international bankers, including Pierre Jay of the New York Federal Reserve Bank; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

Bank of France Stops Buying Silver Coins—Also Lowers Purchase Rate of Gold—Rush of Sellers in Provinces Increases.

The following (copyright) from Paris Oct. 9 appeared in the New York "Times" of Oct. 10.

From to-day the Bank of France will suspend, for a time at least, its purchase of silver coinage from the public and will lower the purchase rate of gold coins from 19 francs 75 centimes to 19.55 per gram. This step has been taken, it is explained, because of the depreciation of the price of silver in the world market and to provide against loss by the Bank through purchases.

The announcement that the purchase of silver would be stopped was made this afternoon only after the Bank had closed, and in view of the fact that all over the country there has during the last few days been a large increase in the number of those anxious to sell their hoardings it is not unlikely that on Monday when the Bank refuses to make further purchases there will be at least disappointment and possibly even graver resentment.

Already the question of who is getting the profit from the purchase of gold at a price which is considerably lower than the real price has caused some very adverse criticism in circles opposed to the present Government. The price set for the repurchase of gold coins by the Bank of France of 114 francs 75 centimes contrasts unfavorably with the price of 125 francs set in Belgium.

Up to mid-day on Thursday last, the amount of gold and silver purchased amounted to more than 171,000,000 paper francs in value. Since then the influx has shown a tendency to increase. In the provinces especially the movement has grown largely, and though the main amount is in silver, small towns like Bourges have sold back to the Bank gold and silver coins for more than 2,500,000 francs, and Tours more than 3,000,000. The biggest single sale reported was that of a farmer near Bordeaux, who brought more than $11,000 worth in gold coin and a large sack of silver, for which he received 345,000 paper francs.

The gold and silver purchased by the Bank of France is designed to be available as part of an operating mass in the event of any further speculative attack on the franc, and in this connection it was noticeable in the last Bank of France statement that more than 1,000,000,000 francs included in the statement as "miscellaneous" is stated to have represented the amount of dollars and sterling purchased by the Bank during the last week for the same purpose.

It is not unlikely that as a result of the cessation of the purchase of silver those who are still holding back with gold will hasten to take advantage of the present system.

Morgan French Credit Claimed to be Restored.

Under date of Oct. 14 the New York "Times" announces the following copyright advices from Paris.

Only fifteen days after Premier Poincare's letter to the Parliamentary Finance Commission showing how he brought France from the verge of bankruptcy to a comparative sound Treasury position, the Financial Minister has issued a communique announcing that the so-called Morgan fund, comprising the proceeds of the last French $100,000,000 loan in the United States has been reconstructed.

The fund was intended to protect franc exchange.

To-day's Bank statement shows that more than 498,000,000 paper francs worth of gold and silver coins has been purchased. The statement likewise shows complete amortization of the credits advanced to the Russian State Bank in Feb. 1915, amounting to 500,000,000. A like amount has been subtracted from the assets side of the balance sheet, but this does not indicate that France has abandoned her claims on the Soviet Government for this money.

The remarkable taxation returns, which are 6,000,000,000 francs greater in the 9 months of 1926 than in the same period in 1925, are said to be responsible for the week's 650,000,000 decrease in State borrowing from the Bank

French Will Soon Displace Germans as Borrowers Here, According to A. O. Corbin of F. J. Lisman & Co.

France is on the verge of a substantial economic recovery, and her exchange will be stabilized at about current levels, A. O. Corbin, of F. J. Lisman & Co., told students in the Downtown Division of New York University on Oct. 14, in an address delivered in the Governors' room of the New York Stock Exchange. French financial centres are filled with American bankers, he added, waiting for definite developments to take form, when they will purchase millions of dollars worth of bonds and other securities for re-sale in the American investment markets. He predicted that within a comparatively short time the amount of new French offerings in this market will greatly exceed those originating in Germany.

Mr. Corbin drew a picture of the tremendous changes which have taken place in European countries since the war. Europe, Mr. Corbin said, is becoming Americanized. The entire mode of living of the people there has been changed. Homes are now being bought on credit, a practice which before the war would have been frowned upon. The whole credit structure of European countries is becoming more and more like that of the United States, wholly without the knowledge of the people. Mr. Corbin termed this change "the peaceful penetration of the American spirit."

Mr. Corbin stressed the improvement in France because, as he said, "the purchase of French securities at the present time represents an opportunity which comes only once in a lifetime." The French franc, he added, will be stabilized, in fact is being stabilized at the present time. Stabilization, he believes, will be around current levels. France has learned a very valuable lesson from Germany during the latter's rehabilitation period in recent years, and in Mr. Corbin's opinion this lesson is being applied at the present time to improve her economic position.

Under-Secretary of Treasury Garrard B. Winston Says United States Must Aid Europe with Credit on Loans.

American financial credit for Europe, when it set its house in order, tacitly was assumed by Garrard B. Winston, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, in an address before the Bankers Club of Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 11, says the Kansas City "Star," which gave the following account of his speech:

A financially sound Europe was essential to a continuance of prosperity here, where farmers and manufacturers needed the market represented in an export trade that amounted to 2,700 million dollars last year, Mr. Winston pointed out.

Sound in Europe Soon.

Stabilization must be obtained by France, Italy and Belgium, he said, but he predicted "Europe soon again should be in a sound position and stabilization accomplished."

"If the time should come when credits are sought for the program of stabilization in France, Italy and Belgium," he continued, "or if it should be desirable to float a loan in this country, it clearly would be to our interests that this help be extended.

"Nothing is more productive than the money which puts a country on its feet financially We in America have the money, and with our large market abroad will benefit greatly through stabilization in Europe. These credits are not granted by the treasury, but by the Federal Reserve banks, in connection with the banks of issue in other stable countries and by private American bankers."

England successfully returned to a gold basis and through the coal strike without drawing a dollar on its 300-million-dollar credit, and Germany re-established through the Dawes plan. Mr. Winston discussed restoration prospects in France, Italy and Belgium in a sympathetic vein, pointing out America emerged from the Civil War with a greenback inflation worth its gold only 35 cents on the dollar. It was not until 14 years after the war, and with bumper crops, that the United States actually resumed specie payment. The debates in Congress then did not differ in tenor from debates in the European Parliaments protesting against suffering the hardships of deflation.

Dictators in Five Countries.

Discussing the weakness of the parliament system, except in England, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, the Under-Secretary recalled that Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland and Greece abandoned the legislative and readopted the executive power in the form of a dictatorship.

"Italy is frankly a dictatorship," he said. "Mussolini is all-powerful, and, within the limitation that even a dictator must carry with him the support of the people, is able to act on a purely economic basis. Belgium has created her king temporarily a dictator, but the direction of her fiscal affairs is in the hands of Mr. Franqui. France finally seems to have met the problem by a cabinet representing virtually all the important parties."

It will be impossible to restore the currency of those three countries to its original value, but the point of stabilization, Mr. Winston said, was extremely difficult to determine. A conflict is on between investors in fixed interest bearing securities or who have a fixed income and those engaged in industry. If the franc now should be stablized at 3 cents the government will have taken four-fifths of the value of the loans made to it by its own people, an enormous capital tax.

The Means to an End.

"If the stabilization point is too high, it cannot be maintained," Mr. Winston continued. "If too low there is an unnecessary capital tax and an increase in the internal price level, bearing most heavily on those with fixed incomes. But it is toward stabilization that these countries now are striving. When we read that war bread is being eaten in Belgium; that Italians may not go traveling abroad, or that France is growing more of what it needs in its colonies, you can understand that these are all means to the end of improving the relation between the receipts of the country from the world and its payments to the world.

"The mere determination of a point of stabilization is not sufficient, but assurances must be had that when the value of the currency is fixed it can be maintained. It is here that America comes into the picture. Credits or loans must be obtained to support the program until full public confidence is restored."

In referring to the taxation burdens of France, Belgium and Italy, Mr. Winston said:

Tax Burden Very High.

There is another charge laid against the European countries which it seems to me is unfair. It is said that the people do not pay taxes. The true test of taxation is not the paper rates of tax or the fact that some classes or some persons do not pay their proper proportion of the tax, but how much money does the Government collect out of its people from all sources, direct and indirect, and what proportion of the total income of the nation

is this collection. If we apply this test, the burden of taxation in France, Belgium and Italy is very high. Perhaps it is not as great as that paid by the English people, but it is certainly much above what we pay in this country.

The war ended, the situation of France was typical. It found itself presented with a very difficult choice. A large part of its industrial area had been destroyed. If France were willing to accept a place as a second class nation and no longer be a factor in the industrial trade of the world, it might leave its territory just fields of ruins, shell holes and rusted wire; but if France wished to continue to occupy its place in the world, it must rebuild the devastated area promptly, no matter what the cost. Unless this area could be made again productive, the remainder of the country could not support the burden imposed by the war.

Rebuild or Quit.

It was just as if a manufacturer had a plant partially destroyed by fire; he would have to rebuild the plant so that his production would be large enough to cover h's overhead, and he would have to do this whether his insurance was paid or not. The other alternative is to quit business. France elected to keep on, and it was right. Keeping on meant enormous expenditures in excess of the current receipts, further inflation and a postponement of stabilization To a lesser degree the same conditions existed in Italy and Belgium. The time has now come, however, when each of these countries must decide whether it will destroy all values by unsound policies, or put its house in order. The longer action is postponed the more difficult it becomes to follow the sound course, and there is a point of complete collapse. If a ship rolls beyond a certain angle it cannot right itself.

Comment by Paris Press on G. B. Winston Plan for Credits After Stabilization—Say Cash is Needed Now.

According to copyright Paris advices to the New York "Times," the Paris press on Oct. 12 gave great prominence to the speech of Garrard B. Winston, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, before the Bankers Club of Kansas City, Mo. The "Times" says:

In contrast with their usual recording of American events, the French newspapers carry a column of his address, which seems to indicate that special impetus was given by some strong French influence, probably that of the Government. However, the press reaction is not very favorable.

As interpreted here, Mr. Winston said that France should stabilize her money, after which she might find credits in America to keep it stable. The French Government's policy does not call for imemdiate stabilization, and therefore fault is found with the Under-Secretary's advice on that score. The Paris editors also say that France needs credits to stabilize the franc. Others point to the cases of Italy and Belgium, who ratified the debt settlements with Washington, but failed to realize on their expectations of subsequent financial aid.

Of course, those writers who think France should try to solve her fiscal problems without foreign aid think Mr. Winston did not promise much. Naturally, it goes without saying that it would have been a human impossibility for Mr. Winston to have satisfied all factions of French opinion, which themselves are so far from agreement.

The "Journal des Debats" thanks Under-Secretary Winston for revealing to the American people that the French pay taxes. But this paper thinks that loans to stabilize the franc might add to France's troubles by making her owe more abroad.

"The crushing taxes we pay to-day are intended to save us from the dictation of the dollar and permit us to raise the franc to a level which will permit its stabilization at a figure which will not ruin the people who loaned their money to the State. We admit limited foreign credits might be useful. But we think they should be applied to bettering the franc rather than to promoting a sudden stabiliation." "Liberto" observes: "Americans said these same things to the Italians and Belgians. But when those Governments appealed to American financiers they dodged or else tried to impose conditions unacceptable for a poeple who wished to remain masters of their own countries."

The "Gaulois" thinks Mr. Winston's speech amounts to the Americans once more giving advice.

"He says that before we get credits we should stabilize our money," the "Gaulois" says. "But it is percisely to effect this stabilization that European countries are seeking credits. It therefore appears that we must depend on our own efforts to effect stabilization. And then we will have no need of American credits."

The "Gaulois" says that Mr. Winston cannot expect Europe to continue to buy American goods at the rate of $2,000,000,000 yearly and still pay war debts.

Dspite this comment, Mr. Winston's statements are coupled with repeated intimations from Washington that France must ratify the Berenger agreement before getting credits in America and strengthen the hand of Premier Poincare in his fight for approval of the debt arrangement by Parliament.

Great Britain Offers to Convert 5% Bonds with 4½s—Churchill's Plan to Pay £1 Bonus for Exchange Wins Assurance big Maturity will not Cause Difficulty.

The following from London Oct. 10 is from the New York "Herald-Tribune" (copyright):

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has launched the long awaited conversion offer to holders of £109,000,000 of 5% Treasury bonds maturing next February. The Treasury by this offer has practically insured that the repayment of maturing bonds will not cause an undue expansion of the floating debt at that time. It has been suggested that Mr. Churchill would repay holders outside of the Government departments in cash, but he has disclaimed heroics and his policy is greeted with approval in financial circles.

The conversion offer is to exchange the February bonds for 4½% Treasury bonds repayable not later than Feb. 1 1934. There is an apparent reduction of ½% in the rate of interest, but the Government will not save much because the new bonds carry valuable options which will offset the interest difference. Holders will have the right to require repayment on Feb. 1 in any year from 1929 to 1933, inclusive, provided they give notice to the Treasury to this effect during January in the year preceding that for repayment, and holders of the 5% old bonds are offered cash payment of £1 if they convert into the new issue.

Thus, should they demand repayment at par in 1929 they would be getting a rate of interest over the next two years of £5 1s. The provisilon is valable to banks and discount houses, who form the bulk of the holders of maturing bonds, because it renders the bonds readily liqueflable and practically a depreciation-proof security. Most of the holders probably will convert.

Mr. Churchill still has plenty of prablems left in trying to balance the budget. His first budget was upset by the payment of a £20,000,000 coal subsidy, which failed in its purpose of preventing the stoppage. How the stoppage is causing a further falling off in Government receitps is shown principally in income surtax estimates. The real loss in those items, however, will fall heaviest in the year 1927-1928, because the abolition of the three years' average system no longer allows the shrinkage in receipts to be distributed over a three-year period.

The reduction in income tax receipts alone, which already are at the high rate of four shillings in the pound, will amount to about £20,000,000.

Secretary Mellon Says Mussolini is Making "New Nation Out of Italy."

Pittsburgh Associated Press dispatches Oct. 12 said:

Premier Mussolini "is making a new nation out of Italy," in the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary, here yesterday to speak at Founders' Day exercises of the H. J. Heinz Co., said he had been much impressed by the Premier, whom he met on a recent European tour.

"He is one of the world's most vigorous personalities," Mr. Mellon said. "Many of the measures are unique indeed. But they are effective, and he certainly is making a new nation out of Italy."

Asked whether he thought Mussloini's work sound enough to stand on its own merits without the aid of the Premier's personality, the Secretary replied in the affirmative.

"It is sound, and there should be time enough for him to build strongly. He is a young man yet." And then he added: "That is, of course, if they stop throwing bombs at him."

C. A. Hobein of John Nickerson & Co. Believes Europe will Faithfully Carry Out Debt Settlement—German Proposal for Sale of Securities in American Market.

Europe is talking less about cancellation of war debts than America, in the opinion of C. A. Hobein, Vice-President of John Nickerson & Co., who returned on Oct. 8 on the SS. Berengaria from a two months business survey of European conditions. Mr. Hobein visited all the countries of Continental Europe. "It is my opinion that Europe will faithfully carry out her debt settlement," says Mr. Hobein. "Some there are in Europe who have always been loud in the demand for cancellation. Now it appears that many of our political travelers, seeking an issue for the fall campaign, have taken up the question until the United States citizen is apt to feel that the question is a real live one in Europe." Speaking of the recent German proposals for issuing securities for sale in the American market, Mr. Hobein said:

In my estimation German bankers are overestimating the market in the United States for German securities. They are now stating that the next German loan will be issued payable in marks. Perhaps the basis of the estimate of the American market is due to the easy money conditions that have existed in Germany most of the year, conditions that perhaps are due to rather extraordinary circumstances.

"Germany apparently has accomplished the task of surmounting the hardships contingent on the establishment of a sound currency. Industry is active and business as a whole is good. Conditions to-day seem to be the soundest in Europe.

The British coal strike has been of great benefit to Germany. Early in the year the German mines had accumulated vast stores of coal above ground. The situation was reaching serious proportions and some operators were contemplating suspending operations. The British demand has cleaned away all stocks and even the iron industry has felt the stimulating effect of the change.

The fight for political supremacy has been the great difficulty in France. As soon as the present "Union Rovernment" was formed and began to face facts, an improvement took place. Now the provincial politicians are besieging the central Government striving to obtain a modification of its economy program.

Some feel that France has about reached the stabilization point. They feel that the forthcoming loan of three billion francs, based on the tobacco monopoly, will prpvide a good test of present stabilization. The recent offer of the Government, through the Bank of France, to purchase gold and silver has apparently brought quite a response, despite the fact that the paper francs offered are considerably below the exchange market quotation of the paper franc for gold. The facts are that this offer is, in a way, further inflation, but no doubt the amount of paper issued for the purpose will not be large and the gold cover for the whole paper currency will slightly improve. Those European countries that have attained a stabilized currency and whose political conditions have remained settled for some time, are making very rapid progress toward normal pre-war conditions.

Hungary is rapidly coming along in its economic readjustment. The securities market is improving to meet the new gold balance sheet values. The National Bank during the last week of August reduced its rediscount rate from 7% to 6%. A reduction at this time of the year is quite contrary to the usual movement, as the demand for harvesting crops usually means higher rates.

In all the principal cities of the continent the housing situation is very acute. New buildings are badly needed for that purpose and a great deal of capital will be required during the next several years to make up for the lack.

Offering of $2,000,000 City of Hanover (Germany) Treasury Gold Note—First Hanover Financing in United States.

Blair & Co., Inc., and the Chase Securities Corporation have sold $2,000,000 City of Hanover, Germany, one-year 5½% Treasury gold note, dated Oct. 1 1926. This note is the direct and unconditional obligation of the City of Han-

over. The proceeds of the note are to be used for additions and improvements to the gas, electric and water works, as well as other income-producing properties owned by the city. The bankers state that this is the first financing of the City of Hanover, Germany, in the United States.

Delivery will be made in the form of participation certificates of the Chase National Bank. Certificates are in denom inations of $25,000, $10,000, $5,000 and $1,000. The price of the certificates is 99½ and accrued interest, to yield 6%. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) will be payable in U. S. gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, in New York City, without deduction for any taxes, present or future, of the German Government, the Prussian State or the city.

Dr. Arthur Menge, Chief Mayor of the City of Hanover, says in part:

Direct Obligation.

The Treasury note of the City of Hanover against which these participation certificates are to be issued is to be the direct and unconditional obligation of the city, which pledges its good faith and credit for the prompt payment of principal and interest, and covenants that as long as the prinicpal or interest of this note remains unpaid, it will not create, issue or guarantee any loan, bond, note or other obligation secured by a lien or charge on any of its assets or revenues or upon any assets or revenues of enterprises owned or controlled by the city unless this note shall be secured equally and ratably with such loans, obligations or guarantees. The issuance of this note has been approved by the President of the Government District of Hanover (Regierungs Praesident). . .

The city owns valuable real estate, public buildings and productive enterprises, including water supply, gas and electric systems, the value of which is estimated to be in excess of $110,000,000. For 1925 the net receipts from the public utility works owned by the city amounted to $2,014,-285, while for the same year receipts from leased real estate owned by the city amounted to $214,285.

Public Debt.

Exclusive of the present issue, the total funded debt of the city under the Revaluation Law of July 16 1925 consists of pre-war and post-war bonds aggregating the equivalent of $3,619,048 principal amount.

The city is not directly liable for reparation payments. The maximum annual charges under the Dawes plan on property owned by the city are estimated at not to exceed the equivalent of $23,000.

Offering of $3,000,000 Bonds of Department of Antioquia (Republic of Colombia)—Books Closed—Issue Over-Subscribed.

Blair & Co., Inc., Chase Securities Corp. and E. H. Rollins & Sons. offered yesterday (Oct. 15) $3,000,000 Department of Antioquia (Republic of Colombia) 7% twenty-year external secured sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due July 1 1945. This offering is part of the External Loan of July 1 1925, of which $9,000,000 has been previously sold in this market by the same bankers. A cumulative sinking fund is provided sufficient to retire these bonds by maturity payable semi-annually to call bonds by lot at 100 and accrued interest. The bonds were offered at 93 and accrued interest. The yield (depending upon the call dates when the bonds are to be retired for sinking fund at par) is from 18.42% to 7.71%. Announcement was made yesterday that the bonds had been sold, having been heavily oversubscribed. The present issue is dated July 1 1925. The total authorized issue is $20,000,-000; there will be outstanding $5,962,500 series A including present issue, and $6,000,000 series B. Principal and semi-annual interest, Jan. 1 and July 1 will be payable in U. S. gold at the office of Blair & Co., New York, fiscal agents, free of all taxes, present or future, of the Department of Antioquia and of the Republic of Colombia. The bonds, coupon in denoms. of $1,000, $500 and $100 will be registerable as to principal only. The proceeds of the present issue will be used to provide part of the funds required for the redemption of $3,000,000 (Colombian Pesos) Internal bonds. Ricardo Jimenez Jaramillo, Governor of the Department of Antioquia, says.

Security.

The 7% twenty-year external sinking fund gold bonds are the direct obligation of the Department of Antioquia and are to be specifically secured (upon the retirement of Fr. 928,500 bonds and $3,000,000 internal bonds which are to be called for payment), by

(1) a first charge and lien on 75% of the revenues of the Department derived from the tobacco tax, and

(2) a first lien on the properties and earnings of the Antioquia Railway, including all extensions, additions and improvements constructed or acquired with the proceeds of these bonds.

The Department convenants that it will not issue any of the remaining $8,000,000 authorized bonds unless the proceeds of the assigned revenues for the preceding fiscal year or the annual average of the two preceding fiscal years shall be at least equal to twice the annual interest and sinking fund requirements on the bonds outstanding, including those then to be issued.

Finances.

The total debt of the Department of Antioquia as of Sept. 30 1926, exclusive of bonds to be redeemed as stated above, amounted to $11,321,480. Including the present loan, the total debt of the Department amounts to $14,321,480, or about $18 (U. S.) per capita.. The ordinary revenues of the Department, exclusive of income from and expenditures on the Antioquia Railway, for each of the three fiscal years ended June 30 1925, exceeded ordinary expenditures.

The banking system of the Republic of Colombia follows that of the United States, the Bank of the Republic being modeled after the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States. As a result of this sound fiscal system and the favorable trade position of the republic, its currency enjoys a high degree of stability, the present quotation being 98 cents U. S. per Colombian Dollar (1 Colombian Dollar at par of exchange equals 97.33 cents U. S.).

Speyer & Co. Agree to Float $9,000,000 Loan for Hungary.

A cablegram from Budapest, Oct. 11 (copyright), was reported as follows in the New York "Times".

Protracted negotiations between the Hungarian Government and Speyer & Co. of New York ended to-day in an agreement by which Speyer & Co. are to float within a month a $9,000,000 loan for Hungarian municipalities under the Government's guarantee.

The proceeds are to be used for the construction of houses, hospitals and other public works in provincial cities. This firm recently floated a similar loan by Hungarian counties.

American Money for Latvia.

According to information received by Moody's Foreign Department (made public Oct. 5), an American group has advanced to the Baltic Cellulose Corporation at Schlock, near Riga, a loan of $400,000, guaranteed as to interest and principal by the Bank of Latvia. The money is to be employed towards increasing the company's production. Moody's says:

Whether this piece of financing will prove a forerunner to further investment of American capital in the Baltic provinces, remains to be seen. Inquiries in well-informed quarters reveal that negotiations are going on between the Republic of Latvia and American financial institutions concerning a Latvian Government loan to be secured, inter alia, by hypothecation of the country's export and import duties. Discussing prospective Latvian financing in this market, Dr. Max Winkler, Vice-President of Moody's Investors Service, calls the attention of American bankers and investors to what might possibly be called bad faith on the part of the Latvian Government in its attitude towards the rights of foreign creditors. Dr. Winkler refers to the City of Riga, capital of Latvia, 4½% external loan, which has been in complete default for almost ten years and to the default of the Wolmar (Latvia) sterling loan unconditionally guaranteed by the "Province of Livonia" (Latvia). Dr. Winkler suggests that prior to the advance of credits to the Republic of Latvia and the sale of Latvian securities to the American investor, it might perhaps be advisable to bring about an adjustment of the existing defaults before any new obligations are created.

Argentine Loan Near.

The following is from the "Sun" of last night (Oct. 15).

Dollar financing by the Argentine province of Buenos Aires is suggested by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature there calling for loans to fund the floating debt into long term obligations. This debt, amounting to the equivalent of about $40,000,000, would by retiring through the sale of external and internal obligations, and it is believed that half the amount required for this purpose would be raised outside Agrentina.

The bill makes the maximum rate of interest 7% and stipulates that bonds shall not be sold to bankers at less than 87. The loan would be retired by the operation of a 1% sinking fund, which, if it is cumulative, would retire the issue within 33 years.

Guatemala is another Latin American country that is likely to come into this market for money before the end of the year. Advices to-day were to the effect that bids are being asked in this country for the installation of a complete system of paving, sewerage and underground telephone communications in the capital of Guatemala. It is estimated that the work would cost between $9,000,000 and $16,000,000.

Forthcoming Chilean Loan.

It was announced on Oct. 12 that Hallgarten & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are at the head of a banking syndicate which has been awarded a contract for the sale of a loan approximating $42,500,000 by the Republic of Chile. Two other banking syndicates, one headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the other by Blair & Co., Inc., bid for the bonds, which represent the largest piece of financing by a South American country this year. It is understood that the public issue of the bonds, which will carry 6% interest, will be made next Monday at 93¼ and interest, to yield 6½%. A nation-wide banking syndicate has been formed to publicly offer the bonds. A syndicate has also been formed to offer the bonds in Canada. It is stated that advance applications from dealers have already been received in excess of the issue. A portion of the issue has been taken by banking firms abroad for distribution in Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden.

Failed Georgia Banks—Assets of the Several Branches of the Georgia State Bank To Be Sold.

The Atlanta "Constitution" in its issue of Sept. 29 stated that Judge G. H. Howard in the Fulton Superior Court on the previous day (Sept. 28) had signed an order granting the petition of T. R. Bennett, State Superintendent of Banks for Georgia, giving the Superintendent authority to sell the assets of the several branches of the Georgia State Bank to satisfy the depositors and creditors of the respective branches. This in effect means, the Atlanta paper said, that the resources and assets of the 20 banks comprising the Georgia State Bank and its affiliated institutions, which

closed their doors to the public recently, will now be sold in settlement of the deposits and claims against these banks as of July 14 1926, the day upon which the Georgia State banks were closed. Continuing, the "Constitution" said:

This does not mean that the original Georgia State Bank is to be reorganized. The parent bank will be dealt with by the State Superintendent of Banks as a unit member of its affiliated institutions, and each of the 20 members originally belonging to the Georgia State Bank will also be treated as a unit of its own under the court order. The assets and resources of each member bank will be sold to satisfy the deposits and claims against the individual bank.

Wherever local conditions warrant, new banks will be organized which will buy the assets and resources of the old banks, continuing to serve the locality in which the old bank was located under a new charter and a new organization. It is reported by the Georgia State Banking Department that at least 10 new banks will be organized within the next two weeks for the purpose of buying the assets of as many Georgia State branches.

Including the various banks throughout the State which have been reopened previously, the banks to be liquidated or otherwise reopened under Judge Howard's order brings the total reopenings to nearly 50% of the number originally committed to the State Banking Department and represents considerably more than 50% of the total resources involved

Daily Statement of New York Stock Exchange on Call Money Market.

The following are the daily statements issued this week by the New York Stock Exchange regarding the call money market:

Oct. 11—Renewal, 5%; high, 5%; low, 5%; last, 5%. Ample supply all day and at the close.
Oct. 12—(Columbus Day—Holiday.)
Oct. 13—Renewal, 5%; high, 5½%; low, 5%; last, 5½%. Calling o loans by certain institutions caused advance to 5½%. At that rate offerings were freely made.
Oct. 14—Renewal, 5%; high, 5%; low, 5%; last, 5%. Quiet all day with sufficient offerings for all demands.
Oct. 15—Renewal, 5%; high, 5%; low, 5%; last, 5%. Average turnover with ample supply at the renewal rate.

Statements of previous weeks have appeared weekly in our issues since July 10; last week's statement will be found on page 1831 of our issue of a week ago.

New York Stock Exchange Brings Suit to Have Stock Prices Kept from Consolidated Exchange.

On Oct. 7 the New York Stock Exchange, through its President, E. H. H. Simmons, began suit in the Supreme Court in New York County to enjoin the Western Union Telegraph Co. from furnishing stock ticker service to the Consolidated Stock Exchange and to restrain the latter from using or selling such service. In reporting this action of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York "Times" of yesterday, Oct 8, said:

The New York Stock Exchange contends that the Consolidated has not lawfully acquired the right to receive the Stock Exchange quotations from the Western Union. For many years prior to 1914, the suit sets forth, the Stock Exchange furnished continuous quotations to the Western Union as the lessee of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company under contracts which permitted the Western Union to distribute such quotations as contracted with the Western Union for them. The Consolidated obtained the quotations under one of these contracts.

The Stock Exchange, in "order to prevent the misuse of its continuous quotations by bucket shops and other persons who were using the same for fraudulent purposes," in 1914 terminated its existing contract with the Western Union and entered into a new contract dated July 1 1914. The new contract, it is set forth, authorized the Western Union to deliver quotations to subscribers provided "each of such subscribers should sign in duplicate an application addressed to said Western Union and approved by said Stock Exchange."

On March 15 1921, the suit continues, the Stock Exchange entered into a new contract with the Western Union. The Western Union agreed in this contract, it is asserted, that it would discontinue furnishing the quotations to any person, whether a member or a non-member of the Stock Exchange, when that Exchange notified the Western Union of its disapproval of that person. The Consolidated, it is set forth, made the application required on May 29 1915, at which time the Stock Exchange gave its approval. At that time the Consolidated was housed at Broad and Beaver Streets.

The Stock Exchange contends that a supplemental agreement was entered into at the same time, which provided that the furnishing of ticker service might be terminated by ten days' notice served "by one of the parties on each of the other parties."

Quotations were furnished to the Consolidated until Sept. 29 1926, when the supplemental agreement was terminated by the Stock Exchange.

The suit relates the circumstances of the State Attorney General's action against the Consolidated, in which it is charged the Exchange was engaging in fraudulent practices in violation of the Martin Act. The Stock Exchange alleges that the Consolidated failed to comply with a stipulation entered into with the Attorney General by which that official consented to the dismissal of the action against the Consolidated for an injunction to restrain it from doing business. The feature of the stipulation which is alleged to have been violated reads:

"Every commission house shall maintain intact a capital at all times equal to not less than 5% of the market value of all stock carried for customers, and a minimum capital of $25,000. None but commission houses shall buy or sell securities for the public as brokers or charge commissioners as brokers or receive any accounts, money or property of customers."

The Stock Exchange asserts that because no business had been transacted on said Consolidated Exchange after the signing of the stipulation, and because its building had been sold and its assets were to be distributed, the officers of the Stock Exchange, up to the date on which it was informed the Consolidated had requested the Western Union to move the said three tickers to premises in 14-16 Pearl Street, believed that said Consolidated Exchange intended to cease doing business as an exchange. The Stock Exchange, therefore, took no action to compel the discontinuance of the delivery of its quotations prior to Sept. 17 1926, when the Stock Exchange "served a written notice upon the Consolidated Exchange, the Western Union and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., stating that it elected to terminate such agreement and that it designated Sept. 27 1926 as the date for the termination thereof."

Correspondence between the Consolidated and Western Union, in which the former contends that the use of the Stock Exchange tickers is protected by an injunction issued many years ago, is included in the court petition. The Western Union, while doubting that "these injunctions are still in force or are now effective," felt that "it would be more orderly not to discontinue furnishing continuous quotations to the Consolidated until the question has been passed upon by the courts."

The Stock Exchange takes the position that no injunction order requiring the delivery of the ticker quotations to the Consolidated has been entered in any action in which the Stock Exchange was a party.

Appointment by President Coolidge of Committee to Consider Cotton Situation.

Action by President Coolidge toward assisting in the marketing of the cotton crop was taken on Oct. 9 when he announced the appointment of a committee "to cooperate with those engaged in the production, marketing and use of cotton, investigate the present market condition of cotton and render such desirable assistance as can be given by the Government to the efforts already being made in the South through the financial institutions, co-operative organizations and Federal intermediate credit banks, and otherwise."

Eugene Meyer, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover compose the committee named by the President. Their appointment followed a conference which the President had with Secretaries Jardine and Mellon on Oct. 8, when the Department of Agriculture made public its report estimating the present year's cotton crop at 16,627,000 bales—the largest on record. Senator Robinson of Arkansas was also one of those who discussed the situation with the President on that day. Regarding these conferences and the views expressed by the President regarding the credit facilities available for the marketing of the crop the New York "Times" in a dispatch from Washington, Oct. 8, said:

After a conference with Secretary Mellon and Secretary Jardine, the President declared there was no need for worry by cotton growers, because credit and warehouse facilities would protect them.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, conferred earlier with the President to-day and urged immediate credits to the cotton growers. He declared that the present condition has been brought about somewhat by an over-estimation by the Bureau of Crops Estimates, and that he would lay the matter before Congress and attempt to amend the law authorizing future crop estimates, or perhaps move to abolish this function entirely.

It was after this that the President consulted with Cabinet members and was told that there were plenty of warehouse facilities and that the land banks had already extended $30,000,000 credits to the cotton growers. This credit will permit storage and holding of crops until the market becomes more stable.

Sees Growers in Strong Position.

The President is of the opinion that American cotton growers are in a strong position. There is a carryover of about 5,000,000 bales and about 7,500,000 bales surplus in the present crops, he estimated. Warehouse and credit facilities, he believes, amply protect the cotton producer in the present situation and that these, if used, will prevent losses and the forced selling of cotton in the present market. Meanwhile the Government and producers would do everything possible to co-ordinate these facilities, he said, and bring stability to the present market.

Following his conference with the President, Senator Robinson issued a formal statement. In this he mentioned the necessity of extending $30,000,000 credits to the cotton men, a move made yesterday by the Government and announced this morning.

When asked about the crop estimates by the Department of Agriculture, the Senator expressed the opinion that they are inaccurate and unreliable, and that there is a likelihood they will be abolished by legislation. In any event, he declared, their principal effect is to work disturbances in the market.

"Another estimate is due," he said. "What its effect in the market will be, of course, is problematical. The opinion is current throughout the South that this year's crop will fall short of last year's production by something like two million bales. Ginning reports compared with those of last year show that 1,750,000 bales less have been ginned during the current season.

Says Producers Must Act.

"Since what is known as the 'top crop' is very short, it is expected that these figures indicate tkat the total production this year will be less than that of last year by about 2,000,000 bales. In the long run the cotton producers will find it necessary to organize with a view to accomplishing two purposes—regulating production to some degree, and expanding and multiplying the uses for cotton, which would result in increased consumption."

At the same time a letter addressed by Secretary Jardine to Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, expressing confidence that "our present and potential credit resources are adequate fully to meet the requirements of our cotton crop, however bountiful it may prove to be," was made public. This we are giving elsewhere in to-day's issue of our paper. The announcement that the Federal Farm Loan Board had extended a $30,000,000 credit to co-operative marketing associations to aid in the financing of the cotton crop, was noted in our issue of Saturday last, page 1824. The White House announcement

on Oct. 9 regarding the appointment of the special committee to consider the cotton situation follows:

The President has appointed Eugene Meyer, Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, a committee to co-operate with those engaged in the production, marketing and use of cotton, to investigate the present market condition of cotton and render such desirable assistance as can be given by the Government to the efforts already being made in the South through the financial institutions, co-operative organizations and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and otherwise. Mr. Meyer through his connection with the War Finance Corporation has had a large experience in dealing with situations of a kindred nature and has been requested by the President to act as Chairman in charge of field activities. Secretary Mellon through his connection with the Federal Reserve Bank System, Farm Loan banks and Intermediate Credit banks, will be able to advise about the securing of credits which can undoubtedly be done through ordinary banking methods. Secretary Jardine and Secretary Hoover will be in a position to furnish information as to the production, warehousing, marketing and use at home and abroad of the present cotton supply.

Chairman Meyer of the Committee, in a statement issued on Oct. 12, said that the record crop "presents a real but not impossible problem" and added that "fortunately the South is in better position than it has been for many years to deal effectively with the situation." We give his statement herewith:

The production of a record crop of cotton following last year's very large harvest presents a real but not impossible problem. Fortunately, the South is in a better position than it has been for many years to deal effectively with the situation, and it is gratifying to note that those who have the greatest interest and responsibility, namely the growers, bankers and business men of the South, as well as the public officials of the Southern States, are attacking the problem in a vigorous way.

Larger and better storage facilities are available than in 1921, when difficulties in connection with the marketing of cotton last occurred on an important scale

There is, and will be, no lack of financial resources in connection with the orderly marketing of the crop. The banking structure of the South, in the country districts as well as in the important centres, is immeasurably stronger than it was five years ago, and steps already have been taken by the bankers and business men to bring about the intelligent use of these resources in meeting the situation.

The Federal Government is assisting through the Intermediate Credit banks of the Farm Loan System and through the Federal Reserve System working through its member banks. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce are giving their full co-operation.

Our spinning industry can co-operate by long-term purchases, which will take care of panicky sales of cotton and strengthen their industry against the recovery of prices which has always followed from sales under the cost of production. Such action will benefit the farmers who adopt a program for the gradual, orderly marketing of their crop.

The fact that three of the leading consuming countries, England, Germany and Japan, have stabilized their currencies permits the making of long-time contracts for purchases, whereas in 1921 such operations were almost impossible, as fluctuating currencies added too great a risk for the foreign buyers to assume.

The committee in addition to the other steps, is making a survey to determine what, if any, methods can be developed to interest the cotton-consuming countries, such as France, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria, where exchange risks are still a factor in the situation, to undertake purchases for a considerable period.

The question of the adjustment of acreage next year, in the light of the present situation, is a matter which is already receiving the active attention of the local interest. The Department of Agriculture, through its field forces, in co-operation with the State authorities, has been and is rendering all possible assistance to the South in a sound program of diversification, encouraging the farmers to produce the feed and food crops required to place their operations on a self-sustaining basis.

The committee is taking steps to co-operate with the movement now in course of organization throughout the South, where the responsibility for leadership in handling the situation must necessarily rest.

Intermediate Credit Banks Approve Loans Totaling $33,500,000 to Cotton Co-Operative Marketing Associations, According to Eugene Meyer.

Announcement that "the Intermediate Credit Banks already have approved applications for loans totaling $33,500,000 to cotton co-operative marketing associations," was made on Oct. 14 by Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the committee named by President Collidge on Oct. 9 to co-ordinate measures for the relief of cotton growers incident to the price decline. We give Mr. Meyer's statement herewith:

At a conference between Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the President's Cotton Committee, and A. C. Williams, Farm Loan Commissioner, the extent to which the Intermediate Credit System can assist in financing the orderly marketing of this year's cotton crop was fully discussed.

After the conference, Mr. Meyer stated that he was informed by Mr. Williams that the Farm Loan Board and the Intermediate Credit Banks are keeping in close touch with the situation and have indicated their readiness and desire to aid in every proper way. The Intermediate Credit Banks already have approved applications for loans totaling $33,500,000 to cotton co-operative marketing associations, and Mr. Williams expressed confidence in the ability of the system to meet the further credit needs of all soundly organized and properly managed associations.

In addition to the loans to such organizations, the Intermediate Credit Banks have authority to rediscount for eligible banks and agricultural credit corporations notes of farmers secured by cotton, having a maturity of not less than six months at the time of rediscount. This is an important factor in the situation, for by taking care of maturities longer than six months it will be easier for the commercial banks to provide the short time credits that may be required.

Mr Meyer suggested that country banks which are in a position to utilize the facilities of the Intermediate Credit Banks should get in touch promptly with the officers of the bank in their territory in order that they may be able to render all necessary assistance in a program of orderly marketing.

Storage, Not Credit, Now Viewed as Need of Cotton Planters—Survey of Facilities for Storing Crop—Secretary Mellon Against Forcing Acreage Cut.

A survey of warehousing facilities throughout the United States to meet the South's cotton situation was undertaken on Oct. 14 when the Department of Agriculture sent questionnaires to its 55,000 crop correspondents, say Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" Oct. 14 from which also we take the following:

Study of the cotton problem has brought home to the President's Committee, appointed to aid Southern planters, that the chief difficulty lies in inadequate warehousing facilities rather than in the furnishing of credit.

Mellon Outlines Views.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellin, in a conference with newspaper correspondents to-day, indicated his opposition to the proposal that the credit contracts of the banks with the cotton farmers contain provisions compelling acreage curtailment. He gave it as his opinion that the low price of cotton will have a great deal of influence in inducing the farmers to diversify their crops, thus cutting down cotton acreages.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover declared that the energetic way in which the South has organized to meet its problems is proof of the spirit of the new South; that it is going to overcome the problem and teach the rest of the country how to regulate planting. Mr. Hoover called attention to the various conferences that are being held in the South, attended by cotton farmers, bankers, shippers and business men generally. He indicated that that the President's committee was depending upon the South, through these conferences, to provide a solution.

Pressure Favored.

Cabinet members declined to enter into a discussion of the action that might be taken by the banks to influence acreage reduction next year. It is pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board is prohibited by law from taking any definite action that would have such an effect, but others willing to discuss the matter asserted that inasmuch as it is declared by the leaders in commerce and finance in the South that it is obviously to the best interests of the South that curtailment be made as near compulsory as possible, that some combination will be made whereby money will become the big stick to make the farmers listen to reason.

Mr. Mellon's comment was that the reduction in acreage must be worked out in the South by the persons at interest. He expressed the belief that the low price of the staple is the biggest factor in controlling the amount of acreage planted, and he indicated that he thought the continuance of low prices into the spring months would obviate the need for such drastic action as has been proposed by bankers.

He pointed out that the cotton crop always requires a great deal of capital, and it offers no great obstacles this year from a credit standpoint since there is plenty of money available. On the other hand, the physical size of the crop raises the question of the adequacy of warehousing.

Need Causes Survey.

Need for a vast amount of housing space for a crop that may total nearly 17,000,000 bales as indicated by Mr. Mellon, has led the Department of Agriculture to find out the warehousing possibilities in the cotton belt. The questionnaires have been prepared by H. S. Yohe, who is in charge of the Administration of the Warehouse Act for the department. They seek the names of the warehouse operators, location of all warehouses, the nature of the construction and storage capacity of the warehouses and the amount of cotton now stored in each.

It is understood that the capacity of the warehouses already licensed under the Federal law does not exceed 2,500,000 bales, while it is believed that there exist warehouses eligible to becoming licensed storage places under the law capable of accommodating between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 bales.

The Warehouse Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license public warehouse men engaged in the business of storing agricultural products for inter-State or foreign commerce, but does not compel warehouse men to become licensed, Mr. Yohe explained to-day.

Discusses Act.

"The Warehouse Act was passed by Congress in the hope that it would accomplish several purposes," he stated. "First, that it would encourage the farmer to store his products and thus avoid the terrific losses sustained each year through lack of proper storage of harvested crops. Another purpose was to create a uniform system of warehousing throughout the country for agricultural products. But the big consideration was to get a form of warehouse receipt which would possess real loan values.

"This last purpose, it was thought, could be accomplished by providing a system of licensing warehousemen and by the Government supervising their operations.

"The law aims to break up evil practices in warehousing. There is constant supervision by the department, and the care exercised to see that fire hazards are not increased has resulted in flat reductions in insurance rates in many States, both on the buildings and equipment and on the contents.

"Because of the preference shown by many leading banking institutions for Federal warehouse receipts, many organizations are insisting on having such receipts to facilitate their borrowing.

Such Loans Prime Paper.

"Loans supported by these receipts are frequently classed as prime paper and therefore they enjoy favorable interest rates. The Federal Farm Loan Board has expressed its preference for this class of paper. Federal Reserve banks accept Federal warehouse receipts from member banks as security for loans, and one of the former has ruled that it will accept no receipt representing eligible agricultural products from its member banks as security except the United States warehouse receipts.

"The Mississippi Staple Cotton Co-operative Association has for the past three years financed itself exclusively on the basis of the Federal warehouse receipt, and all other cotton co-operatives are using the receipt to do their financing."

Mr. Yohe indicated that just as soon as the answers to the questionnaires begin to come in and the situation surveyed, it is not unlikely that some efforts will be made to bring into the fold of licensed warehouses enough additional capacity at least to take care of a vast part of the coming crop to meet the present situation.

A report of the Census Bureau issued to-day shows that in September, through consumption and exports, there was disposed of a total of 126,000 bales of cotton more than was disposed of last September, bringing the total consumption and exportation of cotton for the first two months of the present cotton year to a total of 254,000 bales in excess of the figures given for the first two months of the 1925-1926 cotton year.

In comparison with the total of the oncoming crop, Secretary of Commerce Hoover said there is no doubt that world consumption and demand for cotton has been on the increase since the war, and over a period of four or five years the export demand has broadened materially. He sees in an increasing use of cotton a great deal to help the cotton producers in the ultimate solution of their troubles.

Senator Smith of South Carolina Urges Cotton Acreage Reduction as Basis for Financial Aid of Growers—Says Financing Can be Done Through Federal Reserve System.

A reduction of the cotton acreage as the basis for a financial plan to relieve the present cotton situation is urged by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, who on Oct. 13 discussed his views with President Coolidge. The "United States Daily," in referring to the Senator's proposals, said in part:

Asks Reduction by Contract.

Senator Smith will present his plan for reduction in acreage to the Cotton Committee, headed by Eugene Meyer, which President Coolidge appointed on Oct. 9. He does not advocate a mere voluntary cut, but one provided for by contracts between bankers and growers. He says that such a contract would hold in court, and its enforcement would be adequately assured by the police powers of the States. The reduction is possible, Senator Smith says, and has been done before, "in spite of all the carping to the contrary."

"Get a legal sign-up of a definite reduction agreement, and let the world know that there will be no duplication of this year's acreage, and then you can safely finance the holding of the surplus crop of this year. Two factors alone enter into the plan, the securing of an adequate guarantee that there will be no duplication of the big crop, and the necessity of deciding what the world needs and setting aside the means for financing such a crop annually, with its carryover.

"I do not agree that the United States produces, even in such years as this, more cotton than the world needs. Under the speculative system, yes, but I am convinced that if the world knew that the price would be stable, and the supply safely regulated by intelligent financing and storage, we could be sure of a 25% increase in world cotton consumption. The manufacturer would then be free of the speculative element and the middleman, and would cease buying from hand to mouth; his only concern would be as to what he could handle and sell."

Holds Estimates Impossible.

Senator Smith preferred not to comment on the crop reporting system of the Department of Agriculture, which has been under the fire of the cotton growers, except to say that no planter could really estimate his own crop until the final figures were all in in January.

The crop this year, he said, has been the greatest he has ever seen in the South, not only in cotton, but in fruits and in corn. The drought last year both killed the larvae of the boll weevil, he said, and aided the soil in its absorption of fertilizer and in the chemical changes which are known to follow a drought year.

Senator Smith predicted serious consequences to the country if the cotton situation is not met.

"If you smash cotton," he said, "you destroy the greatest purchasing power in the United States, that of the Southern planter."

He was convinced however, he said, that the present crisis could be used to correct the present system of handling the cotton crop.

"America ought to be ashamed of itself," he said, "that having a monopoly on the greatest of all staples, it leaves the producer to finance its production and marketing. That tremendous leverage on world trade should be a national and not an individual problem."

As to what Senator Smith had to say regarding the financing of the cotton crop through the Federal Reserve System, we quote the following from the Washington advices to the New York "Commercial," Oct. 13:

The President was told by Senator Smith that the financing of the cotton crop can be done through the Federal Reserve System, through the member banks, and under the legislation which created the System. The banks, he explained, could and should lower the rediscount and direct discount rates. They could, if necessary, issue currency against cotton in storage, he added. The latter privilege is made possible by Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, Senator Smith said.

"I know this is true, because I wrote that section myself," he added.

In the opinion of Senator Smith the $30,000,000 made available for the Intermediate Credit banks in the South to assist in the financing of those affected by the slump, will probably not be sufficienct to adequately meet the situation. He does not, however, think it is possible to determine now just how much money is needed.

Secretary Jardine in Letter to E. A. O'Neal of Alabama Farm Bureau Says Conditions Confronting Cotton Farmers Are Only Temporary—Credit Resources Adequate to Meet Requirements.

Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine, in a communication Oct. 8 to Edward A. O'Neal of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation expresses the conviction that the situation confronting cotton farmers of the South "is very largely due to panic conditions which it is to be hoped are only temporary." The bankers and many other business agencies of the South, he notes "are loyally co-operating to restore confidence and I assure you that the Department of Agriculture is actively supporting this movement." Secretary Jardine does not view a large cotton crop or large carry over a misfortune. He asserts that the best way to avoid fluctuations is to be in position to carry an ample reserve" and says, "we are now in position to begin the creation of such a reserve." His letter follows:

Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, President, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Mr. O'Neal:—I realize fully the gravity of the situation which you discuss in your letter with reference to the cotton farmers of the South. I am convinced that this situation is very largely due to panic conditions which, it is to be hoped, are only temporary. The basic economic conditions of the country are sound, and cotton producers must soon realize that the intrinsic value of this crop has not changed in these past few weeks. The people of the world need all the cotton that we can produce. We are in a position to supply their needs in an orderly manner. Cotton is not a perishable commodity. We have the necessary facilities for storing the crop for months or if need be for years and ample credit to carry it. Cotton in storage is probably the soundest basis for credit that we know.

I am glad to note the evidences that these facts are rapidly gaining general recognition throughout the South. It is my earnest hope that the present stampede may be checked while the major part of the crop remains in the hands of the farmers. The bankers and many other business agencies of the South are loyally co-operating to restore confidence, and I assure you that the Department of Agriculture is actively supporting this movement.

Other agencies of the Federal Government are also available. Credit facilities through the ordinary banking channels appear to be adequate, but we have in addition if needed the services and resources of the intermediate credit banks. It was for just such emergencies as the present one that these banks were established. Those in charge of them have assured me that they are ready to do everything in their power. At present they are loaning money freely to the cotton co-operatives, and they are prepared also to extend credit to other cotton farmers.

If this additional source of credit is needed, it may be drawn upon by creating local financial credit associations. These can be established with a minimum of $10,000 local capital, raised among business men, farmers, or other citizens. Ten times the amount of the capital can be borrowed for periods of six months to three years at a moderate rate of interest.

I am confident that our present and potential credit resources are adequate fully to meet the requirements of our cotton crop, however bountiful it may prove to be. No effort should be spared to make these resources readily available to the producers of cotton. The crop should remain largely in their control until it is needed for manufacture.

The final determination as to the acreage that shall be devoted to the production of cotton in the future rests with the farmers of the South. It is manifestly to their interest to adjust that acreage to meet the needs of the consumers of the crop. This can be done most intelligently if they retain a controlling interest in the crop until it passes into consumption.

I do not share the view, expressed by some, that a large crop of cotton or a large carry-over from one season to the next is a misfortune. It is to the best interest of both the producer and the consumre to avoid wide fluctuations in cotton prices. The best way to avoid such fluctuations is to be in position to carry continuously an ample reserve, sufficiently large to absorb any surplus from one or more good seasons and to supplement the shortage of several bad seasons. We are now in position to begin the creation of such a reserve. We should accept the opportunity and make the most of it.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary.*

The following, regarding Mr. O'Neal's appeal is from the Atlanta "Constitution" (Associated Press):

An appeal to W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, with a view to determining what financial aid is available for the organized Southern cotton planters was telegraphed by Edward O'Neal, President of the Alabama farm bureau to-day.

Coincident with the appeal circular letters were mailed from the farm bureau to bankers, merchants, business men and farmers throughout Alabama, opposing a "disorganized holding movement" and summarizing what is classed as a serious situation.

Farmers are discouraged and bankers and business men are distressed, the letter points out, declaring that "a reduction of business which approaches a collapse is impending." Farmers in some sections are refusing to pick their cotton and advising their creditors to do whatever they please about it, the letter continues:

"Southern people generally are clamoring for information as to what to do," the letter reads. "A holding movement is being suggested, but we are opposed to a disorganized holding movement because it has been tried on different occasions in the past and each time it has failed. It has failed because it is impractical and unsound. Disorganized holding can do nothing more than complicate a disastrous situation.

"In view of the large amount of cotton that must be carried over we suggest a long time pool with the proviso that those who put cotton in it pledge themselves in writing to reduce their cotton acreage next year by at least 25%. If this can be done the present market will be relieved and the surplus of cotton can be carried over and marketed orderly at living prices. Without a guarantee that the acreage will be reduced the Alabama farm bureau will not be interested in a proposition of this kind."

The carry-over above the demand this year will be about 6,000,000 bales, the bureau estimated.

Directors of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans Offer Resources to Southern State Cotton Growers.

At a meeting in New Orleans on Oct. 6 the directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank discussed the situation confronting the cotton growers and adopted resolutions offering the resources and facilities of the bank "to every regularly constituted body of cotton growers in the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi which may be so organized as to be in position to avail itself of such assistance." The New Orleans "Times-Picayune" gave the following account of the meeting:

Relief from the present demoralized cotton market was placed squarely up to the cotton growers by the directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans in a meeting yesterday.

The directors said, in effect, that the growers can work out their own salvation to a large degree if they will take advantage of the virtually unlimited millions placed at their disposal by the Government to carry and market their crop, if they will only more largely form themselves into organizations to handle the money.

Discussing the formal resolutions adopted at the board meeting offering assistance to the growers, Alfred H. Stone, member of the board and director of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, with headquarters at Greenwood, Miss., said that it was the panic selling by individual farmers that is as much responsible for the demoralized situation as any alleged overproduction, and an intelligent move by the growers can entirely relieve the panicky feeling and improve prices.

Would Help Prices.

Marketing through co-operative effort, Mr. Stone said, will result in the grower obtaining just what the cotton is worth, based on production and world needs, without the baneful factor of panicky selling.

The New Orleans Intermediate Credit Bank alone can supply about $60,000,000 to aid the co-operatives in marketing their cotton in orderly

fashion and the three of these banks in the South can supply $150,000,000 or more, Mr. Stone explained. This money can be obtained either through the cotton growers' associations which operate without capital but require some time to perfect, or through the agricultural credit bodies which can be formed quickly with a capital stock and a borrowing power from the Federal banks of ten times their capital stock.

A party of growers from Mississippi called on T. F. Davis, President of the local farm loan bank, yesterday to discuss the formation of a new agricultural credits body to handle some of the Mississippi crop.

Mr. Davis echoed vigorously Mr. Stone's statement that the bank is ready and anxious to serve in a large way, if the growers will co-operate.

Could Be of Service.

It was pointed out by Mr. Davis that there are many co-operatives in existence in Louisiana for handling products other than cotton that now can be of service in financing the orderly marketing of the cotton crop.

Co-operatives handled last year only 1,481,000 bales out of the 16,000,000 bales produced in the South.

The resolutions adopted by the bank directors follow:

"*Whereas*, The indicated production of another large cotton crop has created a serious situation in the affairs of the growers of the South; and,

"*Whereas*, The problem which confronts them is one which is peculiarly dependent upon organized effort and management for its proper handling; and,

"*Whereas*, The primary purpose for which the Federal Intermediate Credit banking system was created is that of rendering financial assistance to organized groups of farmers; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the directors of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans, that we recognize in the existing crisis among the cotton growers of this territory such a situation as warrants the extending of the services of this bank, and we hereby offer its resources and its facilities to every regularly constituted body of cotton growers in the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, which may be so organized as to be in position to avail itself of such assistance.

"*Resolved further*, That we would call to the attention of the banks and business interests of this territory the fact that the financial assistance rendered by the Federal Intermediate Credit banks is a definite relief to them as well as to the growers, because such assistance comes from the use of outside capital, thus releasing the funds of local banks to other local needs."

S. T. Hubbard of New York Cotton Exchange Regarding Action at New Orleans Cotton Conference—Optimistic as to Outlook for Raw Cotton.

President Samuel T. Hubbard Jr. returned from New Orleans on Oct. 13 after attending a conference of bankers, cotton shippers and Exchange officials, optimistic as to the outlook for raw cotton recovering its true value in the near future. It was the consensus of opinion of those at the conference, he said, that the investing public and the spinners would soon recognize that cotton was worth more than its present market price. The conference, which was not a public one, was called by W. J. Neale of Waco, Tex., President of the American Cotton Shippers Association. It was attended by representatives of the Federal Reserve banks of Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas, the Presidents of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade and prominent shippers from all parts of the Cotton Belt. Mr. Hubbard said:

The present cotton situation was thoroughly discussed and a number of resolutions were adopted. The substance of these resolutions was: That cotton at the present level is below the cost of production, and, this being the case, it is a safe and attractive commodity for investment. That spinners may now well be urged to anticipate their requirements, not only for the present season, but for at least a portion of the season of 1927-1928, and even periods beyond, in view of the anticipated acreage reduction for the next crop and the uncertainty of the growing season.

It was the further sense of the resolutions that there is an abundance of money available through the banking institutions for liberal advances on cotton at the present price and the bankers of the South were urged to so inform the cotton producers and merchants. It was the sentiment of the conference that the cotton farmers should be counselled:

(*a*) To go ahead with the harvesting of their crops before the elements damaged the quality.

(*b*) To sell as little as possible at the present level, store the remainder in a dry place and hold it for better prices.

(*c*) Also to make a very substantial reduction in cotton acreage for next year.

"In regard to the last," Mr. Hubbard explained, "it was the sense of the meeting that bankers be urged in making advances on this crop and for the producing of the next crop, to do so contingent upon the borrower making a substantial reduction in acreage. It was the consensus of opinion of those present that it would not be long before both the investing public and the spinners of the world recognize the present intrinsic worth of cotton; and, furthermore, that whenever a commodity declines so far below the cost of production as cotton has, it was only a question of time before it would recover its true value, regardless of what the intermediate fluctuations might be."

Secretary Hoover Advises Cotton Textile Institute How It Can Assist in Cotton Situation—Urges Spinners to Acquire Long Time Stocks.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover made public on Oct. 9 a telegram, as follows, which he had sent to Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C., Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Cotton Textile Institute, in answer to the latter's request for information as to what the Institute might do to help in the present situation:

I am in receipt of your request for a suggestion from me as to what the Cotton Textile Institute could do to assist in the present cotton situation. The present price of cotton is 30 or 40% below cost of production due to the extra large crop, and, obviously, no raw material can continue long on such a basis, for it must ultimately result in decreased production with subsequent higher prices, and the universal experience with cotton is just that.

The American cotton spinners have a unique opportunity to acquire long time stocks of raw material at prices which would greatly strengthen the industry removing panicky cotton from the market. They would thus place themselves in strong defensive position with their outside competitors and will give the growers possibilities of advancing prices in the export market stop. I am advised that ample credit is available to carry such cotton.

Houston Bankers Offer Cotton Aid.

Twenty million dollars or more are available in Houston for loans to encourage orderly marketing of cotton, at a reasonable rate of interest and a reasonable security, according to John T. Scott, President of the First National Bank of Houston, say Houston, Tex., advices to the "Wall Street Journal" last night (Oct. 15), in which he is reported as saying:

Houston bankers are not pledging any certain amount of credit and are not calling any meetings to discuss the cotton situation, but stand ready to advance large sums to help the farmer. They would rather loan their money in this manner than send it to New York to be loaned on call.

Long before the present hysteria developed over the plight of the farmer, Houston bankers were urging orderly marketing. In fact, not only Houston banks, but banks throughout the South, long preached diversification and orderly marketing as the best guaranty of stable and profitable prices for cotton.

The only solution is now to feed cotton gradually to the market and cut acreage next year. There is a promise of a big surplus this year, but if acreage is cut so that a much smaller yield is possible next year—say 13,000,000 bales—conditions of overpdocution eventually will be changed to a closer balance.

Twenty years ago marketing of cotton was conducted during the fall months and by January financing and marketing was about completed.

More recently marketing operations have been extended over a longer period and cotton has continued to move in volume well into the spring. But of late, it appears, we have drifted back into the old way of rushing cotton to market, and such a plan inevitably must result in a lower trend for prices, particularly when there is large production.

The farmer has been hurt this year by the promised heavy production and rush of selling, but the situation is not as bad for the State as a whole as has been painted. Texas is far from bankrupt, and so far as south Texas is concerned, more than 50% of our coeton had been sold before the recent break and farmers realized 15 cents and more for their crop.

The difficulty that the banks have encountered in their attempts to help the farmers has been the fact that, in many instances, somewhere down-the line there is one to insist that cotton be sold. The city banker does not deal directly with the farmers. He loans to the country bank and the country bank in turn to the merchant and planter. Now, if one of these insists upon getting his money, offers of help by extending existing loans or making new loans are of no avail.

But city banks as a whole stand ready to extend loans or make new ones, and I am certain there is $20,000,000 or more in Houston available to tide the farmer over until such time as he can market to better advantage. I doubt if there is a local bank borrowing money from the Federal Reserve Bank. There is plenty of idle money and we would prefer to loan it out in Texas at reasonable interest on proper security.

Conference in Memphis Called by Gov. Whitfield of Mississippi Proposes Retirement of 4,000,000 Bales of Cotton.

At a conference held at Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 13 plans for the relief of the present situation incident to the depressed price of cotton were formulated, these calling for the retirement of 4,000,000 bales of the present crop, and recommending the establishment by co-operative organizations of long-time pools of cotton to effect this retirement of the crop surplus.

The session, which was called on Oct. 6 by Hov. H. L. Whitfield of Mississippi, was in session for 15 continuous hours. It was attended by half a dozen other Southern Governors, heads of co-operative marketing agencies, bankers, United States Senators and business men numbering 500, according to Memphis advices to the New York "Times" which states that at midnight the following plans were adopted as a basis for relief of the South in the crisis caused by production of a record-breaking cotton crop and the resultant low price:

First—Withholding of 4,000,000 bales of the present crop, to be placed in charge of State co-operative marketing associations now functioning and to be held in separate and distinct pools for 24 months unless the price justifies selling it earlier.

Funds from which to advance from 65 to 75% of the present market value to the owners are to be obtained from the Federal intermediate land banks, which have offered $400,000,000 if needed.

Second—A request to the State banking associations to name ten men from each State to advise with the co-operatives' Board of Directors as to the wisdom of selling or holding at certain times.

Third—The period from Oct. 25 to 30 is set aside as Acreage Reduction Week, in which the foregoing plan of withdrawal of cotton, together with the necessary agreement to be signed by the growers who contribute to the pool to curtail acreage 25% next year, will be offered for acceptances to the growers of the South.

Executive Committee Named.

Fourth—An Executive Committee composed of Dr. B. W. Kilgore of North Carolina, President of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Dr. J. W. Fox of Scott, Miss., manager of the Delta and Pine Land Co. farms, the biggest cotton growers in the South, and C. P. J. Mooney, editor of the "Commercial Appeal" at Memphis, is constituted to plan the execution of these suggestions.

These proposals were presented to the conference late to-night and accepted with little debate.

The committee framing the proposals was composed of three delegates from each of the fourteen States represented, with Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee as Chairman.

The committee asked the Governors of the fourteen cotton States to investigate the possibility of extra sessions of their Legislatures with a view to enforcing curtailment of acreage.

The Executive Committee received more than 125 plans, written and verbal, during its fifteen hours of deliberations. Governor Whitfield an-

nounced that 100 plans had been submitted to him, but that he had no plan himself.

On Oct. 14 Associated Press advices from Memphis said:

The wheels of the machine fashioned by merchants, bankers and planters of the South to remedy the situation incident to the low price of cotton, began to move here to-day as the executive supervisory committee initiated plans for market stabilization this season and subsequent reduction of acreage planted to the white staple.

Dr. Tait Butler, agronomist, chairman of the exccutive committee named last midnight by the South-side Cotton Conference, met with B. W. Kilgore of Raleigh, N. C., and J. W. Fox of Scott, Miss., committeeman, in the move to launch the relief program evolved after long hours of deliberation by financiers and Southern farm economists.

Dr. Butler to-day sent an invitation to Eugene Meyer, Chairman of President Coolidge's Federal cotton commission, recently named to confer on the crop emergency, seeking an early conference, in which the whole program may be gone over and plans for procedure threshed out. The committee, said Dr. Butler, will proceed immediately to encourage the formation of cotton pools for handling the 4,000,000 bales which are to be withdrawn from the market.

Col. Hester of New Orleans Cotton Exchange Says Cotton Price Decline Is Due to Large Forecasts of Production and Fear of Over-Supply—Promised Supply Not Unwieldy.

The promised supply of cotton is not too great to be handled in the regular trade channels, and is needed to meet the growing demands for manufactured goods, accordnig to Colonel H. G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. A statement issued by Colonel Hester on Oct. 14 at the request of the Board of Directors of the Exchange is contained in Associated Press advices from New Orleans published as follows in the New York "Journal of Commerce:"

"The drastic decline in the price of cotton since the first of August," Col. Hester said, "has been mainly due to large forecasts of production and fears of an overwhelming supply largely more than the wants of consumers and beyond the capacity of the South to carry without substantial aid from the financial institutions of the country and possibly Governmental assistance."

Col. Hester discussed the different factors entering into the decline of cotton prices and pointed to a brighter side of the prospect. "The promised supply is not unwieldy," he said. "It is not too great to be handled in the regular channels of trade, and it is needed to meet growing demand for manufactured goods the world over, and a demand which has been accentuated by attractive values to retailers born of the decline in raw material.

Cotton Being Forced on Consumers.

"This year we are forcing our cotton on consumers at 5 cents to 6 cents a pound under last year's average, and nearly 12 cents below the highest point touched last season. The mills have bought fairly well, but for the most part are waiting to see how much lower we are willing to let them have our cotton. They can well afford to wait, but it is certain that at 15 cents a pound or under they will buy more cotton than has been known in the history of the staple.

"The world wants, and needs, our cotton, and at 15 cents it would easily absorb 17,000,000 to 20,000,000 bales if the latter could be obtained as it did 15,000,000 bales at nearly 19 cents last year.

"The real facts of the situation may be reasonably put as follows Situation in the United States—Carryover in the United States July 31 1926, including linters, 3,684,000. Government estimate of the 1926-27 crop—October 1, lint cotton, 16,627,000. Linter crop probable, 1,000,000. City crop repacks, &c., 250,000.

"Total probable supply in the United States, 1926-27, 21,561,000. The mills in the United States, North and South, will probably take 7,500,000. Destroyed by fire, 100,000.

"And there will be exported of our cheap cotton, at least 10,000,000. Total, 17,600,000. Pointing to a carryover in this 1927, of 3,961,000, of which consuming establishments will hold at least 1,500,000, leaving as port stocks, in transit and on plantations, including linters, say, 2,461,000.

Bales Exported and Consumed.

"Already, including cotton on shipboard destined for foreign ports, we have exported and consumed in this country more than 3,000,000 bales, and the season has just started with but little more than two usually lean months. Last Friday, including the Orient, there were 1,000,000 bales of American cotton on the high seas destined for foreign countries.

"It is too early, even if I were willing to do so, to hazard a prediction concerning the world's consumption of our cotton. We know, however, that the highest annual consumption within the past fourteen years was, in America, 7,400,000 bales, and in foreign countries 9,300,000 bales, or, say, together 16,700,000 bales, and that it is within the bounds of possibility that 16,000,000 or more may be reached this season.

"It is reasonably certain that whatever may be the world carryover in July next, a considerable percentage of it will be held abroad and carried with foreign capital.

"There was in 1921 more than we could readily sell, which is not the case this year. The 1921 carryover in this country, deducting linters, was worth about $412,000,000, while a carryover of say 4,000,000 bales in the United States this year, deducting 300,000 linters, would be at 15 cents a pound, or $75 a bale, say $277,500,000, and if 1,500,000 bales, less 150,000 linters, are held by the mills the remaining 3,350,000 bales would represent a value of $176,000,000, most of which would be hedged in the future market.

"Already, I am informed, inquiries are being made by some of the spinners desirous of stocking up for a year or more in advance. Is it not natural? We may sell our cotton this year for less than cost of production while even under the gloomiest anticipations, such as now prevail among producers, it is intrinsically worth 15 cents a pound and more, but like conditions cannot possibly prevail for another year. The only way to force reduction in acreage is price. Promises to reduce are, to say the least, uncertain.

"They may or may not be kept, but none can put in a large acreage without the means at hand. Present experience is bankrupting many producers who will not be able to pay out. The banks, especially in the country are learning a lesson that will not soon be forgotten, and only those who are found trustworthy, financially as well as morally, will receive assistance for the production of another crop. Hence no matter how the market may recover later in the season, means will not be forthcoming to plant another 47,000,000 acreage.

"It goes without saying that next year we shall have a forced reduction of acreage, regardless of promises. Why, then, should we throw away this year's product when, as sure as the sun shines, it is worth more than it is bringing and in another season may possibly be worth double? There is hardly a mill or consuming establishment in this country or abroad that does not prefer American cotton to other growths, and they will pay more for it. I candidly believe that at 15 cents or more a pound the figures of takings and consumption will be reached and possibly exceeded."

Cotton Stabilization Plan Proposed by Samuel H. Barker at Memphis Conference.

At the cotton conference held in Memphis on Oct. 13 Samuel H. Barker of Philadelphia offered a cotton stabilization plan under which it is proposed that 25% of the new crop (4,000,000 bales) be placed in storage and held by a co-operative Stabilization Board (of which the Secretary of Agriculture would be ex-officio Chairman), "to be sold when, where, as and at such prices as it shall determine." Mr. Barker's proposals follow:

Take out of current supply of cotton 25% of new crop, say 4,000,000 bales or 2,000,000,000 pounds, of high-grade staple, to be placed in safe storage, adequately insured, and held by a co-operative Stabilization Board, to be sold when, where, as and at such prices as it shall determine, deliveries to be made on its orders whether for domestic consumption or for export. The board to be permanent and to employ or retain statisticians and trained experts on cotton, its growing, grades, uses, home and world conditions and markets, as necessary to enable it to act with knowledge and judgment in marketing the cotton, also to make intelligent recommendations from time to time to cotton planters.

The Stabilization Board shall consist of the Secretary of Agriculture, ex-officio Chairman, without a vote, and fifteen members to be appointed now and annually hereafter Aug. 1, one from each of the ten chief cotton-growing States, with another one for each 300,000 bales or majority thereof above 300,000 bales of cotton to be taken from each State, any remaining place or places to be filled by appointment of the Secretary of Commerce. In each State there shall be formed a Planters' Co-operative Association, which shall appoint its representative or representatives in the Board, and distribute now and annually hereafter the allotment of cotton to be taken into the pool from that State.

Cotton from each State put into the pool at disposition of the Stabilization Board shall be in amount now up to a given percentage of 4,000,000 bales, which, basing on the relative average annual production for 1923-4-5, would be as follows

	Per Cent.	Bales.		Per Cent.	Bales.
Alabama	7.8	312,000	Oklahoma	10.0	400,000
Arkansas	8.7	348,000	South Carolina	6.4	256,000
Georgia	7.3	292,000	Tennessee	2.8	112,000
Louisiana	4.7	188,000	Texas	35.0	1,400,000
Mississippi	9.7	388,000	Total	100.0	4,000,000
North Carolina	7.6	304,000			

Cotton put into the pool on such allotments to be delivered to warehouses, shipping stations or elsewhere as accepted and directed by the Board.

Stabilization Board to pay for such cotton at once in cash or current funds to the extent and amount of 10c. per pound, issuing besides due bills for all per pound that shall be realized from the pool cotton in excess of 10c. per pound, less insurance, interest and other costs and the expenses of the Board, which shall include those of State Planters' Associations as same shall be authorized and approved by the Board. Members of the Stabilization Board shall receive as compensation $5,000 per annum and traveling and other expenses incidental to and necessary in conduct of their work and services.

To provide funds for the down payment of 10c. per pound, which will require $200,000,000 for 4,000,000 bales, the Stabilization Board shall borrow against and on pledge of the cotton, giving its obligations in form approved by the Federal Reserve Board as meeting sound banking practice. These obligations to be issued in series as to maturities, but redeemable with interest adjustment on call of the Board on ten days' notice, all to be alike as to security, having a general lien on all the pool cotton, and to be liquidated out of proceeds from its sale.

Dating as issued, there shall be

$25,000,000 due Feb. 1 1927	$50,000,000 due May 1 1927
25,000,000 due Mar. 1 1927	25,000,000 due June 1 1927
25,000,000 due April 1 1927	50,000,000 due July 1 1927

The longest term and last series to be financed through the Federal Farm Loan Board. That would leave $150,000,000 of obligations to be placed with banks on terms arranged by the Stabilization Board. They would be commercial paper of the first order, being secured by a world staple of most necessary kind, cotton at 7½c. a pound. With the plan made operative, the price for cotton almost certainly would advance to 15c. or higher and tend to stabilization. Bankers throughout the South to be lined up on a constructive credit policy as to cotton, in that way upholding and fostering the general prosperity of their sections and the whole country.

Latest estimate for the 1926 crop as given for the ten States would give each percentage in the pool as follows

	Per Cent.	Bales.		Per Cent.	Bales.
Alabama	8.2	1,310,000	Oklahoma	10.0	1,630,000
Arkansas	8.6	1,370,000	South Carolina	7.0	1,120,000
Georgia	8.4	1,340,000	Tennessee	2.5	390,000
Louisiana	4.4	700,000	Texas	33.4	5,350,000
Mississippi	10.0	1,600,000			
North Carolina	7.5	1,200,000	Total	100.0	16,010,000

Supreme Court Affirms as Valid Sales to Chemical Foundation—Circuit Court's Decision, Adverse to Government's Contentions That Transfers Were Illegal, Sustained on Appeal.

On Monday Oct. 11 the Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision delivered by Mr. Justice Butler, affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, in the appeal of the United States, appellant, v. Chemical Foundation, Inc., appellee, involving the sale of enemy-owned chemical patents, copyrights and trade marks by the Alien Property Custodian to the appellee. The sales were declared valid. Associate Justices Sutherland and Stone, it was noted by the Court, took no part in the consideration of the case or in the decision.

President Harding had directed the bringing of this suit to recover possession. The Government contended the price obtained from the Foundation was inadequate and that the Alien Property Custodian was without authority to consummate the sale. It was also claimed that there was an unlawful conspiracy, resulting in restraint of inter-State commerce in violation of the anti-trust laws.

While the Trading with the Enemy Act, as originally enacted, was purely a measure of conservation, the Court said, it was so amended by the Act of March 28 1918, as to broaden the purpose and scope of the statute whereby the Custodian was given power, upon the determination of the President, that the public interest required it, to dispose of property by sale or otherwise. The Court held that a lack of formality in the Executive Order of Dec. 3 1918, vesting in Frank L. Polk, then Counsellor of the Department of State, all power and authority conferred on the President by the provisions of Section 12 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, did not prevent its being construed as conferring authority upon an officer of the United States.

The Washington correspondent of the "Herald-Tribune," in his dispatch dated Oct. 11 reporting the decision, had the following to say with reference to the case.

Francis P. Garvan, formerly Alien Property Csutodian, is President of the Chemical Foundation. The propriety and validity of sales of the patents by Mr. Garvan, as Custodian, to an organization headed by himself has been one of the interesting questions involved in the controversy, although the plan was formulated by A. Mitchell Palmer when he was Custodian. The sums paid by the Foundation to the Custodian for the properties amounted to $271,850, but it was alleged their real value amounted to millions of dollars. The controversy over the sale has commanded much attention not only in manufacturing, financial and other circles in this country, but also abroad, and particularly in Germany.

The complaint of the Government, in effect, challenged the good faith of the transfer of the patents and related properties to the Chemical Foundation, which assumes to be an organization formed as a matter of public benefit.

The complaint alleged that a number of domestic manufacturers, as a result of war conditions, had been able to combine and monopolize certain chemical industries in this country; and fearing that at the end of the war German competition would destroy the monopoly, they conspired to bring about transfers and sales of the patents at nominal prices to themselves or to a corporation controlled by them; that the patents so obtained would control the industries in question and perpetuate the monopoly, and that the sales were procured through the fradulent deception of the President, the Alien Property Custodian and other officials.

It was contended on behalf od the Chemical Foundation that Frank L. Polk was fully empowered by President Wilson before he went to Paris to authorize A. Mitchell Palmer, then Alien Custodian, to make the sale privately and without bids. It was urged that it had been determined, with approval of President Wilson, to turn the properties over to a corporation which would grant licenses to use the patents, trade-marks and copyrights on equal terms and give the Federal Government the free use of these properties. The plan was represented, not as a money-making one, but one to promote the Americanization of the dye and chemical industry.

Justice Butler delivered the opinion, affirming the decisions of the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. We reprint below the full text of the opinion as it appeared in the "United States Daily" for Oct. 12:

Suit was brought by the United States in the District Court for Delaware to set aside sales made by it to the Chemical Foundation of a number of patents, copyrights, trade-marks and other similar properties—which for brevity will be referred to as "patents"—seized pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6 1917, c. 106, 40 Stat. 411, as amended by the Act of March 28 1918, c. 28, 40 Stat. 460, and the Act of Nov. 4 1918, c. 201, 40 Stat. 1020, and other Acts. The complaint alleges that a number of domestic manufacturers as a result of war conditions had been able to combine and monopolize certain chemical industries in this country; and, fearing that at the end of the war German competition would destroy the monopoly, they conspired to bring about transfers and sales of the patents at nominal prices to themselves or to a corporation controlled by them; that the patents so obtained would control the industries in question and perpetuate the monopoly, and that the sales were procured through the fraudulent deception of the President, the Alien Property Custodian, and other officials.

Conspiracy Denied in Defendant's Answer.

The answer denies conspiracy and fraud and asserts that the transfers were made in good faith and pursuant to law and that they are valid. There was a trial at which much evidence was taken. The District Court dismissed the complaint (294 Fed. 300); and its decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. 5 F. (2d) 191. Both courts found that no unlawful scheme, combination or conspiracy was shown, and that there was no deception or fraud. The United States took an appeal under Section 241, Judicial Code, and has applied for a writ of certiorari under Section 240. The decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals was entered March 26 1925, prior to the taking effect of the Act of Feb. 13 1925, amending the Judicial Code c. 229, 43 Stat. 936. Since this is not a case in which the decree of that court is made final by Section 128, the United States had the right of appeal. The application for certiorari is therefore denied.

The chemical industries in question are closely related to the production of explosives, gases, and other things directly used in waging war as well as to the production of dyestuffs and medicine essential to the welfare of the people. At the outbreak of the war many necessary medicines and other substances as well as most of the dyestuffs used in this country were imported from Germany or were manufactured under patents owned by enemy Germans. The amount of such things here produced was small. Importations were hindered by the blockade and ceased when this country entered the war. To meet the demand numerous plants were developed and by 1919 chemicals, dyestuffs, medicines and the like were being produced here in large quantities. A number of associations of manufacturers were formed for the advancement of such industries; they included in their membership the producers of nearly all the dyestuffs and like chemicals made in this country. Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer was the Alien Property Custodian until he was appointed Attorney-General March 4 1919. In order to protect the United States against enemy and foreign control of its chemical industries and to stimulate production here, he favored the seizure and sale of the patents in question. To that end a number of conferences were held between his representatives and those of the industries. The plan that was carried into effect was formulated under his direction.

Purposes of Chemical Foundation Enumerated.

In February, 1919, the Chemical Foundation was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The certificate of incorporation discloses that it was created and empowered to purchase enemy-owned patents seized by the Custodian and to hold the "property and rights so acquired in a fiduciary capacity for the Americanization of such industries as may be affected thereby, for the exclusion or elimination of alien interests hostile or detrimental to the said industries, and for the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry in the United States"; to grant to the United States nonexclusive licenses to make, use and sell the inventions covered by the patents, and also to grant like licenses, on equal terms and without advantage as between licensees, to American citizens and corporations under control of American citizens. The board of directors is authorized to prescribe the terms and conditions of such licenses. It may refuse to issue any license or may revoke any license granted by it. The corporation is required to enforce its rights and to protect the rights of its licensees. The authorized capital stock is $500,000 consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each; 4,000 shares constitute nonvoting preferred stock, the holders of which are entitled to a cumulative dividend of 6 per centum per annum, and 1,000 shares constitute the common stock, the holders of which are entitled to dividends not exceeding 6 per centum per annum after dividends on the preferred stock have been provided for.

The preferred stock is subject to redemption at par plus accumulated dividends, if any, and after such redemption net earnings not needed for working capital "shall be used and devoted to the development and advancement of chemistry and allied sciences, in the useful arts and manufactures in the United States, in such manner as the board of directors may determine." The holders of the common stock have all the voting power. The certificate provides that, without the approval of the board of directors, stockholders may not sell any of their stock. The board of directors consists of three members. The executive officers are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The president and vice-president are required to serve without pay. The shares of the Foundation were subscribed by those interested in the chemical and dye industries. But a voting trust agreement was made, pursuant to which all common stock was deposited with, and all voting power was vested in, five trustees. Directors and officers were chosen March 8 1919. Francis P. Garvan, Douglas I. McHay and George J. Corbett were made directors and constituted the board. Mr. Garvan, then Alien Property Custodian, was elected President. Mr. McKay was elected Vice-President, and Mr. Corbett Secretary and Treasurer. Otto T. Bannard and four others were made voting trustees. All the directors, officers and voting trustees were chosen by or in accordance with the direction of Mr. Palmer, given while he was custodian.

Orders for Sales of Patents Cited.

The President, by executive order Dec. 3 1918, declared: "I hereby vest in Frank L. Polk all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 12" of the Trading with the Enemy Act as amended. Mr. Polk was then Counselor for the Department of State, but was not so described in the order. He made two orders dated respectively Feb. 26 1919 and April 5 1919, to authorize the Custodian to sell at private sale to the Foundation without advertisement at such places and upon such terms and conditions as to the Custodian might seem proper all patents found to relate to the objects and purposes of the Foundation as expressed in its charter. These orders contained a statement of the reasons therefor in the public interest. Briefly they were: that the patents could not be sold to the best advantage at public sale after advertisement; that the Foundation had been incorporated to hold the patents as a trustee for American industries affected by the patents, to eliminate hostile alien interests and to advance chemical and allied industry in the United States, and that it was obligated to grant non-exclusive licenses upon equal terms to qualified American manufacturers and was empowered to grant free licenses to the United States; that the public interest would be best served by a wide use of the inventions, which most readily could be promoted by licenses which the Foundation was obligated to grant; that a private sale would prevent the patents from falling into the hands of purchasers unwilling or unable to use the inventions or who would use them for speculative purposes; that it would be impossible to make a public sale that would secure these benefits, and that a private sale would avoid unnecessary expense, delay and inconvenience.

Prior to and contemporaneously with the organization of the Foundation, the representatives of the chemical industries co-operated with those of the Custodian in making lists of the patents to be seized and sold by the Custodian to the Foundation. Mr. Garvan, the Custodian, from time to time commencing April 10 1919, executed and delivered to the Foundation various assignments of the patents. The considerations paid by the Foundation to the Custodian amounted in all to $271,850. The President Feb. 13 1920 made an executive order which was held by both courts below to constitute a ratification of the transactions. And pursuant to that order, the Custodian confirmed the assignments theretofore made.

We come to the question whether, as held below, the Act as amended March 28 1918, empowered the President to authorize, and the Custodian under his supervision to consummate, these sales.

Provisions of Law Quoted by Court.

The pertinent provisions of the Act are in Section 12 as amended. "The Alien Property Custodian shall be vested with all of the powers of a common-law trustee in respect of all property, other than money, which has been or shall be, or which has been or shall be required to be, conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and, in addition thereto, acting under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, shall have power to manage such property and do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition thereof or of any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, and exercise any rights or powers which may be or become appurtenant thereto or to the ownership thereof in like manner as though he were the absolute owner thereof: Provided, That any property sold under this Act, except when sold to the United States, shall be sold only to American citizens, at public sale to the highest bidder, after public advertisement of time and place of sale which shall be where the property or a major portion thereof is situated, unless the President stating the reasons therefor, in the public interest shall otherwise determine: . . . (40 Stat. 460.)

"After the end of the war any claim of any enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the Alien Property Custodian or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct: . . ." 40 Stat. 424.

It is conceded that when seized the patents belonged to enemy Germans and that they were lawfully taken over by the Custodian. The purpose of the Trading with the Enemy Act was not only to weaken enemy countries by depriving their supporters of their properties, (Miller v. Robertson, 266 U. S. 243, 248) but also to promote production in the United States of things useful for the effective prosecution of the war. Section 10 (c) authorized the President, if he deemed it for the public welfare, to grant licenses to American citizens or corporations to use any inventions covered by enemy-owned patents. Subsection (c) of Section 7 of the Act as amended Nov. 4 1918, authorized the seizure of enemy-owned patents and provided that all property so acquired should be held and disposed of as provided by the Act. And there is no ground for contending that the seizure and transfers did not tend to lessen enemy strength and to encourage and safeguard domestic production of things essential to or useful in the prosecution of the war. There is nothing to support a strict construction of the Act in respect of the seizure and disposition of enemy property. On the other hand, contemporaneous conditions and war legislation indicate a purpose to employ all legitimate means effectively to prosecute the war. The law should be liberally construed to give effect to the purposes it was enacted to subserve.

Powers of Custodian Under Law Explained.

As originally enacted, Section 12 gave the Custodian in respect of properties in his possession "all of the powers of a common-law trustee." He was authorized, acting under the supervision and direction of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, to manage the property and do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition of it by sale or otherwise and to exercise any rights appurtenant to its ownership "if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property and to the end that the interests of the United States in such property and rights, or of such persons as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded." The Custodian was a mere conservator and was authorized to sell only to prevent waste. But brief experience made it clear that this restriction on the power to dispose of enemy property sometimes operated to defeat the purpose of the Act and brought profit and advantage to the enemy. And it authorized the Custodian under the President to dispose of such properties by sale or otherwise "in like manner as though he were the absolute owner thereof."

There is no support for a construction that would restrain the force of the broad language used. Congress was untrammeled and free to authorize the seizure, use or appropriation of such properties without any compensation to the owners. There is no constitutional prohibition against confiscation of enemy properties. Brown v. United States, 8 Cranch 110, 122; Miller v. United States, 11 Wall. 268, 305, et seq.; Kirk v. Lynd, 106 U. S. 315,316; Stoehr v. Wallace, 255 U. S. 239, 245; White v. Mechanics Securities Corp., 269 U. S. 283, 300. And the Act makes no provision for compensation. The former enemy owners have no claim against the patents or the proceeds derived from the sales. It makes no difference to them whether the consideration paid by the Foundation was adequate or inadequate. The provision that after the war enemy claims shall be settled as Congress shall direct conferred no rights upon such owners. Moreover the Treaty of Berlin prevents the enforcement of any claim by Germany or its nationals against the United States or its nationals on account of the seizures and sales in question. (Part X, Section IV, Article 297, and Annex paragraphs 1 and 3, Treaty of Versailles, adopted by Article II (1), Treaty of Berlin, 42 Stat. 1939, 1943.)

Government Contends Provision Unconstitutional.

While not denying the power to confiscate enemy properties, the United States argues that as construed below the provision in question is unconstitutional because it attempts to delegate legislative power to the Executive. But the Act gave the Custodian, acting under the President, full power of disposition. No restriction was put upon dispositions other than by sales And sales to the United States were not regulated. The general rule laid down was that all dispositions by sale or otherwise should be made in accordance with the determinations of the President; the proviso made an exception including a class of sales; and, upon the failure of the President otherwise to determine stating the reasons therefore in the public interest, it required that such sales should be made as there specified. It was not necessary for Congress to ascertain the facts of or to deal with each case. The Act went as far as was reasonably practicable under the circumstances existing. It was peculiarly within the province of the Commander-in-Chief to know the facts and to determine what disposition should be made of enemy properties in order effectively to carry on the war. The determination of the terms of sales of enemy properties in the light of facts and conditions from time to time arising in the progress of war was not the making of a law; it was the application of the general rule laid down by the Act. When the plenary power of Congress and the general rule so established are regarded, it is manifest that a limitation upon the excepted class is not a delegation of legislative power. Field. v. Clark, 143 U. S. 649, 692; Buttfield v. Stranahan, 192 U. S. 470, 496; Union Bridge Co. v. United States, 204 U. S. 364, 377; United States v. Grimaud, 220 U.S. 506, 516.

The language of the statute is too plain to be misunderstood. Except as affected by the proviso, the Custodian's dominion over the property and power to dispose of it—acting under the President as provided—were as unlimited as are the powers of an absolute owner; and the power of the President to determine terms and conditions of sales or other disposition was not restricted. He was authorized, stating the reasons therefor in the public interest, to dispense with any or all requirement specified in the proviso and to substitute others for them. Cf. Levinson v. United States, 258 U. S. 198. When the amended section is read in comparison with the original enactment and regard is had to the chemical warfare and other conditions existing at the time of the amendment, March 28 1918, the inevitable conclusion is that it empowered the President to authorize, and the Custodian acting under him to consummate, the sales in question.

The United States argues that the executive order of Dec. 3 1918 was void, and that the one of Feb. 13 1920 did not authorize or ratify the transactions.

Section 5 (a) of the Act provides that "the President may exercise any power or authority conferred by this Act through such officer or officers as he shall direct." The language of the executive order is: "I hereby vest in Frank L. Polk all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 12 . . ." Obviously all the functions of his great office cannot be exercised by the President in person. The contention that power to determine how enemy property should be sold could not be delegated to another is not sustained. This court has had occasion to consider a like question in Central Trust Co. v. Garvan, 254 U. S. 554, 567; Stoehr v. Wallace, supra, 244, and Commercial Trust Co. v. Miller, 262 U. S 51, 53. These decisions sustain the delegation here involved.

Use of Word "Vest" Declared Sufficient.

It is argued that the order was not made in conformity with the statute because to "vest" power in another is not to "act through" him, and because the order did not show that Mr. Polk was an officer. But, if two constructions are possible, and one of them would render the order useless and the other give it validity, the latter is to be adopted. Cf. Panama RR. Co. v. Johnson, 264 U. S. 375, 390; United States v. Coombs, 12 Pet. 72, 75-76. The intention to exert the power conferred under Section 5 is plain. Meticulous precision of language was not necessary. Russell Co. v. United States, 261 U. S. 514, 523. While the use of the word "vest" was not accurate, it must be deemed sufficient when the context and circumstances are considered. Mr. Polk was an officer through whom the President was authorized to act. He was Counsellor for the Department of State, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. United States v. Germaine, 99 U. S. 508. No particular form of designation was required. It would be unreasonable to read the order otherwise than as meaning that, in respect of the matters covered by Section 12, the President determined to act through Frank L. Polk, Counselor for the Department of State.

And the validity of each of the orders made by Mr. Polk is attacked by the United States on the ground that it was too broad and constituted an attempt to give to the Custodian the very power granted to the President by the Act; that is, the power to determine that enemy properties should be disposed of otherwise than as specified in the proviso. But the contention cannot prevail. Each of the orders sufficiently described the patents seized and authorized a private sale to the Foundation without advertisement. This was enough to indicate a determination to take these sales out of the class covered by the proviso. And it is insisted that the orders were induced by misrepresentation and were made without knowledge of the material facts. But both Courts found that the United States failed to establish any conspiracy, fraud or deception alleged. Findings of fact concurred in by two lower Courts will not be disturbed unless clearly erroneous. Washington Sec. Co. v. United States, 234 U. S. 76, 78. Under this rule the findings must be accepted.

Presumption of Regularity Given Acts of Officials.

The presumption of regularity supports the official acts of public officers and, in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, Courts presume that they have properly discharged their official duties. Confiscation Cases, 20 Wall. 92, 108; United States v. Fage, 137 U. S. 673, 679-680; United States v. Nix, 189 U. S. 199, 205. Under that presumption, it will be taken that Mr. Polk acted upon knowledge of the material facts. The validity of the reasons stated in the orders, or the basis of fact on which they rest, will not be reviewed by the Courts. Dakota Cent. Tel. v. South Dakota, 250 U. S. 163, 184; Monongahela Bridge v. United States, 216 U. S. 177, 195; Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheat, 19, 30. Cf. Levinson v. United States, supra, 201.

We agree with the lower Courts that the sales and transfers of the patents were ratified and confirmed by the President's order of Feb. 13 1920. It is urged that there was no ratification because it is not shown that the President had knowledge of the material facts; that he did not intend to ratify the sales of patents, and that the language used in the order is not broad enough to include the patents, trade-marks and copyrights in question.

The Polk order of Feb. 26 1919, described the property covered as "all of the letters patent, trade marks and rights under letters patent and trade marks, including all profits and damages . . . for the past infringement thereof which the Alien Property Custodian may seize or may have seized . . . and which he from time to time shall determine relate to the objects and purposes" of the Chemical Foundation. The President's order of confirmation recites that the Polk orders authorised the Custodian to sell "certain choses in action and rights, interests and benefits heretofore determined to belong to, or to be held for, by, or on account of, or for the benefit of persons heretofore determined to be enemies." The language last quoted was used to define the same properties that were covered by the Polk orders. That is, "choses in action and rights," &c., were used to include "letters patent, trade marks," &c.

The President's order also states that it was the intention of the Polk orders to authorize the custodian to sell "all choses in action, rights, interests and benefits under agreements and rights and claims of every character and description including rights to receive moneys by way of royalties or otherwise as compensation for the use of patents, trade marks, or trade names which the Alien Property Custodian may have seized . . . and . . . determined to relate to the objects and purposes" of the Foundation. It recties that doubt had arisen as to the authority of the custodian to sell and convey to the Foundation "certain of the said choses in action," &c., "including rights to receive moneys by way of royalties or otherwise." And the President expressly authorized the custodian to sell at private sale without public or other advertisement to the Foundation upon such terms and conditions as to the Custodian might seem proper "all choses in action, rights, interests and benefits under agreements and rights and claims of every character and description which the Alien Property Custodian may seize or may have seized" under the Act. The President further authorized the Custodian by a suitable instrument to confirm and ratify sales theretofore made by him of any property as to which his authority under the Polk orders might be deemed doubtful. And he stated that his reasons for the determination and order were given in the Polk orders and in addition specified other reasons which need not be quoted.

President's Order Held as Confirmation of Sale.

This order authorizes sales of the patents to be made and ratifies and confirms those therefore made by the Custodian. The President will be presumed to have known the material facts and to have acted in the light of them. His intention to ratify the sales is plain. The comprehensive language used is broad enough to include the patents. Moreover, the statement that his reasons for the determination are given in the Polk orders shows the intention to cover the properties there referred to. As the transactions in question were ratified, it is unnecessary to consider the objections made by the United States to the procedure of the Custodian under the Polk orders.

The United States contends that the sales were void because made in violation of Section 41 of the Criminal Code, 35 Stat. 1088, 1097, and the rule of law forbidding sales by a public officer or fiduciary of trust property in his custody to him or to a corporation of which he is the head.

Section 41 provides: "No officer or agent of any corporation . . . and no . . . person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporations . . shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation . . ." Violators are made punishable by fine and imprisonment. The United States lays much stress on these facts: Mr. Garvan, while director of the bureau of investigation, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., chief of the chemical division of that bureau, and Ramsey Hoguet, patent attorney for the Custodian, conferred with the representatives of the chemical industries to arrange to make the seizures and sales of patents Later, Mr. Garvan, then custodian, acted for the United States in making the transfers to the Chemical Foundation of which he was the President. Mr. McKay and Mr. Corbett were directors and officers appointed by the Custodian of various corporations of which he had taken control. Before the transfers were made, Mr. Choate became general counsel and Mr. Houget the patent attorney of the Foundation. Mr.

Bannard and the other voting trustees were members of the Advisory Sales Committee—appointed by the President to see that sales of enemy properties were fairly made to qualified buyers.

Without further reference to the facts relied on to support its contention, we assume in favor of the United States that those who acted for it in the transaction complained of were at the same time directors and officers of the corporation; that the members of the Advisory Sales Committee, while they were voting trustees, participated in the fixing of the prices paid for the patents by the Foundation, and that such prices were much less than the value of the properties and would have been inadequate to constitute just compensation if the patents belonging to non-enemy owners and were taken for public use under the power of eminent domain.

Section 41 was enacted when there was no war, and long before the Trading with the Enemy Act. It lays down a general rule for the protection of the United States in transactions between it and corporations and to prevent its action from being influenced by anyone interested adversely to it. It is a penal statute and is not to be extended to cases not clearly within its terms or to those exceptional to its spirit and purpose. United States v. Noveck, (—) U. S.(—); Baender v. Barnett, 255 U. S. 224, 226; Hawaii v. Mankichi, 190 U. S. 197, 212; United States v. Kirby, 7 Mall. 482, 486; Bishop on Statutory Crimes (3d ed.), section 235. At the time of the enactment, there were no enemy properties to be dealt with; and, save the generality of the language used, there is nothing to indicate a legislative purpose to deal with that subject. The Trading with the Enemy Act is a war measure covering specifically, fully and exclusively the seizure and disposition of enemy property.

The authority of the President to authorize sales and to determine terms and conditions in lieu of those specified in the proviso undoubtedly included the power to cause the Chemical Foundation to be incorporated to purchase and hold the patents as specified and to direct the selection of the directors, officers and voting trustees. The President, and under him the Custodian, acting for the United States, the seller of the patents caused the Foundation to be created to buy and hold them and caused it to be controlled by officers or representatives of the United States acting exclusively in its interest. Neither Mr. Garvan nor any of the others who acted for the United States had any financial interest in the Foundation, its profits or its contracts. All the corporate shares were subscribed and paid for by others—those interested in the chemical industries. They furnished the money to carry out the plan formulated by or under the direction of Mr. Palmer while he was Custodian. Under the voting trust agreement, shareholders were divested of all voice in the control, business or affairs of the corporation. All shares are to be held by the voting trustees for 17 years, within which all patents will expire. And by charter provisions dividends were limited to 6% per annum. Transferable certificates of beneficial interest were issued by the trustees to the shareholders, but these cannot be used to control the corporation. The arrangement was intended to amount to a public trust for those whom the patents will benefit and for the promotion of American industries, and to give to them the right to have on equal and reasonable terms licenses to make, use and sell the inventions covered by the patents. The Foundation is properly to be considered an instrumentality created under the direction of the President to effect that disposition and subsequent control of the patents which he determined to be in the public interest.

Criminal Code Held Not to Cover Custodian's Acts

The transactions complained of did not involve any of the evils aimed at by Section 41. The Act will be construed and applied as not qualified or affected by that provision of the Criminal Code. Utah Power & Light Co. v. United States, 243 U. S. 389, 406; Kepner v. United States, 195 U. S. 100, 125; Townsend v. Little, 109 U. S. 504, 512; in re Rouse, Hazard & Co., 91 Fed. 96, 100. And, as the power to dispose of the properties by sales on the terms and conditionss specified was included in the grant, made by the statute, it follows that the rule in respect of sales of trust properties by fiduciaries does not apply.

Before the commencement of the trial, the District Court found that it was necessary that the testimony he taken down in shorthand and transcribed, and appointed an official stenographer for that purpose; and it was ordered that his fees be ultimately taxed as a part of the costs. By another order, counsel consenting, the Court directed that the expense of printing 100 copies of the transcript, to be available for use in that Court and on appeal, be advanced from time to time and borne in equal amounts by the parties and form a part of the taxable costs. The decree directs that the Chemical Foundation recover from the United States the money advanced by the Foundation on account of such fees and expenses, and orders the amount to be taxed as costs in the case. The Government insists that this is erroneous.

The general rule is that, in the absence of a statute directly authorizing it, courts will not give judgment against the United States for costs or expenses, United States v. Hooe, 3 Cranch 73, 91, 92; Shewan and Sons v. United States, 267 U. S. 86; United States v. Davis, 54 Fed. 147, 152, et seq. But the Foundation insists that under Equity Rule 50, taken with the consent of counsel and the orders, the court was authorized to direct that these items be taxed as costs and to give judgment against the United States therefor.

Equity Rule 50 in general terms provides that stenographers' fees shall be fixed by the court and taxed as costs, but it does not specify costs or judgment for money against the United States. The rule does not mention the United States and does not affect the sovereign prerogative not to pay costs. Congress alone has power to waive or qualify that immunity. But no statute authorizes the giving of judgments against the United States for these items or authorizes the Attorney-General or other counsel in the case to consent to such a judgment. No such authority is necessary for the proper conduct of litigation on behalf of the United States, and there is no ground for implying that authority. It follows that the direction for judgment against the United States for costs cannot be sustained. That part of the decree will be eliminated; and the decree, so modified, will be affirmed.

Decree modified and affirmed as modified.

Oct. 11 1926.

The Lisman Plan for the Solution of Chicago's Transportation Problem.

By E. D. McCauley, of Chicago.

On Monday, Sept. 13 1926, there was presented to the Mayor of Chicago, and the City Council Committee on Local Transportation, a proposal to reorganize, refinance and operate the Chicago Surface Lines companies. The proposers of this plan, Frederick J. Lisman and associates, with John Maynard Harlan as their counsel, are seeking a twenty-year franchise grant from the city of Chicago to a new company to be organized by them. Such a grant could be legally given by the city under existing statutes, without the necessity of securing new or remedial legislation from the State of Illinois. This plan was heard in public meeting and widely discussed in the press, and to meet certain criticism from various city officials, local bankers and others, has been modified and is now in the process of being presented to the Aldermen in its revised form.

Since the defeat by the voters of the "Dever-Schwartz" Ordinance April 7 1925, discussions have taken place between members of the City Council, officials of the traction companies, and bankers representing certain security holders. Throughout most of these discussions the representation has been made that an indeterminate permit or a franchise without limit as to time was an essential pre-requisite to a successful reorganization of the companies' capital structures and to the construction of extensions to Chicago's transit system. As is well known, the Illinois statutes forbid the granting by a city of a franchise for the use of its streets for street railway purposes for a period in excess of twenty years. Consequently action by the Illinois Legislature would be necessary to enable the city to grant an indeterminate franchise, or a so-called terminable permit, which in reality would amount to a perpetual franchise. Inasmuch as the State Legislature does not meet until early in 1927, and as the franchises under which the Chicago Surface Lines companies are operating expire Jan. 31 1927, coincidently with the maturity of large bond issues, considerable delay seemed unavoidable and a receivership loomed as a certainty. This would undoubtedly prolong the time required to complete a reorganization, which would probably have a further depressing effect upon security prices for the companies' obligations.

The proposers of the Lisman plan claim that, under its terms, the reorganization of the companies can be effected without the necessity of a receivership or the granting of an indeterminate franchise. Consequently, every security holder will at once wish to study the plan in order to form an opinion as to whether or not it is practical, and what possible treatment he might expect in the event that it should be adopted. Introduction of the plan in its original form evoked suggestions and criticism as above stated, and it has been modified by its sponsors to meet such criticism and to offer the suggested improvements.

What the Lisman Plan Provides.

The Lisman plan provides, among others, the following features for the city of Chicago and its car riders:

1. Additional capital for construction of subways, extensions and additions to present property. The sum of at least $45,500,000 in cash is to be made available at once, with further amounts from time to time as needed.

2. A west side connecting subway to take the west side street cars off the "loop" streets, construction to be commenced promptly.

3. A subway under State Street, one of the most congested thoroughfares, of which half the cost is to be paid by the new company whenever property owners are willing to contribute their share, proportionately to benefits derived. (The Subway Advisory Commission, of which Russell Tyson, of Aldis & Co., is Chairman, and Gordon Strong, Vice-Chairman, reported after a canvass, that property owners were willing to pay 35% of the cost of such a subway.)

4. Unification and transfers with the elevated lines, with extensions to existing property.

5. Other service, such as motor buses, to be combined and extended wherever justified.

6. A reasonable rate of fare, not exceeding the present fare, based on service at cost. The new company would be able to raise new capital and would be willing to accept a return about equal to that which the existing companies are now getting.

We are principally concerned, however, with the probable effects which adoption of the Lisman plan would have upon present securities of the Chicago Surface Lines companies. A study of the plan reveals that it will accomplish approximately the following results for security holders:

1 Avoidance of default in principal on bond issues of about $167,000,000, maturing early in 1927, and a subsequent default in interest on a large part of such bonds.

2. Give to holders of present first mortgage bonds (who have furnished the capital for rehabilitation and extensions of the property since 1907) the *same security* as is now to be given investors willing to supply the new money needed for the subways and other improvements. Both the old and the new first mortgage bonds are to be paid off within twenty years, and ample sinking funds for that purpose are guaranteed by the new company.

3. Fair treatment to all other security holders of the present companies issued within the ordinance valuation, all new junior bonds to be repaid within thirty years.

The new company will create a first mortgage to cover an authorized issue of first mortgage bonds aggregating a possible total of $345,000,000, issuable in the following series:

As $50,000,000 in series A 5½% bonds dated Feb. 1 1927, due in twenty years. This series would be sold for cash to provide funds for immediate needs for construction and improvements.

B. $95,000,000 in series B 5% bonds, dated Feb. 1 1927, due in twenty years. This series to be given par for par to holders of present first mortgage bonds.

C. Additional bonds, to be available at the rate of $50,000,000 for each ten-year extended period of the franchise; or in the event that an indeterminate franchise be granted at a later date, the entire remaining authorized issue to be available at any time. These bonds will be known as series C and will be used for improvements and extensions from time to time as the expansion of the service may require.

It is also contemplated that the new company will create a general mortgage dated Feb. 1 1927, subject and subordinate to the first mortgage bonds described above, to secure approximately $70,000,000 of bonds in par value, of which, roughly, half shall be series A and half series B, series A being preferred over series B. These general mortgage bonds are to be exchanged for junior interests in the existing companies, insofar as the city purchase price will permit. Series A of the general mortgage bonds shall mature in twenty-five years and shall bear interest at 5% with the right of the new company to retain one-fifth of the accruing interest for the first three years, to be used toward payment of organization expenses. Series B general mortgage bonds shall mature in thirty years and shall bear interest at the rate of 4% for the first five years, 4½% for the second five years, and 5% thereafter, with the right of the new company to retain one-half of the interest of such bonds for the first three years for organization expenses.

The Lisman plan provides that a cumulative sinking fund shall be created applicable to each bond issue of the company, which shall be sufficient to retire all such bonds by their maturity. It also provides that each subsequent series of first mortgage bonds which may be issued, shall have a cumulative sinking fund sufficient to retire that series within the life of the franchise then in force, or in case the franchise then in force shall be indeterminate, within a period not exceeding fifty years from the date of its issue.

Under terms of the Lisman plan the city of Chicago may acquire thirty years hence, when all bonds shall have been retired by operation of the sinking funds, ownership of the entire transportation system, free and clear of debt, without further cost.

If the Lisman plan or some similar proposal is not adopted before Feb. 1 1927, it is probable that a receivership for all the properties will then ensue. Under a receivership, holders of first mortgage bonds would probably be able to obtain payment of interest on their bonds. However, inasmuch as principal and interest of first mortgage bonds rank equally after maturity, it is doubtful if any interest would be ordered paid upon any of the junior bonds so long as any senior bonds should be in default as to principal. Even under the terms of a plan of reorganization which might be adopted upon the granting of an indeterminate franchise, holders of present first mortgage bonds could hardly expect to obtain a better security than one on an equality with such bonds as might be issued for new money required for expansion. In fact, in many reorganizations it is necessary to grant to those who furnish new capital a preference over all classes of security holders. It seems unlikely that during a receivership, any effort could be made to pay off the first mortgage bonds, and any plan of reorganization adopted under an indeterminate franchise would hardly provide for securities with an earlier maturity than the twenty-year term now proposed, to be given in exchange for present outstanding bonds.

It will thus be seen that the present first mortgage bonds obtain as favorable treatment under the Lisman plan as could be expected under any other plan that might be adopted when and if the doubtful possibility of securing enabling legislation has been accomplished. The bonds should also benefit marketwise from the operation of a cumulative sinking fund having commenced Feb. 1 1927. Junior bondholders are, of course, far better off under the Lisman plan whereby they receive a security producing an income and enjoying the benefits of a cumulative sinking fund from the start, suffer little loss of income, and seem reasonably certain of retirement through sinking fund action, which so far has been lacking.

The Canadian Grand Trunk Settlement.

The following is from the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada:

Through the good offices of Mr. Reginald McKenna, Sir George May, Mr. A. R. Peacock and Mr. D. W. Berdoe-Wilkinson, acting as a mediating committee, an agreement has been reached between the Canadian National Railways and the holders of the Grand Trunk Pacific 4% debenture stock. Under the terms of the agreement, the Grand Trunk Pacific stock is to be converted into an equal amount of Canadian National Railway 2% debenture stock, redeemable over a period of years by means of a cumulative 2% sinking fund, and this new stock will be conditionally guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by the Dominion of Canada. This agreement is subject to ratification by 75% of the stockholders, the approva of the Exchequer Court of Canada and the Parliament of Canada.

In commenting upon the subject, the London "Economist" says in part: "If these sanctions are obtained, and the scheme goes through, there will be removed a long-standing cause of irritation and bad feeling between the British investing public on the one hand and the Canadian Government on the other, which has tended to tarnish the repute of Canadian securities on this side.

"The terms of the scheme naturally do not fulfill the expectations of the holders, who are asked to accept a 50% cut in the current rate of interest in return for a Government guarantee and the certainty of redemption. . . . The scheme does not strike us as over-generous."

Comment from "The Statist" is somewhat more enthusiastic. "The proposed settlement should at once heal a quarrel which has been bitter as it has been protracted, and which has had, incidentally, unfortunate reactions on the flow of capital between the Mother Country and the Dominion.

"Even under the most favorable traffic conditions, the full interest could be paid only in exceptional years, and in others, nothing might be paid. The stockholders would, therefore, remain in a very speculative position, even if they won their case. Capital appreciation should, therefore, compensate to a considerable extent for any loss of interest.

"The terms are such that there can be little doubt of their ready acceptance by the stockholders. An unfortunate chapter will be thus closed, and a resumption facilitated of those intimate financial relations which had previously existed between England and Canada."

The more cordial feeling in the London money market on the subject of Canadian investments will not result in a resumption of business on pre-war lines for the reason that the situation differs very greatly from that of pre-war years. Canada does not need as much new money for railway construction nor for public development. It is well to recognize that from now on Canada will be in a position to furnish an increasing proportion of the capital required to finance new undertakings within the country. Already, Canadian capital is beginning to play an increasingly important part in financing undertakings abroad; moreover, the New York money market is a source of supply for much more substantial amounts than were available fifteen years ago. On the other hand, the resources of the Dominion are capable of great development, and opportunities should present themselves constantly as the country grows. The expansion in the power, pulp and paper and mining industries in recent years furnishes an example of what may be expected.

It must be realized that the change in character of Canada's requirements will have the result that the Dominion will no longer take the same initiative in borrowing as it did before 1914. Railroads and public authorities requiring funds used to ask the London market to supply them; now, when opportunities for industrial development occur, it is more likely that the funds will be supplied in Canada or in the United States if the companies are being organized by Canadians or Americans, and that resort to the London money market in this connection will be only occasional. In other words, if Great Britain is to share in the profits of Canadian development—and it is extremely desirable that she should—British capital must take the initiative. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that investment organizations in London will keep in close touch with Canada in order that they may secure a fair share of the profits which are bound to accrue from the growth of the country.

Investors should bear it in mind that before investing in Canadian securities, they should make most careful inquiries from banks or responsible investment houses. Failure to secure returns from hazard investments made without due investigation has resulted in bitter complaints against Canada. All responsible bankers wish their clients to be fully informed before they make investments, and the English investors should make full use of the facilities placed at their disposal by the Canadian banks and the responsible investment houses.

Hand-to-Mouth Buying as Viewed by Economists and Industrial Leaders—Presentation of Study by J. H. Perkins of Farmers Loan & Trust Co.

The attention which "hand-to-mouth" buying has recently commanded among manufacturers, retailers, bankers, economists and others has prompted the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of this city to secure the views on the subject of "leaders in the industrial and economic thought of the country." On the basis of communications which have reached the institution a summary of the comments and conclusions of these leaders is presented in a pamphlet (consisting of 32 pages) issued by James H. Perkins, President of the trust company. Mr. Perkins advances the opinion that the practice of current (or "hand-to-mouth") buying "if continued, is one that will ultimately prove beneficial." "It is," he says, "an economic stabilizer that, instead of interfering with the prosperity of the country, directly adds to it in a most constructive way." In presenting the various views, which it has received on the subject, the following conclusion is submitted in the survey:

The emphasis of those who offer solutions which may tend to remedy whatever unfortunate effects have resulted from "current buying" seems to centre upon three basic principles:

1. A greater standardization in the more staple articles of merchandise such as clothing, shoes, underwear, hosiery, building materials, tires, &c.
2. A closer co-operation between the manufacturer and the distributor, jobber or retailer so that the manufacturer, who is of necessity compelled to produce his goods far in advance of consumer demand, will avoid to as great an extent as possible the manufacture of such articles as will be unacceptable to the retail trade.
3. The adjustment by the manufacturer of his raw material purchases and manufacturing schedules to bring about an equalization of the peaks and valleys of his production program.

No reference is made to the country's transportation situation as it has been so comprehensively set forth by the various railroad executives whose opinions have hereinbefore been given. It should be stated, however, that an increasing mileage of good roads, coupled with the progress being made in motor transport, should ultimately produce so valuable an adjunct to the rail transportation facilities of the country as to minimize the possibilities of any serious shortage arising from that source.

In his foreword Mr. Perkins says:

A radical change in our economic structure affects not only the banking and business interests of the country but the individual as well.

Such a change has taken place in the last five years in connection with the buying habits of our people. It has been described by the use of the term "hand-to-mouth" buying.

The causes leading up to this practice extend back more than a decade to the time when the industries of the country were called upon to supply the needs of the people of Europe who were engaged in the war which began in August 1914. Almost every line of manufacture was affected, although those producing articles of clothing, food and the munitions of war, of course, led all others. As there was no cessation of demand in this country it was necessary for our manufacturers in order to care for the flood of orders with which they were deluged, to increase their productive capacity. This was only the beginning. In 1917, when America entered the war, a condition almost approximating frenzy ensued in our industries. The demand for goods and supplies of every conceivable character became insistent and imperative. And again our productive capacity was increased. About this time the Government, deeming it necessary for the prosecution of the war, took over the railroad systems of the country. Nothing mattered save the production of the sinews of war and their immediate transportation. Then came the end. In November 1918 our

transportation systems, to use a homely expression, were run down at the heel from a standpoint of both maintenance and organization. They were not equipped to handle the immense volume of goods which were being produced.

Retailers, distributors and jobbers were unable to secure with any reasonable degree of promptness the goods ordered by them from the manufacturers; it was a sellers' market, with the public clamoring for goods which they were able only partially to secure. Thus were laid the foundations of the post-war boom and the inflation period of 1919 and the early part of 1920. Retailers, jobbers and distributors, because of the conditions referred to, began to lay in large supplies; their shelves groaned with the weight of the goods, and manufacturers, catching the contagion, built up their supplies of raw materials. Their work in process and inventory accounts increased by leaps and bounds.

The aftermath is now a page of our economic history. In the latesummer of 1920 buying on the part of the public stopped, suddenly as does a motor when the last drop of gas has passed into the carburetor. Had it not been for our Federal Reserve System it is not unlikely that we might well have had an experience similar to that of 1907. But although the banks proved equal to the occasion and a panic was averted, the business of the country suffered a temporary paralysis with all of its concomitant evils.

Then slowly but with caution buying was resumed. But the lesson learned had left its mark, and the overloaded shelves, filled with merchandise of depreciated value, were a silent but ominous warning.

Thus came into notice in a conspicuous form the practice termed "hand-to-mouth" buying, a buying fraught with the fear of the results of overstocking. Along with this change another phase became apparent. It was no longer a sellers' but a buyers' market, and the public was hard to satisfy. Certain goods which hitherto had been well recognized staples apparently lost their appeal and a change in styles seemed to be necessary to stimulate buying. Manufacturers met the situation as best they could, but the buying public proved fickle, and an ever-increasing variety of output was the result. This was not confined to any particular industry, although naturally those most seriously affected were the ones whose activities were confined to articles of wearing apparel. The textile trade particularly experienced, and is experiencing, handicaps of a most serious nature in catering to the new demands.

This development so strongly pronounced served but to increase caution in the commitments of distributors, jobbers and retailers, and as the railroads upon their return to private ownership gradually improved their service, the fear of bare shelves and unerstocking was dissipated, if indeed it was ever entertained.

The service now being given by the railroads is the best ever rendered in the history of the country, and so dependable has it become that now, when the causes which resulted in "hand-to-mouth" buying have been practically removed, the necessity for forward commitments is no longer felt, and buying is now being done on a current or conservative basis because of the realization that prompt delivery can and will be made. Of course automotive transport has also played a large part in engendering this feeling of confidence, but in the main it is our rejuvenated and highly efficient transportation system that has been the controlling factor.

But what of the manufacturer? He it is who has the real problem to face. The retailer, the jobber or the distributor can place his orders from time to time with the assurance and knowledge that they will be promptly filled; and as they have less money than formerly tied up in forward commitments their position is one of increasing satisfaction with the present situation. The manufacturer, on the other hand, up to the present time has been the one who has assumed the business risk. The present unprecedented prosperity of the country has, broadly speaking, averted any financial loss insofar as he is concerned, but there is ever present the possibilities of disaster which may result from errors in judgment.

Volume production, which lies at the very root of America's prosperity, has been steadily on the increase since 1900. A reduction in volume must inevitably result in increased costs. This is the problem of the manufacturer to-day. Can he so adjust output to demand as to permit of the economies which are possible only with volume production? It seems to me that he can.

In my opinion, the practice of current buying, if continued, is one that will ultimately prove beneficial. It is an economic stabilizer that, instead of interfering with the prosperity of the country, directly adds to it in a constructive way. It does away with speculative commitments, with overstocking, and with huge and unproductive inventories, it frees capital letting it find its way into channels of the greatest usefulness. It will ultimately bring about a closer co-operation between manufacturer and distributor, and between manufacturer and the consuming public. But the real story is told in the pages which follow.

It is a great privilege to be able to present the views relative to this problem of some of the leaders in the industrial and economic thought of America, who have so favored The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. with their comments.

An opinion in the matter by Prof. Kemmerer is among those made available in the pamphlet, what he has to say being indicated as follows:

Believes Productive Efficiency Will Increase.

E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics of Princeton University, writes from Warsaw, where he is in the midst of preparing a final report for the Polish Government on currency and banking reform. He states that he has been abroad so much of late that he does not feel altogether qualified to give any detailed opinion with respect to the matter. He says, however, that as a general proposition, small inventories and rapid turnover make for economic efficiency and that the new situation has probably come to stay.

He does not believe that the possible sacrifice of the economics of large-scale production need in most cases be a serious offset to the advantage of rapid turnover. His reasons for this conclusion he gives as follows: "The increasing size of the market to which large industries sell their goods, the great development in recent times in the use of interchangeable parts for machinery, and the ready adaptability of manufacturing plants to the changing qualities of goods required by changes of style are all factors making for greater efficiency in production."

Those whose views are brought together in the pamphlet are:

Jesse I. Straus, President, R. H. Macy & Co., New York.
Victor W. Sincere, President, National Department Stores, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
Edgar J. Kaufmann, President, Kaufmann Department Stores, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George H. Bushnell, Vice-President, J. C. Penney Company, New York.
George W. Mitton, President, Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.
George R. James, President, Wm. R. Moore Dry Goods Co., Memphis, Tenn.
B. H. Stenzel, Secretary, McCrory Stores Corporation, New York.
Theodore F. Merseles, President, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Frank S. Cunningham, President, Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
Louis F. Swift, President, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.
F. Edson White, President, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.
C. W. Patterson, President, Austin, Nichols & Co., New York.
Harry L. Jones, Chairman of the Board, Jones Brothers Tea Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jackson Johnson, Chairman of the Board, International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
John A. Bush, President, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
George F. Johnson, President, Endicott Johnson Corporation, Endicott, N. Y.
F. M. Stowell, President, The Munsingwear Corp., Minneapolis, Minn.
W. C. Bradley, President, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.
Edwin F. Greene, Treasurer, Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass.
Edwin S. Bayer, President, Julius Kayser & Co., New York.
Edward Freschl, President, Holeproof Hosiery Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Archie D. Walker, Secretary, The Red River Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
M. B. Nelson, President, The Long-Bell Lumber Co., Longview, Wash.
George Marion Brown, President, Certain-teed Products Corporation, New York.
Charles W. Brown, President, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles S. Pearce, President, The Palmolive Co., Chicago, Ill.
Martin L. Straus, President, Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co., Chicago, Ill.
Horatio S. Rubens, Chairman of the Board, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., New York.
Irenee du Pont, Vice-Chairman, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
B. F. Jones, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alex. Glass, Chairman of the Board, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.
Alfred Kauffmann, President, Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.
Alex. Legge, President, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
William Butterworth, President, Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.
G. C. Weyland, President, J. I. Case Plow Works, Inc., Racine, Wis.
Amos L. Beaty, Chairman of the Board, The Texas Co., New York.
Edward Prizer, Chairman of the Board, Vacuum Oil Co., New York.
Charles B. Seger, President, United States Rubber Co., New York.
Samuel Woolner, Jr., President, Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., New York.
P. W. Litchfield, President, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
H. S. Brown, President, Central Leather Co., New York.
Archibald R. Graustein, President, International Paper Co., New York.
J. L. Fearing, Vice-President, International Paper Co.
Harry B. Mason, Assistant to the President, Parke, Davis & Co., Detriot, Mich.
P. E. Crowley, President, New York Central Lines, New York.
E. J. Pearson, President, The New York, New Haven & Hartford RR. Co., New Haven, Conn.
L. F. Loree, President, The Delaware & Hudson Co., New York.
J. M. Davis, President, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR. Co., New York.
Agnew T. Dice, President, Reading Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Daniel Willard, President, The Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co., Baltimore, Md.
Charles H. Hix, President, Virginian Railway Co., Norfolk, Va.
A. C. Needles, President, Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.
Fairfax Harrison, President, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.
Whitefoord R. Cole, President, Louisville & Nashville RR. Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hale Holden, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fred W. Sargent, President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Markham, Chairman of the Board, Illinois Central Sys., Chicago, Ill.
Ralph Budd, President, Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.
J. M. Kurn, President, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Carl R. Gray, President, Union Pacific System, Omaha, Neb.
L. W. Baldwin, President, Missouri Pacific Lines, St. Louis, Mo.
William Sproule, President, Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.
F. W. Taussig, Professor of Economics, Harvard University.
William F. Ogburn, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University.
Tipton R. Snavely, Chairman, Schools of Economics and Commerce, University of Virginia.
E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of Economics, Princeton University.

Fourth Regional Trust Co. Conference in Los Angeles.

The future of the trust business is unlimited and while it is a hard business to make money in, it is the finest business in the world with the brightest future, John C. Mechem, Vice-President of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, declared in addressing members of the American Bankers Association at the Fourth Regional Trust Co. Conference held in Los Angeles, Oct. 2. The fourth region is composed of eleven states of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain district. Mr. Mechem who led off in a discussion of fifteen minutes pertaining to the trust department's relation to banking institutions. His topic was "Trust Department Earnings," he had the following to say:

"Profits of the proper kind are the focal point upon which all the operations of our trust department converge. What kind of profits are we entitled to? Of Webster's two definitions personally I prefer that described as 'valuable results.' These can be classified as follows: First, benefits to the public which the trust department serves; second, advantages to the other departments of the institution with which it is affiliated; third, financial gain to the stockholders whose instrument it is. By cutting down the expense to the lowest degree, compatable with the performing of the service which it is our duty to render, we are going to reap in profits all that we have any just and reasonable ground to expect."

"There is quite a division of opinion as to the ethics of the Personal Solicitation of Wills," was the declaration of John W. Backman, assistant trust officer of the Citizens Savings and Trust Bank, of Los Angeles, who spoke on that subject. He said that it was a matter being discussed all over the United States. "Personal solicitation is being used more and more as the correct method to induce people to arrange their mundane affairs in order to preserve properly their interests in the future as well as avoid dying intestate with all of the attendant evils," he said.

Donald Myrick, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Santa Barbara, touched upon one of the most dangerous phases of the conduct of trust business, namely, whether not to hold non-legal investments in trusts received under will. The liability incurred for disposing of property immediately or holding it too long makes it difficult in many cases to decide just what course to pursue, he said.

Charles R. Holden, Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. of Chicago, discussed the subject of retailing and sub-

dividing land from the central easterners' standpoint where there are many contingencies that are not encountered in the west. It was generally acknowledged that the subdivision trust has been prefected to a higher degree on the Pacific Coast than in any other part of the country. Contrary to general belief the conduct of escrow practices and safeguards is freighted with many liabilities and dangers, was the opinion of E. L. Farmer, Vice-President, Title Insurance & Trust Co. of Los Angeles. It is one in which a large element of public service is connected, he sa d, so that any perfection of the method or plan of conducting the business increases the ability of the company to serve the public.

Considerable significance was given to the address made by Thomas C. Ridgway, President of the California Bar Association, whose topic was "The Lawyer and the Trust Company" in view of the fact that only a few years ago a bitter fight was waged between lawyers and trust companies in the state of California and that it has been a live question throughout the United States. The speaker explained that successful effort has been made to create and maintain harmonious relations between the legal profession and the corporate fiduciary of the United States.

In discussing the topic "When, If Ever, Should a Corporate Trustee Decline Executorships and Trusteesh ps Under Wills," John M. Wallace, Trust Officer, Walker Bros., Bankers of Salt Lake City suggested that only those trusts pertaning to the public interest and in which real service could be performed should be accepted. Family tangles as well as trusts which are obviously inimical to the public good and also those which in their management might reflect on the corporate fiduciary should be declined, it was urged. Pitfalls to be avoided in conducting trust business were presented by C. L. Lesourd, Trust Officer of the Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle who explained various unusual cirumstances and conditions through which unknown pits are dug and into which the trustee might fall.

A debate was conducted between J. S. McKnight, Vice-President of the Marine Trust & Savings Bank of Long Beach, California, who had the affirmative, and L. E. Graybiel, Trust Officer, Mercantile Trust Co. of Oakland, California, who took the negative on the subject, "Resolved that Real Estate First Mortgages are Preferable to Bonds as Investments for Trust Funds." It is not intended to produce evidence in favor of real estate first mortgages to the detriment of bonds as investment for trust funds as it was pointed out that in California and Pacific Coast communities there were lots of safe and sound bonds of industries in California and that it would be obviously wrong to select either of these investments to the exclusion of others without knowing all of the circumstances involved and the purpose to be achieved.

Because the proper solution of the problem is quite closely related to the so-called practice of law by laymen and lay agencies, the address on "How Far Should a Trust Officer Go in Suggesting Methods of Disposing of Property Under Wills and Trusts" delivered by J. E. McGuigan, trust officer of the Humboldt Bank of San Francisco developed considerable discussion. It was cited by the conference that a trust officer is well within his proper sphere of service in citing successful testamentary plans and suggesting all ways proper in his judgment for the distribution of property in response to interrogations by the creator of the trust, especially those of a business or administrative nature. Judge William R. Hervey, Vice-President Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles dwelt on the subject "Should there be a Written Code of Ethics Adopted by State and National Trust Company Associations." He offered that as this business had developed so rapidly and there were so many elements contained therein that perhaps the final promulgation of a code of ethics containing a list of "do's" and "don'ts" is a little previous at this time. "Planning a Model Will from the Standpoint of Testator, Executor and Trustee," was discussed by A. L. Grutze, Trust Officer of the Title & Trust Co. of Portland, Oregon, who presented items for inclusion in such instruments as based on sound experience. L. H. Roseberry, Vice-President of the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, who presided at the conference, expressed himself as highly pleased with the quality of papers presented and the fine spirit manifested throughout the discussion. He said:

"In addition to the advanced thought and development of trust topics conducted by these conferences which are in reality a post-graduate course, the family relationship stimulated among trust men of the Pacific Coast cannot but draw these institutions closer together in their service to the public," Leroy A. Mershon, Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association, said in discussing the meeting. "Such conditions will enable them to serve better the persons who are devoting their life efforts to the accumulating of their estates and are therefore in need of the service of protection and conservation, that these institutions are equipped to provide."

It was voted to hold the next conference at Portland, Oregon, within the next year but no specific date was selected.

Use of Artificial Silk in Manufacture of Cotton Fabrics Opens up new Markets for Textile Industry—Aids Cotton Planters.

The manufacture of cotton fabrics with an admixture of artificial silk, resulting in the production of cotton with a silken finish, has greatly stimulated the output and consumption of cotton textiles, according to statements made by E. V. Peters, Vice-President of the Tubize Artificial Silk Co., who is attending the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston.

The combination of these two products, Mr. Peters points out, may prove the salvation of the cotton industry a d bring about a large increase in the demand for cotton textiles. A healthy growth in consumption of this new product has already been experienced, enabling many cotton mills to increase production, thus giving increased employmentt mill hands, many of whom have been idle during the recent years of depression in the textile trade.

"The manufacture and consumption of artificial silk, o rayon, as it is known to the trade, in no way competes with the sale of cotton goods." Mr. Peters said. "Encouragement of the use of artificial silk, which is steadily being recognized by cotton-manufacturers both north and south, is not at the expense of any other product, but actually stimulates the production of cotton fabrics, and consequently helps sustain the prosperity of the country in general. The most important factor in the combination of these two products is that it results in increased consumption of cotton textiles, a product which has been much in need of new markets for many years.

"The creation of new markets for cotton textiles," Mr. Peters added, "not only aids the cotton manufacturing industry, but also helps the cotton farmer whose problems are numerous at the present time because of the record cotton crop harvested this year, following the large crops of the last few years.

"The records covering the production of artificial silk during the past decade give a clear il ustration of the popularity of this product with the American people. These records show that the industry is growing faster, in proportion to the amount of capital invested, than any other industry in the country.

"This growth is due to the tendency of the American people, especially among women, toward brighter and more varied colored wearing apparel, draperies and other household textiles, including both standard and novelty products. Another factor in the situation is that production of artificial silk on the scale witnessed to-day places this product within the means of the average individual who could not ordinarily afford to purchase real silk products."

World Savings Bankers to Meet in Philadelphia October 18-22.

Plans are now complete for the first international gathering of savings bankers to take place in this country. From Oct. 18-22 delegates representing practically every European and South American country, Great Britain, Japan, Australia and many other nations, will meet in Philadelphia for the seventh annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and the first meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Thrift Institute organized last year in Milan, Italy. Leading savings bankers of the world will be in attendance and address the sessions, among them J. Spencer Portal, President of the Trustee Savings Banks Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and Marquis Giuseppe De Capitani d'Arzago, President of the Savings Bank of the Provinces of Lombardie at Milan, one of the oldest and largest in the world.

Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the East New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn, President of the National Association, will call the meeting to order at 2 p. m. Oct. 18 in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The international feature of the gathering, together with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, is expected to attract at least 1,000 delegates. About forty guests from abroad already have notified the committee of their intention to attend and plans have been made to meet them upon embarking at New York and for

entertaining them during their stay in this country. Savings as the basis for world peace will be discussed during the five days. Regarding the plans an announcement says:

A meeting of the Council of Administration of the National Association will be held in the forenoon preceding the main conference and at noon a joint luncheon of the Council will be held with the visiting overseas delegates. James H. Willcox, President of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, the oldest savings bank in the United States, will present a welcome from the savings banks of the exposition city, as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

The main discussions will be held on the second, third and fourth days of the conference, the fifth day devoted to reports and the election and installation of officers. The annual ball will be held on the third day and the annual banquet on the following evening. United States Senator George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania will speak then.

The general conference plan calls for a series of sub-conferences following the session on each of three days beginning Tuesday. Each general session is to begin at 9.30 a. m., when rooms for branch meetings will be designated. The branch sessions will continue from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and take up three general subjects, with different sub-titles each day. The three general subjects are: "Promotion of Savings, Bank Efficiency and Services," "Administration and Management," and "Loans and Investments."

In the course of the programs topics have been assigned with a view to stimulating discussion on every phase of savings bank problems. Each sub-conference will be in charge of an honorary chairman and a leader. Alex Cooch, Assistant General Manager of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, will be honorary chairman of the first division of discussions mentioned, on the second day of the conference. Professor Filippo Ravizza, Secretary of the International Thrift Institute of Milan, will serve on the third ady, and Mr Portal on the fourth day. Mrs. A. P. Stevens of the Maine Savings Bank of Portland, will preside as leader each day.

Thomas Henderson, Actuary of the Savings Bank of Glasgow; W. A. Barclay, Actuary of the Savings Bank of the County and City of Perth, both of Scotland, and E. Deroover, Director-General of the Caisse General d'Epargne et de Retraito, Brussels, will be the respective honorary chairmen for the second division of topics, with Carl M. Spencer, President of the Home Savings Bank of Boston, leading.

For the third group of discussions Herr Herman Schneider, Director of the Deutscher Sparkassen und Giroverband, Berlin; Kenneth G. Stirling, Actuary of the Edinburgh Savings Bank of Edinburgh, Scotland, and W. P. Ure, Chairman of the Savings Bank of Glasgow, will be the honorary chairman. Robert L. Hoguet, Vice-President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York, will lead.

It has been computed that world savings to the amount of about $25,000,000,000 will be represented by the delegates at this gathering, which will have participants present from England, Scotland, Spain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Cuba, Switzerland, Sweden, Mexico, Porto Rico, Colombia, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Chile and Australia, besides every part of the United States.

Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company Trustee of New York Community Trust.

With the announcement that the Chatham Phenic National Bank & Trust Co. had become one of its trustees, the New York Community Trust, 120 Broadway, has gone into first place among the 50 existing community trusts and foundations, with respect to the number of banks and trust companies participating as trustees. By resolution adopted on Oct. 7 by its Board, the Chatham Phenix Bank qualified as a trustee of the Community Trust, and its action was ratified by the latter's Trustees Committee, constituted by the heads of the other associated banks and trust companies. Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham Phenix, becomes a member of this committee. An announcement issued by the Community Trust says:

Fourteen institutions are now represented in the New York Community Trust. These trustees are eligible to be named as custodians of funds left for administration through the Community Trust. Income arising from these funds is disbursed under the supervision of a central committee, named in part by the co-operating financial institutions and in part by public agencies, including the Senior Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the presidents of the Association of the Bar, the Academy of Medicine and the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

The Baltimore Community Foundation, with thirteen trustees, now ranks next to the New York Community Trust in the number of its sponsoring agencies. Other cities which have adopted the multiple-trustee plan in the organization of community trust include Buffalo, Dayton, Indianapolis, Louisville and Pittsburgh.

The Directors of the Chase National Bank also have adopted the declaration of trust creating the New York Community Trust, thus formally ratifying an action taken several years ago by the Hamilton Trust Co. before its absorption by the Metropolitan Bank, which was subsequently merged with the Chase. Other trustees of the New York Community Trust, in addition to the Chatham Phenix, the Chase National, and the Title Guarantee and Trust, are the American Trust Co., Equitable Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co., Manufacturers Trust Co., Seaboard National Bank, United States Mortgage & Trust Co., First National Bank of Brooklyn, Kings County Trust Co., County Trust Co. of White Plains, Larchmont National Bank & Trust Co., and Westchester Title & Trust Co.

Morgan J. O'Brien, senior member of O'Brien, Boardman, Fox & Early, has been appointed upon the Distribution Committee of the New York Community Trust by Charles M. Hough, senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien was formerly Corporation Counsel of New York, a Judge of the State Supreme Court from 1887 until 1915, and was recently made Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Five Hundred named by Mayor Walker. He is named on the Community Trust committee as successor to Judge Henry G. Ward, former Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, who has served on the committee since the death of Judge E. Henry Lacombe in 1924. Thomas Williams, senior partner of Ichabod T. Williams & Son, is Chairman of the Distribution Committee, which supervises expenditures of income from all funds administered through the Community Trust for public purposes. Judge O'Brien will formally become a member of the committee at a luncheon tendered to him by Mr. Williams at the Bankers Club on Oct. 26.

Annual Meeting of Investment Bankers' Association of America in Canada.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America concluded yesterday (Oct. 15) its annual convention which opened at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on Oct. 11. At the concluding session Pliny Jewell, Vice-President of Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston, was elected President of the association, succeeding Ray Morris. The officers and governors elected were:

Vice-Presidents: Joel E. Ferris, Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane; Arthur H. Gilbert, Spencer Trask & Co., Chicago; Henry R. Hayes, Stone & Webster, Inc., New York City; R. H. Moulton of Robert H. Moulton & Co., Los Angeles, and B. A. Tompkins, Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

Secretary: Alden H. Little, 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Treasurer: Frank M. Gordon, First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Governors, terms expiring 1927: Charles R. Blyth, Blyth, Witter & Co., San Francisco; Sidney R. Small, Harris, Small & Co., Detroit; Charles D. Dickey, Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia.

Terms expiring 1928: John E. Jardine, William R. Staats Co., Inc., Los Angeles; Jerome J. Hanauer, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York City; and Kelton E. White, G. H. Walker & Co., St. Louis.

Terms expiring 1929: George V. Rotan, Neuhas & Co., Houston; William J. Wardall, Bonbright & Co., Chicago; Robert R. Gordon, Gordon & Co., Pittsburgh; Frank D. Nicol, Nicol, Ford & Co., Inc., Detroit; Simon J. Block, Nelson, Cook & Co., Baltimore; J. L. Seybold, Wells; Dickey Co., Minneapolis; John Dane, Marine Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans; Henry T. Ferris, First National Co., St. Louis; Benjamin H. Dibblee, E. H. Rollins & Sons, San Francisco; Willis K. Clark, George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., Portland, Ore.

The coming week we shall give a detailed account of the proceedings, together with the reports and addresses which featured the meeting, important among which was the address on "Foreign Bonds" by Russell Leffingwell, of J. P. Morgan & Co. We indicated last week (page 1835) the discussions which would come before the meeting.

New Divisional Officers Elected at Los Angeles Convention of American Bankers Association.

New presidents of divisions and sections of the American Bankers Association elected during the convention at Los Angeles last week are as follows:

National Bank Division—Charles W. Carey, President First National Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

Savings Bank Division—William R. Morehouse, Vice-President Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California.

State Bank Division—Guy E. Bowerman, President Fremont County Bank, Sugar City, Idaho.

Trust Company Division—Edward J. Fox, President Easton Trust Co., Easton, Pennsylvania.

Clearing House Section—John R. Downing, Vice-President Citizens Union National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky.

State Secretaries Section—Harry G. Smith, Secretary Kentucky Bankers Association, Louisville, Kentucky.

Our special "American Bankers Convention" Supplement, giving the proceedings of the meeting, is issued to-day (Oct. 16). Items regarding the meeting appeared in these cloumns last week, pages 1832-1833, and page 1836.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &C.

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of the Estate of Solomon A. Fatman was reported sold this week to Lamar L. Fleming, for another, the consideration being stated as $25,000, the same as the last preceding sale.

Plans agreed upon by the directors of the respective institutions for the merger of the Irving Bank & Trust Co. and the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank of this city were made known on Oct. 14. Through the merger an institution with a capital of $32,000,000 and combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of approximately $58,000,000 will be created. The resources of the consolidated institution will exceed $735,000,000. The Irving Bank & Trust Co. has a capital of $17,500,000, surplus and profits in excess of $14,000,000 and deposits in the neighborhood of $385,000,000. The American Exchange-Pacific National Bank has a capital of $7,500,000, surplus and profits of over $13,000,000 and deposits of over $142,000,000. Announcement regarding the proposed merger was made as follows:

The boards of directors of the Irving Bank & Trust Co. and of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank met to-day (Oct. 14) and

voted to recommend to their stockholders a maerger of these institution under the title of American Exchange Irving Trust Co.

Under the terms proposed, the capital stock of Irving Bank & Trust Co. will be increased by 100,000 shares and issued to American Exchange-Pacific National Bank shareholders who, for the entire assets of their bank, and their proportion of "B" stock of the American Exchange Securities Corporation, will receive $70 cash and one and one-third shares of Irving Bank & Trust Co. stock in proportion to each share of stock of American Exchange-Pacific National Bank held. The capitalization of the consolidated company will be $32,000,000 and its combined capital, surplus and undivided profits approximately $58,000,000. The total resources of the Irving and American Exchange Bank, according to their latest published statements, exceed $735,000,000.

The plan provides that Lewis E. Pierson be Chairman of the Board; Lewis L. Clarke, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Harry E. Ward, President; also that Mr Walter H. Bennett, Mr. Theodore H. Banks and Mr. O. H. Cheney will be Vice-Presidents, and the entire official and clerical staffs of both institutions will be taken into the continuing company.

In a statement following the meetings, Lewis E. Pierson, said:

This merger will bring together two institutions which have long been prominently identified with the banking activities of New York While noteworthy from the standpoint of size, the chief importance of the merger will be placing at the service of customers an augmented banking power and facilities for world trade, together with complete personal and corporate turst, as well as securities services. The commercial banking methods developed by both institutions will go on unchanged, and the intimacy of personal relationship with customers will not be disturbed.

The Irving, which was founded in 1851, has banking offices at seventeen locations in Greater New York. These offices are located as follows:

In Manhattan—60 Broadway, 81 Fulton St., Woolworth Building, West Broadway at Chambers St., Broadway at 8th St., Fifth Ave. at 32nd St., Fifth Ave. at 34th St., Seventh Ave. at 37th St., 60 East 42nd St., Park Ave. at 48th St. and 125th St. at 7th Ave.

In the Bronx—Third Ave. at 148th St., Southern Boulevard at 163rd St. and East Fordham Road at Marion Ave.

In Brooklyn.—350 Fulton St., Flatbush Ave. at Linden Boulevard and New Utrecht Ave. at 53rd St.

The American Exchange was founded in 1838. In addition to its main office at 128 Broadway it has six branches, all in Manhattan. The branch at 42nd Street and Park Avenue is its central office for up-town business. The other branches are at Broadway and Grand St., Forty-ninth St. and 7th Ave., Twenty-eighth St. and Madison Ave., Fifty-ninth St. and Park Ave. and Hudson Street at North Moore St.

Commenting on the merger the New York "Times" of yesterday (Oct. 15) said:

The merger agreement was effected after considerable competition on the part of the Irving Bank and Trust Co , which had kept Wall St. busy with rumors for several weeks. About ten days ago it was understood that negotiations had been practically closed for a merger of the American Exchange-Pacific National with the Guaranty Trust Co. This deal failed, largely, it was understood, on a question of terms. The Irving previously had been discussing the possibility of a combination with the American Exchange-Pacific and these negotiations were renewed in the last few days. The agreement finally was reached late last evening in what was considered record time, considering the large amount of money involved in the transaction.

Following the recent merger of the business of the National Butchers' & Drovers Bank with that of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. (referred to in our issues of July 31, page 537 and September 11, page, 1346) the trust company on Sept. 20 adopted the new and more convenient name of the Irving Bank & Trust Co. Mention of this appeared in our issue of Sept. 25, page 1589.

Harry E. Ward, President of Irving Bank & Trust Co., was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Park Lane Hotel on Oct. 14 given in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his association with that institution. The dinner, which was held in the ballroom of the hotel, was attended by nearly 200 persons, including the members of the board of directors, officers of the company, and members of the advisory boards of the various Irving banking offices throughout the city. Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, presided at the dinner. A handsome watch to commemorate the occasion was presented to Mr. Ward by Daniel W. Whitmore, director, representing the board. A program of entertainment followed. Mr. Ward was born in New Haven, Conn. After attending the Morgan School at Clinton, Conn., he entered Yale and was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he accepted a position with the New York National Exchange Bank, beginning "at the bottom of the ladder." In 1907, when the New York National Exchange Bank and the Irving National Bank were merged, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Cashier. Three years later he became Cashier, and in 1914 was promoted to Vice-President. He became a member of the board of directors in 1916. In the meantime, in 1911 the Irving National Exchange Bank had changed its name to Irving National Bank, and on Jan. 19 1919 Mr. Ward was elected President of the institution. This position he has held through the successive mergers of the Irving National Bank with the Irving Trust Co. and of the Irving National Bank and the Columbia Trust Co. in 1923.

H. A. Mathews, Vice-President in the Foreign Office of Irving Bank & Trust Co., will sail on the France to-day (Oct. 16) on a business trip to Europe. He will visit England, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal and will return to New York about Dec. 20.

The Interstate Trust Co., the newest of the Wall Street banking institutions, opened its doors officially for business on Thursday, Oct. 14. The headquarters of the new bank are in the New York Chamber of Commerce Building, 59 Liberty St. The institution starts with paid-in capital of $3,000,000 and surplus of $900,000. It is pointed out that from the standpoint of initial capital and surplus the trust company establishes a new record in Wall Street banking history, as it starts business with the largest initial capital and surplus of any bank now operating in the financial district. The deposits on the opening day were far in excess of the total expected by even the most optimistic of the officers, it was stated after the close of the first day's business. Shortly after the opening baskets of flowers and letters and telegrams of congratulation rolled into the bank by the score and continued throughout the day. Personal calls were made by bankers whose names rank among the most prominent in the financial district. Letters and telegrams also were received from hundreds of business men, corporation executives and friends of the officers and directors. The official staff of the new organization is made up of bankers prominent in New York and New Jersey banking circles. The board of directors includes both bankers and business men, the latter representing a dozen or more important industries. George S. Silzer, former Governor of New Jersey and President of the Interstate Trust Co., commenting upon the policies of the new organization, said that "personal service" will be the chief aim of the officers and directors. "Being only one block away from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the bank is closely associated with the commercial and financial activity of the city and the entire country," Mr. Silzer pointed out. "It provides a local and inter-State service."

"The Interstate Trust Co.," according to the announcement made in connection with the opening, "was established primarily to place at the disposal of individuals and commercial concerns 'direct contact banking.' In other words, the institution places emphasis on the fact that its customers deal directly with its officers. Already strong in resources, experience and facilities, it will never grow too large to serve its customers directly, personally and promptly. The officers of the institution are one in the belief that a bank may be busy without being brusque, that it may enjoy prestige without being austere." A campaign for new business has been in progress during the past few weeks, during which the stockholders of the bank co-operated with the officers and directors in creating new business for the organization. The preparation of check books for individual and commercial accounts was completed some time ago, thus eliminating delay in the transaction of business for new customers. The complete list of officers and directors was given in our issue of a week ago, page 1836.

Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the first fall luncheon of the New York Bond Club, to be held at the Bankers Club Oct. 21.

Announcement was made this week by the National City Bank of New York of the resignation of Mrs. William Laimbeer as an Assistant Cashier and its acceptance with regret by the bank's board of directors. Mrs. Laimbeer entered the employ of the National City early in 1925 and has been in charge of the women's banking department with headquarters at the Forty-second street branch.

Richard M. Lederer, President of the Standard Bank, returned on Oct. 14 from a month's trip through the West and the Canadian Rockies, in the course of which he attended the convention of the American Bankers Association in Los Angeles.

The union of the Central Mercantile Bank at Fifth Avenue and 14th Street, and the National American Bank at 8 West 40th Street, this city, reference to which was made in our issue of Sept. 11, page 1346, was carried through this week. Preliminary to the consolidation of the National American Bank was changed to a State institution under the name of the American Bank of New York. The merger, which became effective Oct. 13, is consummated under the name of the Central Mercantile Bank of New York, which

has a capital of $2,500,000 and surplus and undivided profits Oct. 13 of $1,956,308. Its deposits on that date were reported as $41,971,800 and its resources $48,616,317. G. Stanley Mitchell, President, in announcing the merger, said:

This consolidation extends the territory of our bank to include the great Fifth Avenue shopping centre north of 34th St. now covered by the American Bank of New York, so that with our principal office at 14th St. and Fifth Ave., our two branches further south, and the American's branch at 72d St. and First Ave., we have an institution covering the heart of Manhattan Island, the greatest commercial area in the world. With capital, surplus and undivided profits of $4,500,000, deposits in excess of $40,000,000 and total resources in excess of $45,000,000, we have a bank equiped to care for the needs of this great district.

Besides the bank's main office at Fifth Avenue and 14th Street, it operates the following branches: Varick at Spring Street; 8 West 40th Street; East Broadway at Catherine Street; 72d Street at First Avenue. Julian M. Gerard is Chairman of the Board. The other officers are Joseph Brown, Robert Adamson, Louis Stewart Jr., Michael G. Kletz, Frederick G. Sinclair and H. I. Stevens, Vice-Presidents; Charles H. Hoffman, Cashier; C. P. Cleary and Charles E. Rinehart, Assistant Cashiers, and Mandeville Mullally, Trust Officer.

The new Granite National Bank of Brooklyn began business on Sept. 27. The new bank has been organized under the presidency of Colonel Archibald W. J. Pohl. It has been formed with a capital of $300,000 and surplus of $150,000. The bank is domiciled in its own building at 294 Livingston Street. Harry L. Jones is Vice-President and Matthew J. Walsh is Cashier. The following are the directors: Archibald W. J. Pohl, Harry L. Jones, Thomas V. Gould, Otis S. Carroll, F. J. H. Cracke, Edward J. Kenny, William J. Gregory, Edward C. Cerny, Lawrence J. Dunn, George W. Baker Jr., Matthew J. Carroll and C. Ludwig Baumann.

A new national bank is being organized in Brooklyn, namely the Prospect National Bank, according to the Brooklyn "Eagle" of Oct. 7, which stated that the previous night three new directors were elected to the board of the proposed institution. They were Maurice F. Hickey, President of the M. F. Hickey Co.; Jacob Manne, Brooklyn attorney, and James H. Strain, Secretary and Treasurer of the South Brooklyn Savings & Loan Association. The new bank is expected to open for business about Jan. 1 and will have a capital of $500,000 and surplus of $150,000. Applications for stock, which is being sold at $135 per share, the "Eagle" stated, were being received in satisfactory volume and the organizers were completing the official and clerical staff. The "Eagle" further stated that negotiations for a home for the new bank at 339 Ninth Street had been completed and it was hoped the necessary alterations could be started at an early date. In the meantime the bank's temporary offices were located in the Macaulay Building, 225 18th Street. The officers already selected for the institution, it is understood, are C. R. Macaulay, President; P. L. Dickinson, Vice-President, and N. A. Hillock, Cashier.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is to establish an uptown office in the 26-story office building which is to be erected at 269-271 Madison Avenue. The bank has leased the ground floor, basement and mezzanine floors from May 1 1927 to Sept. 30 1947 at a rental which will begin at $70,000 a year and graduate to $75,000 a year. The bank also has an option on the second floor.

The Chelsea Exchange Bank of this city has established a bond department, according to announcement made by Edward S. Rothchild, President of the institution. The management of this department will be in the hands of bond experts and supervised by the officers of the bank. The operations of the new bond department, Mr. Rothchild said, will differ from those in force among other banking institutions. The Chelsea Exchange bond department will not deal in bonds for its own account, but will recommend securities for investment. Such securities, however, will be confined to those issues which the bank would purchase for the investment of its own funds.

The Banco Di Sicilia Trust Co., New York, which is affiliated with the Banco Di Sicilia, one of the oldest Italian banks, with branches all over Italy, reports total deposits as of Sept. 30 1926 of $5,416,031 46. This is an increase of more than $3,750,000 over deposits reported on Sept. 30 1925. The trust company was established in April 1925.

Negotiations for a merger of the Municipal Bank of Brooklyn with the Capitol National Bank, having offices in Manhattan, were declared to be off by Max Radt, President of the Capitol National, yesterday, according to the Brooklyn "Eagle" of last night (Oct. 15), which says:

Mr. Radt confirmed reports that overtures were made to the Capitol by the Municipal Bank, but had come to nothing. Samuel Barnett, President of the Municipal Bank, refused to comment on the report, declaring that he had "nothing to say." In banking circles reports of the possible merger of the two banks have been current for several weeks. The recent activity of the Municipal Bank in extending its branches to practically every corner of Brooklyn lent color to the reported plans to expand to Manhattan. It now has six branches in the borough, with the newest one opened in Greenpoint last week. The Municipal Bank under the leadership of Samuel Barnett has shown a remarkable growth in the past seven years. It was started in September 1919 with a capital of $200,000. It recently increased its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. In its report to the State Banking Department as of Sept. 30 the bank showed total resources of $31,382,000. It had deopsits of $26,934,000 and loans and discounts of $19,000,000.

In regard to the proposed consolidation of the First National Bank of Albany and the Albany Trust Co., to which reference was made in these columns on July 24 last, the directors of the former on Oct. 11 approved the proposed merger, according to the "Knickerbocker Press" of Oct. 12. The consolidation had already been approved by the directors of the Albany Trust Co. Under the merger plan the First National Bank will give up its national charter and become a State institution under the title of the First Trust Co. of Albany, with a capital of $1,000,000, comprised of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 a share. Stockholders of the First National Bank will receive, it is understood, 6,000 shares of stock in the new bank for their 6,000 shares of First National Bank stock, while stockholders of the Albany Trust Co. will receive 4,000 shares in exchange for their 4,000 shares of Albany Trust Co. stock. The surplus of the new trust company will be $1,000,000 and its undivided profits approximately $900,000. With regard to a permanent home for the new trust company, the "Knickerbocker Press" said.

In anticipation of the proposed merger the property at 442-444 Broadway, which bounds the First National on the west and the Albany Trust Co. on the north, was bought several months ago.

The present program, according to John A. Backer, President of the First National Bank, is to build on the property when the lease expires, May 1, 1927, a building conforming with the two banks which, above the banking floor are built together.

The main floor of all three buildings will be remodeled into a banking floor giving banking quarters of 90 feet frontage on State St. and 90 feet frontage on Broadway.

Directors of the City Bank & Trust Co. of Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 6 voted to recommend to the stockholders, in commemoration of the institution's seventy-fifth year, that the bank's capital be increased $100,000—from $900,000 to $1,000,000—by the issuance of 1,000 shares of new stock (par value $100) in the form of a stock dividend to stockholders of record of that date—Oct. 6—the stock to be issued in the ratio of one new share for each nine shares now held. Assuming the proposed increase is authorized by the stockholders, the bank will then have, it is understood, a capital of $1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits in excess of $1,000,000; deposits of approximately $20,000,000 and total resources of more than $22,500,000. Announcement has just recently been made by the City Bank & Trust Co., according to the Hartford "Courant" of Oct. 7, of its intention to enlarge and improve its present bank building to meet the growing needs of its increasing business, and a committee has been appointed by the directors to have plans prepared for the extensive alterations. The improvements, it is said, will be pushed rapidly after the first of the year, and it is expected that by early spring the bank will be occupying its more spacious quarters. The personnel of the City Bank & Trust Co. is as follows: Fred P. Holt, Chairman of the Board; Le Roy W. Campbell, President; Frank A. Hagarty, Alfred W. Jacobs and Clayton C. Chase, Vice-Presidents; Ernest S. Warner, Cashier, and Harold B. Skinner, Allen I. Balch and Howard S. Warner, Assistant Cashiers.

J. M. Davis, President of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., was elected a director of the First National Bank of Scranton, Pa., and of its affiliated institution, on Sept. 29. Mr. Davis succeeds the late T. E. Clarke, former General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In reporting Mr. Davis's election, the Scranton "Republican" of Sept. 30 said in part:

In joining the directorate of Scranton's oldest and largest financial institution, Mr. Davis, who has many friends in Scranton, gives evidence of his intention to become more closely identified with Scranton's industries and people, thereby creating a relationship which should prove advantageous, both to Scranton and the Lackawanna Railroad.

Since the First National Bank was organized in 1863 by the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co., D. L. & W. and D. & H. Railroad companies with the late Joseph H. Scranton as President, a number of Lackawanna railroad officials have been connected with the institution in official capacities. The late Joseph J. Albright, General Coal Sales Agent for the railroad, was the second President of the bank. John Brisbin, at one time General Suprintendent of the railroad was a member of the board, as was W. F. Hallstead, Vice-President and General Manager from 1888 to 1908, and

T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent for a number of years up to the time of his death recently in this city.

That the Bankers' Trust Co. of Detroit had increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000 was reported in the following dispatch from that city which appeared in the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 5:

Bankers Trust Co. of Detroit has increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Surplus is $500,000 and undivided profits upward of $200,000. The company was organized in 1917.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit will be held Nov. 9 to vote on a proposed increase in the capital of the institution from $500,000 to $2,500,000, according to advices from Detroit printed in the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 6.

The stockholders of the North Avenue State Bank of Chicago, at a special meeting on Sept. 7, approved plans to increase the capital from $300,000 to $400,000. The new capital became effective Oct. 5. It was placed at $175 per $100 share.

Advices to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" from Fulton, Mo., on Sept. 29 stated that the directors of the McCredie Bank at McCredie, Callaway County, Mo., had voted on that day to close the institution. The bank was organized in 1915 and had a capital of $40,000 and surplus of $30,000. The dispatch further stated that the bank was the fifth to close in Callaway County in several years and the forty-fourth Missouri bank to fail this year.

A dispatch from Portland, Tenn., to the Nashville "Banner" on Oct. 5 stated that the Portland Bank, capitalized at $25,000, with a surplus of $12,500, had failed to open on that day, a notice on the door of the institution informing the public that the bank was closed for liquidation under the State Banking Department.

The National Bank of Franklin, Franklin, Tenn., closed its doors on Oct. 8 following the discovery of an alleged shortage of $75,000 in its savings department. The following particulars regarding the bank's loss were contained in an Associated Press dispatch from Franklin on Oct. 8, printed in the Memphis "Appeal" of Oct. 9:

The alleged shortage is said to have been discovered after the resignation last week of Ed E. Green, Cashier, and his son, Bates L. Green, Assistant Cashier. The son is quoted as admitting to the directors that there was a possible shortage of $70,000 in the savings account department and the father is quoted as absolving the son from blame. A bank examiner is at work on the books of the bank to-day. Ed E. Green has executed a mortgage on property, largely real estate, listed at $260,000, but with encumbrances of $90,000, to cover his notes and other liabilities to the bank, this mortgage having been executed prior to the discovery of the reported shortage.

On Oct. [illegible] the Comptroller of the Currency granted a charter to the Alabama National Bank of Montgomery, Ala. with capital of $300,000. The institution represents a conversion of the Alabama Bank & Trust Co. M. A. Vincentelli continues as President and J. Terry Smith as Cashier of the new institution.

That the Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, Ariz., had tripled its capital stock by the addition of $200,000 subscribed by T. N. McCauley, President of the Central Copper Co. of Dos Cabezas, and that G. A. Stonecypher had been succeeded as President of the institution by George L. Ramsey, who heretofore was Treasurer of the Central Copper Co., was reported in a dispatch from Tucson on Oct. 1 to the Los Angeles "Times." The dispatch stated that Mr. Ramsey had had long experience in banking in Montana, as President of the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman and in a similar capacity with the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Helena, where he was a resident for 20 years before going to New York. "He will now change his residence to Tucson to take care of the local bank." The dispatch also stated that the Consolidated National Bank dated back to 1887, when it was founded as a result of a consolidation of two pioneer banks; in 1890 it became a national institution.

That Carl W. Gibson had resigned as a Vice-President and a director of the Phoenix National Bank and the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co., Phoenix, Ariz., to associate himself with the Los Angeles office of the banking investment firm of Blyth, Witter & Co., was reported in the Los Angeles "Times" of Oct. 6, which had the following to say in regard to Mr. Gibson's career:

Despite his long residence in Arizona, Mr. Gibson is not unknown in Los Angeles business circles, having practiced law here for two years following his graduation from the University of Southern California law school in 1913. In 1915 he became associated with the German-American Trust & Savings Bank, now the Guaranty Branch of the Security Trust & Saving Bank, which position he left in 1918 to go to the Phoenix National Bank In 1920 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Phoenix Savings Bank & Trust Co., and in 1923 became Vice-President and director of the two affiliated institutions. Mr. Gibson has been actively identified with the business life of Phoenix, serving as President of the Phoenix Rotary Club, as director of the Chamber of Commerce, as Vice-President of the Maricopa County Bankers' Association, and as Vice-President of the Phoenix Clearing House Association.

Proposed consolidation of the two large Los Angeles institutions—the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles and the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank—referred to in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 25, page 1592, became effective on Oct. 8. The new organization, the Merchants National Trust & Savings Bank, which is said to be the largest national bank in California, is capitalized at $4,000,000 with surplus and undivided profits of $4,720,494; deposits of more than $122,000,000 and total resources in excess of $133,000,000. The officers are as follows: J. E. Fishburn, Chairman of the Board; W. D. Woolwine, Vice-Chairman of the Board; E. J. Nolan, President; R. J. Rogers, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Marco H. Hellman, Irving H Hellman, C. R. Bell, T. A. Morrissey, H. H. Ashley (and Trust Officer), J. H. Ramboz, Louis H. Moore, C. W. Prollius and A. W. Morton, Vice-Presidents; R. M. Philleo, Cashier; H. A. Reed, Comptroller; E. W. Clayton, J. H. Rosenberg, W. E. Hart, B. H. Brown, O. A. Cox, A. G. Maurer, T. J. Brant, A. P. Adkisson and R. W. Watson, Junior Vice-Presidents; J. A. Taylor, W. O. Terry, G. P. Swan, J. A. Westmoreland, Alexander S. Cowie, W. E. Clarke, Gustav Haller and J. E. Clarke, Assistant Cashiers; C. S. Reuter, Manager of Foreign Exchange Department, and F. B. Lacey, Auditor. The head office is located at Sixth and Spring Streets and there are twenty-six branch offices throughout Los Angles. In addition branches are maintained in San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside, San Pedro, Vernon, Huntington Park, Bell and Glendale.

Edward W. Ellis has been made Vice-President, Director and General Manager of the Anglo London Paris Co., according to an announcement made in San Francisco. For a number of years Mr. Ellis was in Chicago with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., and Babcock, Rushton & Co. More recently he was manager of the Chicago office of Blodget & Co. The Anglo London Paris Co. is a subsidiary of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco.

The Duke of Devonshire, former Governor-General of Canada, has accepted the position of Chairman of the London Advisory Board of the Bank of Montreal, according to a dispatch from Montreal on Oct. 4, printed in the "Wall Street News" of the same date.

Resignation of Hector McInnes as President of the Eastern Trust Co. of Halifax, N. S., was reported in the following dispatch from that city on Oct. 9, appearing in the "Wall Street News" of Oct. 9:

Announcement is made of the resignation from the presidency of the Eastern Trust Co., of Hector McInnes, who has also resigned as a member of the board of directors. W. A. Black, the senior Vice-President, is now acting as President of the company. The position of Mr. McInnes as Chief Counsel for the British Empire Steel Corp., as well as President of the Trust company, were stated to conflict in view of the official position of the latter in relation to corporation's financial troubles.

THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Except for a moderate upward movement on Wednesday and Thursday during which the railroad issues again demonstrated their strong recuperative powers, the market has been decidedly reactionary. The market was more or less reactionary during the two hour session on Saturday. Certain issues of the so-called specialties group displayed considerable strength for a brief period and a number of the more prominent stocks, such as General Motors and United States Steel common, made temporary advances, but the general trend of prices was toward lower levels. The declines were unusually wide, United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry slipping back 5 points, Baldwin Locomotive about 3 points, du Pont 8½ points, Allied Chemical & Dye 3¼, Atlantic Coast Line 3⅜ and Chesapeake & Ohio 2¾. On Monday the market was again confused, moderate rallies following early losses, and numerous recessions ranging from 1 to 5 points were recorded at the close. Trading was particularly active in General Motors, which at its low for the day was down 5 points, showing a net loss of more than 25 points from its recent high. Railroad stocks also were weak, Chesapeake & Ohio dropping off two points and New Haven a point or more. Mack Truck and Hudson Motors moved against the trend, the former reaching 102 in the early trading, but closing with a fractional loss. United States Steel common broke through 141 in its downward movement and

General Motors showed a loss of more than 4 points. Railroad shares went down with the rest, Union Pacific touching a new low for the reaction, followed by New York Central which lost a point and Chesapeake & Ohio which also slipped back a point or more. Other weak stocks included American Can, General Electric, du Pont, Mack Truck, Studebaker, and Willys-Overland. During the final hour a brisk rally occurred, but while many issues displayed improvement, the gains were not sufficiently large to offset the early losses. On Tuesday the New York Stock Exchange and all local exchanges were closed in observance of Columbus Day.

The market displayed very decided improvement on Wednesday, renewed advances following early losses and many issues scored gains ranging from 1 to 5 points. While the improvement was not general, the day's trading included a number of vigorous spurts upward among the more active issues, particularly in the so-called specialties group, Timken Roller Bearing moving up 7 points to the highest level in its history. National Supply also made a new top and J. I. Case Threshing Machine rose 6 points and nearly reaching its previous high level. Allied Chemical & Dye was in strong demand at advancing prices and United States Steel common recorded a net gain of 2½ points. Railroad shares were in brisk demand all through the session, Chesapeake & Ohio advancing 4 points and Nickel Plate, after yielding a point or more in the early trading, moved forward more than 6 points. Oil stocks made moderate progress, Atlantic Refining was strong and moved up five points during the early trading but lost much of its gain later in the day.

The outstanding feature of the trading on Thursday was the sensational advance of Chesapeake & Ohio, which bounded forward 11 points to above 175 at its high for the day, though part of this gain was lost later in the sess on. Nickel Plate moved rapidly forward and crossed 201. Industrial stocks were in active demand and a sharp advance, led by Timken Roller Bearing, was the feature of this group. Copper stocks were more active and higher, Kennecott, Inspiration Copper, American Smelting and Anaconda recording substantial advances in the final hour of trading. Motor stocks improved, General Motors at one time being more than 8 points above its recent low and du Pont advanced more than 5 points. White Motor was another strong stock and closed 2⅛ points up. United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry registered a net advance of more than 6 points. United States Steel common was in strong demand during the most of the session and reached 144¾ at its high for the day but yielded a point or more in the final trading and closed at 143½. The trend of the market was again toward lower levels on Friday, an avalanche of selling sending prices tumbling downward with a rush. United States Steel common reached a new low for the present movement at 138½ and United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry fell off 10 points from its opening level. Practically all of the leading speculative stocks participated in the decline, including the railroad issues which previously had remained fairly steady. The final tone was weak.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week ending Oct. 15.	*Stocks, No. Shares.*	*Railroad &c. Bonds.*	*State, Municipal & Foreign Bds.*	*United States Bonds.*
Saturday	853,600	$3,096,000	$1,317,000	$245,500
Monday	2,058,803	4,562,000	2,096,000	852,500
Tuesday		Holiday—Columbus Day.		
Wednesday	1,330,160	5,799,500	3,084,000	495,500
Thursday	1,645,829	6,735,000	3,268,500	1,261,450
Friday	2,328,900	6,696,000	1,870,000	799,000
Total	8,217,292	$26,888,500	$11,635,500	$3,653,950

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	*Week ending Oct. 15.*		*Jan. 1 to Oct. 15.*	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Stocks—No. shares	8,217,292	10,563,471	360,420,987	326,540,018
Bonds.				
Government bonds	$3,653,950	$4,304,400	$208,427,350	$284,545,560
State & foreign bonds	11,635,500	11,265,500	511,571,950	557,274,000
Railroad & misc. bonds	26,888,500	30,651,500	1,568,867,200	2,466,886,775
Total bonds	$42,177,950	$46,221,400	$2,288,866,500	$3,308,706,335

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week ending Oct. 15 1926.	*Boston.*		*Philadelphia.*		*Baltimore.*	
	Shares.	*Bond Sales.*	*Shares.*	*Bond Sales.*	*Shares.*	*Bond Sales.*
Saturday	10,862	$10,000	11,522	$9,300	1,010	$8,800
Monday	28,552	9,500	42,641	12,800	3,024	10,500
Tuesday	HOLIDAY		HOLIDAY		HOLIDAY	
Wednesday	23,281	28,100	25,633	40,600	2,166	12,500
Thursday	31,118	15,700	19,829	14,000	1,181	13,100
Friday	11,832	17,000	10,927	20,000	1,619	42,800
Total	105,645	$80,300	110,552	$106,700	9,000	$87,700
Prev. week revised	168,801	$119,700	175,238	$102,600	8,391	$137,000

THE CURB MARKET.

Weakness was the chief characteristic of the Curb Market this week, declines being general throughout the list. The volume of business was smaller than usual. Industrials were especially weak. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. new com., after early weakness from 168½ to 160, sold back to 168½, but declined again to-day, the final figure being 162⅜. Brazilian Tr. Lt. & Power, ordinary stock declined during the week from 110 to 107, and to-day suffered a further loss to 102. Celotex Co. com. lost 7 points to 172 but recovered finally to 174½. The preferred was off from 96 to 93½, the close to-day being at 94. Ford Motor of Canada dropped from 415 to 403 and sold finally at 407. Sales of Warner Bros. Pictures stock, while not as heavy as in previous weeks, were in considerable volume, the price dropping at first from 51 to 45½, then recovering to 49¼, with a final reaction to-day to 45⅝. Utilities were quiet and little changed. Amer. Gas & Elec. com. after early decline from 103½ to 98⅛ recovered to 102, but weakened to-day and closed at 99⅝. Oils were lower but changes were few and small. Buckeye Pipe Line lost a point to 43½. Galena-Signal Oil new pref. sold down from 41½ to 38¼. Standard Oil (Ohio) common was off from 293 to 288 but sold finally at 290.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1989.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Week ending Oct 15.	*STOCKS (No. Shares).*			*BONDS (Par Value).*	
	Ind. & Mfg.	*Oil.*	*Mining.*	*Domestic.*	*For'n Govt.*
Saturday	63,551	53,510	7,000	$801,000	$163,000
Monday	135,731	99,025	34,320	1,478,000	371,000
Tuesday		HOLIDAY—COLUMBUS DAY			
Wednesday	109,191	84,850	29,600	1,788,000	383,000
Thursday	106,796	96,520	65,220	2,250,000	322,000
Friday	125,543	127,150	56,310	1,787,000	516,000
Total	540,812	467,055	192,450	$8,104,000	$1,755,000

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings the present week will show a small decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending to-day (Saturday, Oct. 16), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 2.3% smaller than in the corresponding week last year. The total stands at $9,287,783,762, against $9,601,689,628 for the same week in 1925. At this centre there is a loss for the five days of 2.7%. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended October 16.	1926.	1925.	*Per Cent.*
New York	$3,842,000,000	$3,949,951,539	—2.7
Chicago	511,733,116	595,585,506	—14.1
Philadelphia	508,000,000	437,000,000	+16.2
Boston	356,000,000	349,000,000	+2.0
Kansas City	129,090,659	127,849,997	+1.0
St. Louis	139,300,000	142,800,000	—2.5
San Francisco	156,991,000	162,968,000	+3.7
Los Angeles	142,884,000	133,327,000	+7.2
Pittsburgh	144,385,765	134,357,822	+7.5
Detroit	155,809,568	156,829,455	—0.7
Cleveland	111,504,093	110,316,434	+1.1
Baltimore	84,876,654	92,227,397	—8.0
New Orleans	69,759,515	70,939,515	—1.6
Thirteen cities, 5 days	$6,352,334,370	$6,463,152,665	—1.8
Other cities, 5 days	1,202,809,765	1,237,893,975	—2.8
Total all cities, 5 days	$7,555,144,135	$7,701,046,640	—1.9
All cities, 1 day	1,732,639,627	1,900,642,988	—8.9
Total all cities for week	$9,287,783,762	$9,601,689,628	—2.3

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends to-day (Saturday), and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week has in all cases had to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results *for the previous week*—the week ended Oct. 9. For that week there is an increase of 2.0%, the 1926 aggregate of clearings being $10,277,284,913 and the 1925 aggregate $10,070,113,712. Outside of New York City the increase is only 1.4%, the bank exchanges at this centre having shown a gain of 2.4%. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the Boston Reserve District there is an improvement of 17.5%, in the New York Reserve District (including this city) of 2.3% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of only 0.1%. In the Richmond Reserve District the totals are smaller by 0.8%, in the Atlanta Reserve District by 20.1% (mainly due to the falling off at the

Florida points, Miami having a decrease of 79.9% and Jacksonville of 34.1%) and in the Dallas Reserve District by 3.7%. The St. Louis Reserve District has a loss of 3.2%, the Minneapolis Reserve District of 13.3% and the Kansas City Reserve District of 0.3%. In the Cleveland Reserve District there is a gain of 9.7%, in the Chicago Reserve District of 1.1% and in the San Francisco Reserve District of 4.8%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Week Ended Oct. 2 1926.	1926.	1925.	Inc. or Dec.	1924.	1923.
Federal Reserve Dists.	$	$	%	$	$
1st Boston 12 cities	625,197,537	532,020,831	+17.5	420,884,351	344,241,462
2nd New York 11 "	5,851,514,335	5,719,082,410	+2.3	4,483,762,549	3,201,797,346
3rd Philadelphia 0 "	615,130,742	614,320,744	+0.1	495,774,412	414,373,831
4th Cleveland 8 "	433,762,059	395,206,986	+9.7	352,786,938	326,005,398
5th Richmond 6 "	222,623,110	224,374,772	—0.8	184,020,996	171,833,678
6th Atlanta 13 "	233,616,350	292,500,438	—20.1	217,590,592	181,588,072
7th Chicago 20 "	972,082,027	961,801,152	+1.1	844,772,836	721,491,431
8th St. Louis 8 "	240,479,136	248,447,336	—3.2	228,526,374	75,982,037
9th Minneapolis 7 "	139,912,226	161,459,572	—13.3	182,057,300	139,330,244
10th Kansas City 12 "	269,541,393	270,336,959	—0.3	264,394,276	241,970,536
11th Dallas 5 "	98,240,999	101,998,630	—3.7	97,914,273	74,761,156
12th San Fran. 17 "	575,184,999	548,563,882	+4.8	479,827,160	415,614,430
Total 129 cities	10,277,284,913	10,070,113,712	+2.0	8,252,312,057	6,308,989,621
Outside N. Y. City	4,561,081,804	4,495,823,499	+1.4	3,877,044,105	3,205,237,529
Canada 29 cities	419,904,088	391,822,449	+7.2	359,578,085	367,659,141

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Clearings at—	Week Ended October 9. 1926.	1925.	Inc. or Dec.	1924.	1923.
First Federal Reserve District—Boston	$	$	%	$	$
Maine—Bangor	1,104,936	1,097,341	+0.7	983,554	959,442
Portland	4,110,311	3,592,241	+14.4	3,155,815	3,137,161
Mass.—Boston	562,000,000	472,000,000	+19.1	372,000,000	300,000,000
Fall River	2,071,013	2,501,425	—17.2	2,101,473	2,532,038
Holyoke	a	a	a	a	a
Lowell	1,147,926	1,229,128	—6.6	1,184,077	1,233,254
Lynn	a	a	a	a	a
New Bedford	1,180,281	1,660,394	—28.9	1,550,418	1,733,446
Springfield	6,051,475	6,572,674	—8.0	5,037,240	4,547,746
Worcester	4,101,287	3,991,421	+2.7	3,398,464	3,026,000
Conn.—Hartford	15,801,266	16,287,081	—2.9	11,755,301	8,602,445
New Haven	8,771,304	7,852,048	+11.7	6,815,193	6,339,729
R.I.—Providence	17,982,600	14,321,900	+25.6	12,182,700	11,527,100
N.H.—Manchest'r	875,138	915,178	—4.4	720,116	603,101
Total (12 cities)	625,197,537	532,020,831	+17.5	420,884,351	344,241,462
Second Federal Reserve District—New York—					
N. Y.—Albany	8,114,893	6,704,344	+21.0	5,840,162	6,061,608
Binghamton	1,332,300	1,323,600	+0.6	1,135,700	1,036,700
Buffalo	52,973,468	63,891,161	—17.1	47,558,727	46,375,203
Elmira	1,146,226	952,490	+20.3	940,334	616,330
Jamestown	d1,788,992	1,260,065	+42.0	1,358,211	1,380,253
New York	5,716,263,109	5,584,290,213	+2.4	4,315,267,952	3,093,752,092
Rochester	15,181,305	13,673,865	+11.0	11,487,675	8,892,789
Syracuse	6,874,851	6,970,759	—1.4	4,905,120	4,538,330
Conn.—Stamford	c5,156,925	5,141,470	+0.3	5,032,951	3,275,839
N. J.—Montclair	815,771	659,312	+23.7	478,717	375,215
Northern N. J.	41,866,495	34,215,131	+22.4	29,757,000	35,492,987
Total (11 cities)	5,851,514,335	5,719,082,410	+2.3	4,483,762,549	3,201,797,346
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia—					
Pa.—Altoona	1,805,053	1,730,285	+4.3	1,519,396	1,394,598
Bethlehem	5,185,695	4,382,789	+18.3	3,688,567	3,604,378
Chester	1,853,064	1,687,041	+9.8	1,630,182	1,764,009
Lancaster	2,608,391	3,105,337	—16.0	4,821,665	2,941,895
Philadelphia	578,000,000	579,000,000	—0.2	463,000,000	387,000,000
Reading	4,538,146	4,298,818	+5.6	3,591,194	3,381,208
Scranton	7,416,722	6,905,796	—27.5	6,099,648	4,993,608
Wilkes-Barre	d4,882,029	2,676,166	—17.6	4,149,592	3,484,641
York	2,111,899	1,811,927	+16.5	2,302,437	1,411,643
N. J.—Trenton	6,729,743	6,350,872	+6.0	4,971,731	4,397,851
Del.—Wilming'n	a	a	a	a	a
Total (10 cities)	615,130,742	614,320,744	+0.1	495,774,412	414,373,831
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland					
Ohio—Akron	d6,674,000	6,810,000	—2.0	7,468,000	6,861,000
Canton	4,211,418	4,726,820	—10.9	4,405,575	3,860,604
Cincinnati	77,820,116	73,079,433	+6.5	63,918,518	57,495,794
Cleveland	132,820,860	117,425,782	+12.1	106,216,141	98,459,786
Columbus	18,445,400	16,534,300	+11.6	14,997,800	13,301,800
Dayton	a	a	a	a	a
Lima	a	a	a	a	a
Mansfield	d2,432,394	2,529,829	—3.9	1,726,203	1,824,836
Springfield	a	a	a	a	a
Toledo	a	a	a	a	a
Youngstown	c6,035,481	5,980,321	+0.9	5,033,479	4,821,564
Pa.—Erie	a	a	a	a	a
Pittsburgh	185,322,390	168,120,501	+10.3	149,021,222	139,380,014
Total (8 cities)	433,762,059	395,206,986	+9.7	352,786,938	326,005,398
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond—					
W.Va.—Hunt'g'n	1,509,403	1,806,290	—16.4	1,641,969	1,684,579
Va.—Norfolk	d9,730,458	10,059,619	—3.3	6,991,861	9,048,006
Richmond	68,570,000	60,090,000	+14.1	55,056,000	56,480,000
S.C.—Charleston	d3,391,082	3,958,364	—14.3	2,761,321	b
Md.—Baltimore	110,496,975	122,057,339	—9.5	96,133,972	83,546,945
D.C.—Washing'n	28,925,192	26,403,160	+9.5	21,435,873	21,074,148
Total (6 cities)	222,623,110	224,374,772	+0.8	184,020,996	171,833,678
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta—					
Tenn.—Chatt'ga	10,438,472	8,356,889	+24.9	6,781,415	5,634,810
Knoxville	3,5[illegible],220	3,267,730	+7.9	3,209,113	3,843,578
Nashville	22,432,662	23,664,541	—5.2	21,070,103	22,235,960
Ga.—Atlanta	58,262,815	89,807,707	—35.1	62,087,744	60,148,373
Augusta	3,011,877	2,366,034	+27.3	2,898,662	----------
Macon	2,702,528	2,398,383	+12.7	1,810,744	1,755,961
Savannah	a	a	a	a	a
Fla.—Jack'nville	20,270,029	30,772,579	—34.1	12,433,191	10,647,384
Miami	5,269,581	26,147,281	—79.9	3,436,570	----------
Ala.—Birming'm	28,308,750	28,817,018	—1.8	29,848,473	21,770,171
Mobile	2,226,951	2,234,465	—0.3	2,109,229	1,825,701
Miss.—Jackson	2,100,000	2,048,000	+2.5	1,644,000	1,413,515
Vicksburg	565,886	598,052	—5.4	577,168	438,205
La.—New Orleans	74,500,579	26,147,281	+3.4	69,684,180	51,874,414
Total (13 cities)	233,616,350	292,500,438	—20.1	217,590,592	181,588,072
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago—					
Mich.—Adrian	324,992	247,878	+31.1	271,642	258,702
Ann Arbor	1,281,000	1,691,081	—24.3	1,020,001	963,859
Detroit	190,111,775	156,325,383	+21.6	125,107,981	93,665,724
Grand Rapids	8,319,517	7,746,867	+7.4	7,363,103	6,780,453
Lansing	2,615,534	2,985,078	—12.4	2,539,621	2,270,286
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	3,036,827	2,746,371	+10.6	2,535,226	2,055,970
Indianapolis	24,151,000	17,580,000	+37.4	20,480,000	20,951,000
South Bend	3,392,632	3,179,300	+6.7	2,686,300	2,358,000
Terre Haute	5,637,071	5,527,752	+2.0	5,861,672	6,000,792
Wis.—Milwaukee	47,494,408	42,488,105	+11.8	40,022,235	42,574,329
Iowa—Ced. Rap.	3,218,331	2,827,366	+13.8	2,404,963	2,661,271
Des Moines	12,661,348	12,515,663	+1.2	12,312,604	11,733,040
Sioux City	7,609,116	7,202,000	+5.6	7,469,459	7,139,881
Waterloo	1,624,410	1,716,282	—5.4	1,636,463	1,791,417
Ill.—Bloomington	1,581,600	1,812,998	—12.8	1,504,259	1,183,762
Chicago	646,605,079	683,270,969	—5.4	600,531,528	509,647,962
Danville	a	a	a	a	a
Decatur	1,255,867	1,347,968	—6.8	1,415,477	1,145,817
Peoria	5,078,162	4,792,685	+5.9	4,436,432	3,676,749
Rockford	3,318,494	2,960,970	+12.1	2,510,065	2,179,209
Springfield	2,764,864	2,836,436	—2.5	2,663,805	2,453,208
Total (20 cities)	972,082,027	961,801,152	+1.1	844,772,836	721,491,431
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis—					
Ind.—Evansville	5,527,669	5,634,309	—1.9	5,288,196	5,205,691
Mo.—St. Louis	150,400,000	149,300,000	+0.7	142,300,000	a
Ky.—Louisville	33,150,438	31,314,702	+5.9	34,237,412	26,092,971
Owensboro	338,654	414,265	—18.3	431,787	592,934
Tenn.—Memphis	30,869,987	38,955,221	—20.8	27,357,984	26,934,186
Ark.—Little Rock	18,116,665	20,712,430	—12.6	16,944,009	15,538,743
Ill.—Jacksonville	456,779	427,353	+6.9	406,071	323,830
Quincy	1,618,944	1,689,056	—4.2	1,560,915	1,293,682
Total (8 cities)	240,479,136	248,447,336	—3.2	228,526,374	75,982,037
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis—					
Minn.—Duluth	9,679,435	14,098,257	—31.3	18,060,299	9,936,204
Minneapolis	88,952,775	104,015,535	—14.5	122,129,444	84,241,313
St. Paul	32,845,280	34,182,501	+2.2	32,761,279	37,150,640
N. D.—Fargo	2,183,849	2,213,577	—1.4	2,388,067	2,161,288
S. D.—Aberdeen	1,610,062	1,879,188	—14.3	1,832,224	1,638,783
Mont.—Billings	1,047,814	1,057,452	—0.9	880,157	616,815
Helena	3,593,011	4,013,062	—10.5	4,005,830	3,585,201
Total (7 cities)	139,912,226	161,459,572	—13.3	182,057,300	139,330,244
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City—					
Neb.—Fremont	d419,135	494,568	—15.3	533,893	435,914
Hastings	775,031	685,301	+13.1	750,399	536,558
Lincoln	5,443,235	5,099,995	+6.7	4,493,590	3,723,869
Omaha	43,331,750	42,887,236	+1.0	44,419,168	37,459,642
Kan.—Topeka	4,989,138	4,556,775	+9.5	3,045,150	3,304,904
Wichita	9,318,850	7,197,000	+29.5	8,888,815	7,772,901
Mo.—Kansas C'y	142,299,429	142,285,079	+0.002	138,746,620	129,080,926
St. Joseph	d7,150,524	7,857,039	—9.0	7,230,452	7,794,404
Okla.—Muskogee	a	a	a	a	a
Oklahoma City	30,402,177	33,877,980	—10.3	31,821,429	24,461,821
Tulsa	a	a	a	a	a
Colo.—Col. Spgs.	1,284,215	1,342,779	—4.4	1,295,560	1,213,663
Denver	22,701,387	22,689,545	+0.1	22,033,031	25,232,069
Pueblo	1,426,522	1,363,662	+4.6	1,136,169	953,865
Total (12 cities)	269,541,393	270,336,959	+0.3	264,394,276	241,970,536
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas—					
Texas—Austin	2,483,742	2,214,759	+12.1	2,206,457	2,166,585
Dallas	58,635,021	62,405,614	—6.1	58,988,721	40,351,698
Fort Worth	15,918,612	17,230,220	—7.6	15,867,960	14,650,651
Galveston	14,375,000	13,403,800	+7.2	14,849,000	12,191,879
Houston	a	a	a	a	a
La.—Shreveport	6,828,624	6,744,237	+1.2	6,020,135	5,400,343
Total (5 cities)	98,240,999	101,998,630	—3.7	97,914,273	74,761,156
Twelfth Federal Reserve District—San Francisco—					
Wash.—Seattle	46,219,102	43,565,019	+6.1	37,625,453	35,854,632
Spokane	13,657,000	13,524,000	+1.0	12,110,000	11,873,000
Tacoma	a	a	a	a	a
Yakima	2,071,430	2,219,611	—6.7	2,020,354	1,528,058
Ore.—Portland	42,711,668	44,607,875	—4.3	46,544,485	40,992,716
Utah—Salt L. C.	20,433,680	19,656,178	+3.9	16,655,227	15,170,181
Nev.—Reno	a	a	a	a	a
Ariz.—Phoenix	a	a	a	a	a
Cal.—Fresno	7,242,466	5,980,453	+21.1	5,456,803	4,329,309
Long Beach	7,356,432	6,562,111	+12.1	5,912,064	7,432,361
Los Angeles	186,684,000	174,889,000	+6.7	137,926,000	122,859,000
Oakland	20,164,976	21,092,899	—4.4	16,751,322	13,967,910
Pasadena	6,905,079	5,738,263	+20.3	5,579,015	4,656,936
Sacramento	9,828,742	9,952,542	—1.3	9,505,731	9,073,090
San Diego	5,965,096	5,447,516	+9.5	4,680,020	3,541,351
San Francisco	194,409,000	184,499,000	+5.4	169,700,000	137,700,000
San Jose	4,227,336	3,537,506	+19.5	3,328,420	2,592,726
Santa Barbara	1,425,425	1,624,786	—12.3	1,245,864	1,059,560
Santa Monica	2,500,367	1,952,923	+28.0	1,732,002	----------
Stockton	3,383,200	3,714,200	—8.9	3,054,400	2,983,600
Total (17 cities)	575,184,999	548,563,882	+4.8	479,827,160	415,614,430
Grand total (129 cities)	10277 284,913	10070 113,712	+2.0	8,252,312,057	6,308,989,621
Outside New York	4,561,081,804	4,495,823,499	+1.4	3,877,044,105	3,205,237,529

Clearings at—	Week Ended October 7. 1926.	1925.	Inc. or Dec.	1924.	1923.
Canada—	$	$	%	$	$
Montreal	137,854,277	107,306,677	+28.6	105,995,465	107,643,039
Toronto	112,660,440	110,123,215	+2.3	107,108,299	109,454,700
Winnipeg	77,460,770	87,968,786	—12.0	72,208,495	73,737,272
Vancouver	18,615,792	16,172,718	+15.1	13,437,555	14,416,017
Ottawa	7,502,281	8,625,124	—13.0	6,689,580	7,107,572
Quebec	6,491,508	6,426,641	+1.0	6,503,695	6,371,025
Halifax	4,137,299	3,390,495	+22.0	3,084,210	2,882,160
Hamilton	6,608,415	5,439,278	+21.5	5,014,070	6,032,793
Calgary	6,363,567	6,508,947	—2.2	6,928,579	6,323,487
St. John	2,664,837	2,734,250	—2.6	2,526,112	2,739,963
Victoria	2,405,937	2,203,392	+9.2	2,092,107	1,980,858
London	3,531,166	3,351,948	+5.3	2,826,518	2,946,823
Edmonton	6,627,773	5,372,982	+23.3	4,251,854	3,966,448
Regina	6,383,385	7,863,157	—18.8	4,441,183	4,498,206
Brandon	949,030	924,566	+2.6	696,446	775,405
Lethbridge	573,150	571,715	+0.2	546,789	962,705
Saskatoon	2,496,758	2,502,174	—0.2	1,890,718	2,235,645
Moose Jaw	1,761,417	1,642,734	+7.2	1,464,947	1,611,960
Brantford	1,561,227	1,617,319	—3.5	1,126,286	1,340,372
Fort William	1,134,529	1,199,946	—5.5	1,849,769	1,022,923
New Westminster	1,031,437	726,722	+41.9	570,816	566,567
Medicine Hat	395,941	398,324	—0.6	366,890	489,085
Peterborough	1,182,406	935,786	+26.3	866,386	778,240
Sherbrooke	1,069,791	817,452	+30.8	778,853	801,808
Kitchener	1,373,979	1,322,111	+3.9	1,433,907	1,239,211
Windsor	4,635,978	3,307,759	+40.1	2,888,164	3,743,660
Prince Albert	460,637	349,145	+31.9	315,172	311,795
Moncton	922,369	946,612	—2.6	845,044	895,593
Kingston	1,047,992	1,072,474	—2.3	830,176	783,809
Total (29 cities)	419,904,088	391,822,449	+7.2	359,578,085	367,659,141

a No longer report clearings. b Do not respond to requests for figures. c Week ended Oct. 6. d Week ended Oct. 7. e Week ended Oct. 8. * Estimated.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Sept. 29 1926:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 22d inst. amounted to £154,365,265 as compared with £154,297,330 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small amount of African gold was available in the open market this week and requirements had to be met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.

Movements of gold to and from the Bank were announced as follows:

	Received.	Withdrawn.
September 23	nil	£10,000
September 24	nil	nil
September 25	nil	301,000
September 27	£500,000	39,000
September 28	nil	nil
September 29	nil	252,000

The receipts on the 27th inst. was announced as sovereigns released on account of the South African Reserve Bank. The bulk of the withdrawals was in the form of bar gold. The £15,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows: £10,000 to Spain and £5,000 to Switzerland. During the week under review £102,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank decreasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £10,900,000, and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £695,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 22d inst. were:

Imports.		Exports.	
British South Africa	£22,775	Germany	£108,464
Other countries	405	Netherlands	10,255
		British India	14,450
		Straits Settlements	37,000
		Other countries	800
	£23,180		£170,969

The Indian trade returns for August last have been cabled as under:

	Lacs of Rupees.
Imports of merchandise on private account	1974
Exports, including re-exports of merchandise on private account	2613
Net imports of gold	122
Net imports of silver	87
Net imports of currency notes	3
Total visible balance of trade in favor of India	439
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India	11

SILVER.

China has been a consistent and considerable seller during the week and the buying has been inadequate to have any steadying effect. As a result prices have given way and a succession of sharp falls has to be recorded for the week under review. The only support has been by the Indian bazaars, but there is as yet no keenness to acquire silver on their behalf. The conditions have been reflected in the New York market and supplies have been forthcoming from that quarter. To-day's fall in both quotations was 9-16d., which is the largest movement recorded in any one day since Dec. 29 1924. The price quoted to-day for cash delivery, 26 7-16d., is the lowest fixed since Dec. 31 1915.

The undertone of the market would appear to be still poor, considering that, in spite of the heavy falls, no power of even temporary recovery has yet been evinced.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 22d inst. were:

Imports.		Exports.	
U. S. A.	£25,926	Germany	£43,100
British West Africa	4,326	France	55,610
Other countries	1,684	Guatemala	41,500
		British India	154,700
		New Zealand	35,100
		Other countries	10,599
	£31,936		£340,569

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Capital" of Calcutta in an interesting review of the silver situation writes as follows:

"There are indications that the Chinese farmers have come to look upon the bank note with greater favor than in previous years. In fact, it is the first time on record that the agricultural classes have taken kindly to currency notes in lieu of hard silver dollars for payment against their produce. . . . It would seem that in future the demand will be less insistent for silver dollars. We have seen this in the cocoon districts this season, and probably the same experience will be shared in the coming ones. . . . If the Chinese farmer can become educated to the uselessness of hard silver dollars against payments it would dispense with large stocks of silver being carried by the banks during the busy harvest season in this country. At any rate, the new development in this respect is certain to be watched with great interest by all bankers and economists. Transporting dollars to the interior to finance crops is a laborious and expensive job, for the shipments have to bear the extra cost of freight, insurance and interest."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In Lacs of Rupees.)	Sept. 7.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.
Notes in circulation	20109	19851	19534
Silver coin and bullion in India	10039	10081	10163
Silver coin and bullion out of India	----	----	----
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	----	----	----
Securities (Indian Government)	5738	5738	5739
Securities (British Government)	2100	1800	1400

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending the 22d inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 25th inst. consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 68,500,000 dollars and 7,060 silver bars, as compared with 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 67,500,000 dollars and 5,340 silver bars on the 18th ist.

Quotations during the week:

Quotations—	Bar Silver per Oz. Std.— Cash.	2 Mos.	Bar Gold per Oz. Fine.
Sept. 23	27 11-16d.	27 13-16d.	84s. 11½d.
Sept. 24	27¼d.	27⅜d.	84s. 11½d.
Sept. 25	27¼d.	27⅜d.	84s. 11½d.
Sept. 27	27d.	27⅛d.	84s. 11½d.
Sept. 28	27d.	27⅛d.	84s. 11½d.
Sept. 29	26 7-16d.	26 9-16d.	84s. 11½d.
Average	27.104d.	27.229d.	84s. 11.5d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two-months' delivery are each 1⅛d. below those fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London, Week end. Oct. 15.	Sat., Oct. 9.	Mon., Oct. 11.	Tues., Oct. 12.	Wed., Oct. 13.	Thurs., Oct. 14.	Fri., Oct. 15.
Silver, per oz.	d. 25 13-16	25 15-16	25 15-16	25 15-16	25 11-16	25⅛
Gold, per fine oz.	84s. 11⅛d.	84s. 11⅛d.	84s. 11⅛d.	84s. 11⅛d.	84s. 11⅛d.	84s. 11⅛d.
Consols, 2½%	----	54⅛	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	54⅜
British, 5%	----	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101¾
British, 4½%	----	95	95	95	95	95
French Rentes (in Paris) fr.	----	47.70	47.90	47	47.25	47.35
French War Loan (in Paris) fr.	----	53.40	53.45	53.15	53.60	53.60

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Silver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.):					
Foreign	56	56⅛	Holiday	55¼	55¼	54

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from officials sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Amer Vitrified Prod com 50	------	24¾	24¾	100	23	Aug	33½	Jan
Am Wind Gl Mach com 100	------	58	58	75	57½	Oct	80	Jan
Preferred 100	------	80	80	45	80	Oct	91½	Jan
Arkansas Nat Gas com 100	7½	7½	7¾	10,250	5¾	Feb	8½	Sept
Bank of Pitts N A 50	------	180	180	10	141	Feb	180	May
Blaw-Knox Co 25	------	75	75	20	45	Mar	80	Sept
Byers (A M) Co, pref 100	102	102	102	175	98	Apr	105	Aug
Columbia Gas & El pf w i	------	97	97½	170	95	Aug	98½	Sept
Consolidated Ice pref 50	------	16	16	80	16	Sept	24	Feb
Devonian Oil 10	------	15	16	165	12½	Apr	17	Jan
Exchange Nat Bank 100	------	85	85	4	85	Aug	87	June
Houston Gulf Gas *	------	6	6	200	5½	Apr	10	Feb
Independent Brew pref 50	------	6¾	6½	110	5¾	Feb	8½	Mar
Jones-Laughlin St'l pf 100	117½	116¾	117½	30	114	Jan	119¾	Aug
Lone Star Gas Corp 25	45¾	44	46	16,863	30	Apr	46	Oct
Nat Fireproofing pref 100	------	28	28	220	26	Sept	30	Jan
Ohio Fuel Corp 25	43½	4 ¾	43½	1,265	33	Apr	44	Oct
Ctfs of deposit	43¼	42½	43¾	2,156	41½	Sept	44	Oct
Oklahoma Nat Gas ctf dep	19½	19½	20	4,790	19½	Sept	20¼	Sept
Pittsburgh Brewing com	4	4	4	50	3	Jan	7	Mar
Preferred 50	12¾	12	12¾	300	11	Jan	15	Feb
Pittsb Coal common 100	------	31¾	31½	100	31¾	Oct	41¾	Feb
Preferred 100	------	70½	70½	78	70½	Oct	83½	Jan
Pittsb Plate Glass con 100	------	285	285	43	270	June	310	Jan
Pitts Steel Fdy Corp com *	------	29	29	50	28¾	Sept	36	Jan
Pittsburgh Trust 100	------	220	220	5	220	Feb	225	Jan
Standard Pl Gl prior pf 100	------	81½	81½	50	76	June	85¼	Aug
Stand Sanitary Mfg com 25	93	93	97	1,308	93	Oct	118¾	Jan
Preferred 100	------	115	115	100	115	Oct	116½	July
Tidal Osage Oil 100	23¾	21	24	13,230	8	July	24	Oct
U S Glass 25	16	15½	16	116	15½	Sept	19¾	Jan
Waverly Oil Wks el A *	------	41	41	100	40¾	Aug	42½	Sept
West'house Air Brake	126	126	126	100	106	Mar	139	Sept
West Pa Rys pref 100	------	95	95	125	90½	Jan	95	July
Bonds—								
Pittsb Brew 6s 1949	------	95	95	$2,000	91½	July	96	Mar

* No par value.

Note.—Sold last week and not reported: 15 Amer. Window Glass Co. at 107; 200 Ohio Fuel Corp. ctf. of dep. at 43½; 430 Oklahoma Nat. Gas ctf. of dep. at 19½@19¾; 100 Waverly Oil Works class A at 41¼.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Amer Wholesale, pref 100	98½	98½	98½	15	98	June	101	Feb
Arundel Corp, new stock *	32¾	32¾	33¾	1,525	28¾	Mar	36	Jan
Baltimore Trust Co 50	129½	129½	129¾	165	120	Apr	154	Feb
Benesch (I), pref 50	27	27	27	5	27	Sept	40	Jan
Century Trust 50	158½	158	158½	11	153	July	182	Feb
Ches&Pot Tel of Balt, pf 100	113½	113½	113½	9	110½	Jan	116	June
Commercial Credit *	23	20¼	25	1,632	20¼	Oct	46½	Jan
Preferred 25	------	23	23½	252	23	Sept	26½	Jan
Preferred B 25	------	23½	24	237	23½	Oct	27½	Jan
6½% preferred 100	------	91	91	1	90	June	97	Feb
Consol Gas, E L & Pow *	------	51½	52	60	45	Jan	57½	Feb
6% preferred 100	------	105	105	2	102	Jan	107½	July
6½% preferred 100	110½	110½	110½	5	108¼	Mar	111½	Aug
7% preferred 100	------	112½	112½	8	109	Mar	113½	Sept
8% preferred 100	------	126½	126¾	51	124	Jan	128¾	Feb
Consolidation Coal 100	38½	38½	40½	228	36	Mar	53	Feb
Davison Chemical *	------	28½	28½	200	28½	Oct	40	June
Eastern Roll Mill, new stk *	30	30	31	775	30	June	48	Feb
Fidelity & Deposit 50	------	131	131	15	117½	Mar	131	Oct
Finance & Guar Co, pref 25	------	13	13	72	13	Oct	17	June
Finance Service, class A 10	------	17¾	18	277	17¾	Sept	21½	Jan
Hare & Chase *	------	25	25¼	83	23	Apr	26½	Mar
Houston Oil pref v t c 100	------	81	82½	245	81	Mar	89	Jan
Manufacturers Finance 25	------	45	45	55	45	Oct	68½	Feb
First preferred 25	------	20½	20½	85	20½	June	23	Jan
Second preferred 25	------	20¼	20¾	50	19½	Aug	24½	Feb
Maryland Casualty Co 25	------	96¾	97½	100	94	May	102	Jan
Maryland Mtge Co, com *	------	23¼	23¼	10	19	Feb	24	July
Maryland & Penn RR, com	26	25½	26	90	25½	Oct	26	Oct
Merch & Miners, new *	43	43	43½	115	41¼	Apr	47	Sept
Monon Vall Trac, pref 25	------	22¾	23	20	20	Apr	23¼	Sept
Mortgage & Acceptance—								
Receipts of Dep A	------	36½	36½	500	36	Aug	36½	Sept
Mt V-Wood Mills v t r 100	20	17	20	85	9½	May	20	Oct
Preferred v t r 100	75½	72	75½	65	62½	June	83	Oct
New Amsterdam Gas Co 10	50½	50½	51	121	49	Mar	56¼	Jan
Northern Central 50	------	80½	80½	40	78¼	Jan	82	June
Penna Water & Power 100	------	163	164	60	141	May	171	Jan
Standard Gas Equip't 100	------	95	95	8	95	Oct	100¼	Mar
Preferred with warr 100	------	88½	88¾	25	88	Oct	93½	July
United Railway & Elec 50	18¼	18¼	18¾	660	17	Jan	19½	Mar
U S Fidelity & Guar 50	221¾	221	222½	230	187	Mar	225	Sept
Wash Balt & Annap 50	------	8	8	50	8	Mar	15½	Jan
Preferred 50	------	15	15	100	15	Oct	25½	Jan
West Md Dairy, Inc, pf 50	------	52½	53½	30	52	Sept	54¼	Jan
Bonds—								
Balt Spar Pt & C 4½s 1953	------	82¾	82¾	$5,000	82½	Aug	82¾	Oct
Balt Traction 1st 5s 1929	99¾	99¾	99¾	4,000	99¼	May	99¾	June
Commercial Credit 6s 1934	------	98	98	500	98	June	100½	Feb
Consolidated Gas 5s 1939	------	103¼	103¼	1,000	100¾	Apr	103¾	June
General 4½s 1954	------	97⅞	97⅞	1,000	95½	Feb	98¾	Apr
Consol G EL&P 4½s 1935	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	15,000	95½	Feb	99	Sept
Elkhorn Coal Corp 7s	------	98	98	3,000	98	Oct	98	Oct
Ga Car & Nor 1st 5s 1929	------	99¾	99¾	1,000	99¾	Jan	100¼	June
Houston Oil 6½s 1935	------	100¾	100¾	1,000	91¾	Apr	100¾	Oct
Md Elec Ry 1st 5s 1931	95¾	95¾	95¾	10,000	94¾	Jan	97½	Mar
6½s 1952	------	96¾	96¾	2,000	91¾	Apr	97½	Mar
Monon Valley Trac 5s 1942	92½	92½	92½	7,000	87½	Jan	93½	June
Roland Pk El & Wat 5s	------	101	101	1,000	101	Oct	101	Oct
Titusville Ir Wks 1st 7s 1929	------	102	102	1,000	100	Jan	102	Oct
United Ry & El 4s 1949	69½	69¼	69½	2,000	69	Mar	71½	Mar
Income 4s 1949	49¼	49¼	49¾	9,000	48	Mar	51	Aug
Funding 5s 1936	72	72	72½	4,300	67½	Jan	72½	Sept
6% notes 1927	99¼	99¼	99½	2,000	97½	Jan	99½	Aug
6s when issued 1949	97	96¾	97	6,000	91½	Jan	97½	Aug
Wash Balt & Annap 5s 1941	63½	63½	63½	1,000	62	July	73¼	Feb
West Md Dairy 6s 1946	------	101	101¼	3,000	101	Oct	102¼	Aug

* No par value.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks—	Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Bank Stocks—									
First National Bank	100	245	245	245	10	228	Jan	251	Sept
Nat Bank of Comm'ce	100	------	165	165	10	155	Jan	171	Feb
Trust Company Stocks									
American Trust	100	------	166	166	10	163	May	166	Oct
Mercantile Trust	100	------	415	417	40	409¼	July	425	Mar
Street Railway Stocks.									
St Louis Public Service	*	17½	17½	17½	37	16¼	Aug	20	May
Miscellaneous Stocks.									
Boyd-Welsh Shoe	*	41½	41	42	145	35½	Mar	44¼	Feb
Brown Shoe common	100	------	33	33	200	30	June	44½	Feb
Certain-teed Prod 1st pf	100	------	105	105	110	98½	Apr	105	Oct
2d pref	100	------	97	97	50	85	May	97	Oct
Chicago Ry Equip com	25	------	28	28	10	29½	Aug	45	Jan
Preferred	25	------	23½	23½	20	23½	Oct	27	Mar
Curlee & Co, pref	100	101½	101½	101½	75	101	Aug	104	Mar
Ely & Walker D G, com	25	29½	29½	31½	343	28½	May	35	Aug
2d preferred	100	------	86	86	25	84	July	90	Mar
Hamilton-Brown Shoe	25	------	44	44	13	43	May	57	Jan
Hussman Refr, common	*	------	35	35	40	34	Aug	41	Jan
Huttig S & D common	*	------	30	30	85	30	Oct	44	Feb
Hydraulic Pr Brk com	100	------	3½	3½	5	3¼	Apr	6½	Feb
Preferred	100	------	80	80	10	80	Oct	97½	Jan
Independent Pack, com	*	25	25	25	97	25	Oct	29	Feb
Preferred	100	------	109	109	90	104½	Aug	109	Oct
Internat'l Shoe, common	*	------	159	160	176	135	May	175½	Jan
Preferred	100	------	107½	108	35	107	June	111¾	Jan
Johansen Shoe	*	30	30	33	50	28	June	45	Jan
Johnson-S. & S Shoe	*	------	58	58	25	50	May	98½	Jan
Laclede Steel Co	100	------	160	160	30	148	June	160	Oct
Mo-Ills Stores, common	*	15	15	15	210	14½	June	17¾	Jan
Mo Portland Cement	25	50	50	54	298	48½	Mar	67	Jan
Nat Candy common	100	82	78	82	230	70	Apr	92	Feb
Polar Wave Ice "A"	*	------	32	32	10	31½	May	37¾	Feb
Rice-Stix Dry Gds com	*	21½	21¼	22	225	21¼	Oct	25½	Feb
1st preferred	100	106½	106½	106½	50	106	Sept	109	Jan
Scrugge-V-B D G, com	25	24	24	25	591	22½	Aug	30	Mar
Sheffield Steel, com	*	26½	26	26¼	195	24	May	29½	Jan
Sieloff Packing common	*	19½	19	19½	30	18	June	22	Jan
Southern Acid & Sul com	*	------	45	46	75	42¾	June	52¾	Feb
S'western Bell Tel pref	100	114¼	114	114½	174	112½	Apr	115½	Sept
St Louis Amuse "A"	*	------	46	46	90	46	Oct	59½	Jan
Stix, Baer & Fuller	*	------	32½	32½	245	28½	Aug	35¼	Jan
Wagner Electric, com	*	------	23½	24	180	13½	July	34½	Jan
Preferred	100	74	74	74	25	61¾	July	85	Jan
Wm Waltke, common	*	47¼	47	48	142	40	Apr	49½	June
Preferred	100	------	108¾	108¾	30	104	Apr	108¾	Oct
Mining Stocks—									
Consol Lead & Zinc	*	22¼	22¼	23	85	22¼	Oct	28	Mar
Street Railway Bonds.									
E St L & Sub Co 5s	1932	------	87½	87½	$2,000	83¾	Jan	87½	Oct
United Rys 4s	1934	------	77½	77½	11,000	75	Jan	78¾	Apr
4s C-D	1934	------	77	77¼	2,000	74	Jan	78½	Apr
Miscellaneous Bonds.									
Kinloch Telephone 6s	1928	------	101¾	101¾	1,000	101¾	Oct	102¾	June
Wagner Elec Mfg 7s, serial		------	97½	97½	1,000	97½	Oct	101½	Jan
Houston Oil 6½s	1935	------	100¼	100¼	500	99¾	June	100¾	Sept
Scrugg-V-B 7s	1933	------	102	102	5,000	102	Oct	103	June

* No par value.

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 2017.—All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c., are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years.

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.196lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush.48lbs.	bush.56lbs.
Chicago	296,000	299,000	1,085,000	578,000	578,000	63,000
Minneapolis	-------	2,575,000	145,000	563,000	444,000	147,000
Duluth	-------	2,395,000	4,000	15,000	133,000	363,000
Milwaukee	29,000	84,000	88,000	517,000	191,000	8,000
Toledo	-------	173,000	48,000	91,000	-------	5,000
Detroit	-------	93,000	16,000	24,000	-------	12,000
Indianapolis	-------	60,000	205,000	154,000	-------	-------
St. Louis	112,000	684,000	122,000	440,000	29,000	3,000
Peoria	61,000	18,000	316,000	119,000	10,000	-------
Kansas City	-------	1,329,000	180,000	46,000	-------	-------
Omaha	-------	520,000	626,000	186,000	-------	-------
St. Joseph	-------	191,000	178,000	40,000	-------	-------
Wichita	-------	263,000	4,000	2,000	-------	-------
Sioux City	-------	24,000	159,000	48,000	3,000	-------
Total wk. '26	498,000	8,708,000	3,176,000	2,823,000	1,388,000	601,000
Same wk. '25	497,000	9,418,000	1,935,000	4,522,000	1,803,000	909,000
Same wk. '24	528,000	50,529,000	4,331,000	11,253,000	3,402,000	4,235,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1926	5,058,000	131,524,000	30,116,000	42,563,000	13,359,000	14,227,000
1925	4,893,000	128,307,000	37,198,000	91,082,000	29,617,000	9,674,000
1924	5,319,000	218,372,000	52,811,000	101,471,000	22,036,000	24,411,000

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK—MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Month.	Merchandise Movement at New York. Imports. 1925-26.	Imports. 1924-25.	Exports. 1925-26.	Exports. 1924-25.	Customs Receipts at New York. 1925-26.	1924-25.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	215,137,735	156,923,263	153,410,759	156,313,003	26,628,880	17,212,252
February	195,930,212	160,460,910	135,855,812	123,210,344	25,131,733	27,072,503
March	234,703,468	183,494,498	147,798,478	175,312,931	29,523,243	27,666,955
April	193,961,303	166,694,007	164,810,083	171,392,165	24,280,726	22,893,230
May	161,807,859	149,170,018	124,551,637	147,545,548	22,333,749	21,933,376
June	175,031,076	160,308,912	112,535,945	123,740,727	25,280,530	23,298,326
July	164,794,382	154,206,974	132,903,105	135,781,354	24,619,552	24,327,006
August	161,973,351	166,853,232	116,821,090	168,713,039	29,183,549	26,235,015
Total	1503339386	1298111814	1088686909	1202009111	206,981,962	190,547,653

Movement of gold and silver for the eight months:

Month.	Gold Movement at New York. Imports. 1925-26.	Imports. 1924-25.	Exports. 1925-26.	Exports. 1924-25.	Silver—New York. Imports. 1925-26.	Exports. 1925-26.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	705,698	1,029,134	2,569,831	66,002,262	1,858,862	6,436,232
February	10,707,020	612,514	2,012,359	33,520,792	5,524,289	3,848,818
March	3,201,667	3,662,342	2,038,148	21,435,084	1,613,500	5,556,070
April	895,895	5,694,336	802,731	19,899,381	2,252,994	4,650,649
May	619,245	7,776,455	901,208	10,304,670	1,273,845	4,432,012
June	4,287,601	948,811	2,174,510	2,641,349	1,925,834	4,945,823
July	846,762	6,489,017	1,598,540	2,468,247	2,172,443	3,888,993
August	662,466	759,804	21,145,974	1,024,953	1,724,207	4,260,831
Total	21,926,354	26,972,413	33,252,301	157,296,738	18,345,974	38,019,428

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:

	Amount Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation for National Bank Notes.	National Bank Circulation Afloat on— Bonds.	Legal Tenders.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Sept. 30 1926	665,830,440	660,555,797	39,178,467	699,734,264
Aug. 31 1926	665,889,940	659,760,467	39,768,777	699,529,244
July 31 1926	665,941,890	661,434,195	40,714,779	702,148,974
June 30 1926	665,616,390	660,986,560	41,682,684	702,669,244
May 31 1926	665,465,140	660,677,175	42,697,987	703,375,162
April 30 1926	665,686,140	661,664,478	42,519,201	704,183,679
Mar. 31 1926	665,568,140	661,016,470	44,211,319	705,227,789
Feb. 27 1926	665,235,640	661,244,347	45,059,372	706,303,719
Jan. 31 1926	665,363,590	661,298,333	45,050,979	706,349,312
Dec. 31 1925	666,273,130	658,362,223	46,194,204	704,556,427
Nov. 30 1925	660,087,630	662,622,888	48,127,556	710,750,444
Oct. 31 1925	666,185,130	662,538,483	51,264,261	713,802,744
Sept. 30 1925	665,542,630	661,380,320	56,543,569	717,923,889
Aug. 31 1925	665,810,130	662,186,083	61,476,914	723,662,997
July 31 1925	665,227,130	660,341,413	66,214,271	726,555,684
June 30 1925	665,061,330	660,501,393	72,864,681	733,366,074
May 31 1925	665,502,880	661,293,895	78,275,574	739,569,469
April 30 1925	666,010,330	661,397,558	86,028,261	747,425,819
Mar. 31 1925	665,608,330	661,613,281	93,597,406	755,210,687
Feb. 28 1925	666,943,330	663,324,911	100,532,366	763,857,277
Jan. 31 1925	725,171,780	722,092,263	47,748,139	769,840,402
Dec. 30 1924	731,613,630	727,175,641	44,871,176	772,046,817
Nov. 30 1924	737,635,790	733,995,581	40,152,976	774,148,557
Oct. 31 1924	739,842,890	735,602,435	38,679,189	774,281,624
Sept. 30 1924	741,239,890	736,557,660	39,269,184	775,826,844

$5,486,158 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Sept. 30 1926 secured by lawful money, against $6,815,523 Sept. 30 1925.

The following shows the amount of each class of United States bonds and certificates on deposit to secure Federal Reserve bank notes and national bank notes on Sept. 30:

Bonds on Deposit Sept. 30 1926.	U. S. Bonds Held Sept. 30 1926 to Secure— On Deposit to Secure Federal Reserve Bank Notes.	On Deposit to Secure National Bank Notes.	Total Held.
	$	$	$
2s, U. S. Consols of 1930	-------	591,564,900	591,564,900
2s, U. S. Panama of 1936	-------	48,565,920	48,565,920
2s, U. S. Panama of 1938	-------	25,699,620	25,699,620
Totals	-------	665,830,440	665,830,440

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits Sept 1 1926 and Oct. 1 1926 and their increase or decrease during the month of September:

National Bank Notes—Total Afloat—	
Amount afloat Oct. 1 1926	$699,529,244
Net increase during September	205,020
Amount of bank notes afloat Oct. 1	$699,734,264
Legal Tender Notes—	
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Sept. 1 1926	$39,768,777
Net amount of bank notes retired in September	590,310
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Oct. 1 1926	$39,178,467

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED.

		Capital.
Oct. 5	—The California National Bank of Beverly Hills, Calif. Correspondent: C. H. Burlingame, 707 Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.	$100,000
Oct. 5	—The Mt. Prospect National Bank, of Newark, N. J. Correspondent: James S. Davison, 348 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.	200,000
Oct. 5	—The First National Bank of Wharton, N. J. Correspondent: Peter E. Stryker, Wharton, N. J.	50,000
Oct. 5	—The First National Bank of Falls Church (P. O. East Falls Church), Va. Correspondent: D. R. Luttrell, East Falls Church, Va.	50,000
Oct. 8	—The First National Bank of Bushnell, Fla. Correspondent: F. L. Rutland, Bushnell, Fla.	50,000
Oct. 8	—The First National Bank of Mendham, N. J. Correspondent: Charles H. Day, Mendham, N. J.	30,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Oct. 6	—12995—The First National Bank of Hebbronville, Texas Conversion of the Hebbronville State Bank, Hebbronville, Texas. President, H. C. Yaeger; Cashier, Payne Briscoe.	75,000
Oct. 9	—12996—The Union National Bank of Ventura, Calif. President, W. H. Duval; Cashier, P. S. Belford.	200,000

CONSOLIDATION.

Oct. 8	—3538—The Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Calif.	1,500,000
and	—12986—Heilman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank National Association of Los Angeles, Calif. Consolidated under the Act of Nov. 7 1918, under the charter of the Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, No. 3538, and under the corporate title "Merchants National Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles," with capital stock of $4,000,000. The consolidated association has a main office and 31 branches, 24 being located in the City of Los Angeles and seven at other points within the State of California.	2,500,000

APPLICATION TO ORGANIZE APPROVED.

Sept. 29—The Oilfields National Bank of Brea, California $50,000
Correspondent, A. H. Brown, Brea, Calif.

Oct. 2—The Hayes Circle National Bank & Trust Co. of Newark, N. J. 500,000
Correspondent, Nathan H. Berger, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Oct. 5—The Midland National Bank of Chicago, Ill. 200,000
Correspondent: H. F. Wuehrmann, Room 701, 39 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Oct. 8—10724—The First National Bank of Streeter, No. Dak. 25,000
Effective Oct. 2 1926. Liquidating agents: Henry E. Buttweiler, Streeter, No. Dak., and Ed. Schulenberg, St. Paul, Minn.
Absorbed by the Citizens National Bank of Streeter, No. 11166.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, *not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange*, were sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia on Wednesday of this week:

By Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Shares. Stocks.	$ per sh.
80 Peerless Refrigerating Corp., com., par, $25	$25 lot
1 unit Special Royalty Syndicate agreement of Peerless Refrigerating Corp	$25 lot
60 Coastal Oil Fields, Inc., com.	$50 lot
650 New Departure Reduction Co., Inc., no par	$5 lot
300 Chatterton & Son, no par	4¼
125 Eighth Ave. RR. Co. of N. Y.	4½
50 Motor Improvements Inc., com., no par	1
20 Standard Cordage Co.	$1 lot
11 Kanawha & Ohio Ry., 1st pref.	
$20 Kanawha & Ohio Ry. Co., 1st pref., scrip	

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares. Stocks.	$ per sh.
10 First National Bank	336
20 First National Bank	336
2 Chapin National Bank, Springfield, Mass	162
3 Middlesex Co	70
4 Ipswich Mills, common	48
45 Potomska Mills	65
6 Ludlow Mfg. Associates	170
5 Troy & Bennington RR	130
3 Holyoke Street Ry. Co	42½
2 Northampton Street Ry. Co	9¾
10 Draper Corporation	64½
20 Amer. Glue Co., preferred	114¼
76 No. Bost. Ltg. Properties, com.	94¼
5 E. E. Gray Co., pref., par $10	7
8 units First Peoples Trust	72¼
22 New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co., par $25	77⅞ ex-div.
17 Amer. Insur. Co., par $5	21¼
5 Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co., par $25	191¼
4 Great Northern Paper Co	258
3 Amer. Piano Co., common	180¼
5 Franklin Telegraph Co	39¾
6 Lynn Gas & Electric Co., par $25	124½
18 Lawrence Gas & El. Co., par $25	72
2 Lowell Gas Light Co., par $25	59
39 Amherst Gas Co	122
2 Holyoke Water Power Co	500
3 units First Peoples Trust	72¼
1 special unit First Peoples Trust	5¼
4 Saco Lowell Shops, common	4⅛
17 New Bedford Gas & Edison Lt. Co., par $25	77¾, ex-div.
15 Massachusetts Real Est. Trust	48¼
11 special units First Peoples Trust	5¼
10 Herschell Spillman Motor Co., par $50	$5 lot
35 Herschell Spillman Motor Co., pref., par $50	
5 B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., pref.	
2 Converse Rubber Shoe Co., pref.	73
5 Hood Rubber Co., 7½% pref.	100½
20 Malden Electric Co., par $25	96½
32 Haverhill Electric Co., par $25	75½
24 Springfield Gas Lt. Co., par $25	62½
1 unit First Peoples Trust	72¼
7 special units First Peoples Trust	5¼
28 B. J. Baker & Co., class A	6
2 Massachusetts Ltg. Cos., com.	70
2 units First Peoples Trust	72¼
20 B. J. Baker & Co., class A	6
1 Manchester Electric Co	150
10 units First Peoples Trust	72¼
3 Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brockton, par $25	62½
Rights.	*$ per right.*
200 Massachusetts Lighting Cos.	1.60
50 Lowell Electric Light Co.	1¼
3 Western Real Estate Trust	19⅛-20
110 Lowell Electric Light Co.	1 3-16
243 Massachusetts Lighting Cos.	1.60

By Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Shares. Stocks.	$ per sh.
25 First National Bank	336
12 First National Bank	336
4 Nashua Mfg. Co., com.	49½
20 Hamilton Mfg. Co	50c.
2 Hope Webbing Co., pref.	99
100 Hamilton Mfg. Co	55c.
43 Ludlow Mfg. Associates	170
5 Draper Corporation	64½
50 American Glue Co., com.	39
212 Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co., com.	30¼-35
10 Eastern Mfg. Co., pref.	39
15 Salem Gas Light Co., par $25	53½
17 Cambridge El. Lt. Co., par $25	137
20 New England Power Co., 6% pref.	102 & div.
10 Fall River El. Lt. Co., par $25	45¾
10 Farms Co., class A	$5 lot
2 Worcester El. Lt. Co., par $25	165
50 Haverhill Gas Light Co., par $25	48¼
20 New Bedford Gas & Edison Light, par $25	78½, ex-div.
10 Graton & Knight Co., com.	9¼
8 units N. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Sec. Corp.	125
25 New Bedford Gas & Edison Lt., par $25	78, ex-div.
Rights.	*$ per right.*
4 Lowell Electric Light Corp	1.15
Bonds.	*Per Cent.*
$2,000 Kansas City Ry. 1st 5s, July 7 1944, Old Colony Trust Co. certificate of deposit	62¾, flat
$1,000 Kansas City Ry. 2d 6s, July 7 1944, National Shawmut Bank certificate of deposit	2¾, flat

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares. Stocks.	$ per sh.
5 Manayunk Nat'l Bank	467¼
½ American Ry. Supply Co	$1 lot
3 First Nat. Bk. of Philadelphia	474
3 First Nat. Bk. of Philadelphia	474
5 Penn National Bank	605½
25 Manayunk National Bank	467
5 Bk. of North America & Trust Co.	361
100 Phoenix Trust Co, par $50	60
25 Phoenix Trust Co., par $50	60
6 Continental Equitable Title & Tr. Co., par $50	250
22 Continental Equitable Title & Trust Co., par $50	250
4 United Security Life Ins. & Tr. Co.	212½
2 Northern Trust Co.	801
40 Metropolitan Trust Co., par $50.	115
½ Fidelity Philadelphia Tr. Co.	369
25 Allegheny Title & Tr., par $50	60
30 Central Tr. & Sav. Co., par $50.	201¾
30 Central Tr. & Sav. Co., par $50.	200¼
13 Central Tr. & Sav. Co., par $50.	200
9 Manufacturers Title & Trust Co., par $50	60
4 Girard Trust Co	1345
35 Camden Courier Post Co., pref.	97
40 Pennsylvania Warehousing & Safe Deposit	100
50 Commonwealth Casualty Co., par 10	18½
50 Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven RR.	51
15 Independence Indemnity Co.	325
10 Girard Ave. Farmers Market Co., par $50	45
175 Castle Kid Co., Inc., common	1
125 Atherton Mills	60
65 Hare & Chase, Inc., pref.	96
50 Hare & Chase, Inc., com., no par	26
4 Phila. Bourse, common	19
18 Mutual Trust Co.	130¼
45 Corn Exchange Nat. Bank	693
6 F. S. Vogt & Sons, pref.	51
Rights.	*$ per right.*
60-180 Franklin Trust Co.	213
10 Franklin Trust Co.	191
9 Franklin Trust Co.	190
Bonds.	*Per cent.*
$300 Browns Mills Elec. Lt. & Pow. 1st m. 5s, 1939	75
$200 Phila. Real Estate Board 1st 6s, 1933	100

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo:

Shares. Stocks.	$ per sh.
6 Buff., Niag. & East. Pow. com., no par	30
20 Central Mexican Oil Co., par $10	$4 lot
150 March Gold, par 10c.	15c.
6 Buff., Niag. & East. Pow., pref, par $25	25
1000 Baldwin Gold, par $1	4½c.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table, in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid.

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Internat. Rys. of Cent. Am., pref. (qu.)	1¼	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 29
Mahoning Coal RR., common (quar.)	*$12.50	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Public Utilities.			
Amer. Dist. Teleg. of N. J., com. (qu.)	*75c.	Oct. 29	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 15	*Holders of rec. Sept. 15
Broad River Power, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Columbia Gas & Electric, com. (quar.)	$1.25	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Seven per cent series A (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Community Pow. & Light, 1st pref. (qu.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 21 to Nov. 1
Second preferred	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 21 to Dec. 1
Elec. Investors, Inc., $7 pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Interstate Railways, common	*30c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Knoxville Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Long Island Lighting, common (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Lowell Elec. Light Corp. (quar.)	62½c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Middle West Utilities, common (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Montreal Tramways (quar.)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 13
National Elec. Power Co., com. A (qu.)	45c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Northwest Utilities, 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Ohio Fuel Corp. (one month dividend)	*16 2-3	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Sierra Pacific Elec. Co., com. (qu.)	*50c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 28
Preferred (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 18
Southern Calif. Edison, common (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Standard Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	*$1.75	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Tennessee Elec. Pow. 6% 1st pf. (qu.)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
7% first preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
7.2% first preferred (quar.)	1.80	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
6% first preferred (monthly)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
6% first preferred (monthly)	50c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
6% first preferred (monthly)	50c.	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
7.2% first preferred (monthly)	60c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
7.2% first preferred (monthly)	60c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
7.2% first preferred (monthly)	60c.	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Texas Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Banks.			
Amalgamated (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 25a
Amer. Colonial Bank of Porto Rico (qu.)	4	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 19
Fire Insurance.			
Niagara (quar.)	*$2.50	Oct. 18	*Holders of rec. Oct. 8
Miscellaneous.			
American Soda Fountain (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Artloom Corp., pref. (qu.)	*1¾	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 20
California Packing (quar.)	*$1	Dec. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Canadian Converters (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 31
Cartier, Inc., pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Oct. 30	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Celotex Co., com. (in common stock)	*/100	Oct. 30	*Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Charlton Mills (quar.)	*2	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 13
Connecticut Mills, 1st pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 18
Consolidated Laundries (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Continental Can, Inc., common (quar.)	$1.25	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 5a
Diversified Investments, Inc., K.C., Mo. Class A (quar.)	$1	Oct. 15	Oct. 12 to Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 12 to Oct. 14
Eastern Canada Stores, Ltd. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 9
Eastern Dairies, Inc., com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16
General Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	*2	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	*$1	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Extra	*50c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, pref.	*1¾	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Oct. 26
Hercules Powder, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 5
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines	2	Nov. 4	Holders of rec. Oct. 19
International Oxygen Co.	3	Oct. 15	
Jaeger Machine, common (quar.)	*62½c	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 19
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, com. (qu.)	$2	Oct. 28	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Lanston Monotype Machine (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 30	*Holders of rec. Nov. 20
Loew's Boston Theatres (quar.)	*15c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 23
Louisiana Oil Refining, 6½% pref. (qu.)	*1.62½	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Ludlow Typograph Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 21
Marmon Motor Car, common (No. 1)	*$1	Nov. 30	*Holders of rec. Nov. 10
Melville Shoe, com. (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Preferred (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Mercantile Stores, Inc., com. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Moore Drop Forging, class A (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
National Tea, preferred (quar.)	$1.62½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Neisner Bros., pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Newberry (J. J.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 16
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	2½	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Extra	2½	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Ontario Steel Products, com. (quar.)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Onyx Hosiery, com. (quar.)	*80c.	Nov. 5	*Holders of rec. Oct. 26
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 20
Pacific Coast Co., 1st pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Second preferred (quar.)	*1	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Pick-Barth (Albert) & Co., cl. A pf. (qu.)	*43¾c	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Oct. 26
Piggly-Wiggly Western States cl. A (qu.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Plant (Thomas G.) Co., first pref. (qu.)	1¾	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Postum Cereal, common (quar.)	$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Prairie Oil & Gas (quar.)	*50c.	Nov. 30	*Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Pyrene Manufacturing, com. (quar.)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20 to Oct. 31
Reed (C. A.) Co., class A (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Scotten-Dillon Co. (quar.)	*3	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 6
Extra	*4	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 6
Scott Paper, 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23
Shell Union Oil Corp., pref. A (quar.)	1½	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 26
Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line (qu.)	*25c.	Jan. 2	
Extra	*$1	Jan. 2	
Sinclair Consolidated Oil, pref. (quar.)	*2	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Standard Oil (Ohio) pref. quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 26
Stover Mfg. & Engine, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Tobacco Products Corp., cl. A (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 27
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, com. (quar.)	*20c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Class A (quar.)	*45c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Union Ice (Pittsburgh)	*5	Oct. 15	*Holders of rec. Oct. 5
Washburn-Crosby Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23
Wolverine Portland Cement (quar.)	*30c.	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 5
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (quar.)	*$1	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 10
Extra	*$1	Dec. 15	*Holders of rec. Dec. 10

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list *does not* include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Androscoggin & Kennebec, 2d pref.	*1	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, com. (qu.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 29a
Baltimore & Ohio, common (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Oct. 17 to Oct. 18
Preferred (quar.)	1	Dec. 1	Oct. 17 to Oct. 18
Chesapeake & Ohio, preferred A	3½	Jan 1'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 8a
Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. L., com. (qu.)	1¾	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Cuba Railroad, preferred	3	Feb 1'27	Hold. of rec. Jan. 15 '27a
Delaware Lackawanna & West. (quar.)	3	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Missouri-Kansas-Texas, pref. A (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
New York Central RR. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Norfolk & Western, adj. pref. (quar.)	1	Nov. 19	Holders of rec. Oct 30a
Northern Pacific (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Pitts. & West Virginia, com. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Common (quar.)	1½	Jan. 31	Hold. of rec. Jan. 15 '27a
Reading Company, common (quar.)	$1	Nov. 11	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., pref. (qu.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Southern Railway, common (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 22 to Oct. 12

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam) (Concluded).			
Wabash Ry., pref. A (quar.)	1¼	Nov 26	Holders of rec. Oct. 25a
Western Pacific RR. Corp., pref. (qu.)	1½	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 7a
Public Utilities.			
Adirondack Power & Light, com (mthly)	10c.	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Common (monthly)	10c.	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 20a
American Gas & Electric, pref. (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11
American Light & Traction, com. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16 to Oct. 28
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16 to Oct. 28
American Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	2¼	Jan 15'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Quarterly	2¼	Apr 15'27	Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Amer. Water Works & Elec., com. (quar)	1½	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
7% first preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Associated Gas & Elec., class A (quar.)	(f)	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Brooklyn-Manhattan Tran., pf. A (qu.)	1½	Jan 15'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Preferred series A (quar.)	1½	Apr 15'27	Holders of rec. Apr. 1
Central Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Chicago Rap. Tran., prior pf. (mthly.)	65c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a
Prior preferred (monthly)	65c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 16a
Clev. Elec. Ill. 6% pref. (quar.)	*1½	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Columbus Ry., P. & L., ser. B, pref.(qu.)	$1.63	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Commonwealth-Edison (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Commonwealth Power Corp., com. (qu.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 14
Consumers Power, 6.6% pref. (monthly)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
6.6% preferred (quar.)	1.65	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c.	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Edison Electric Illum. of Boston (quar.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Electric Bond & Share, pref. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11
Fort Worth Power & Ltg., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
General Public Service, conv. pf. (qu.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 8
Havana Electric & Utilities, first pref	$3	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 22a
First preferred	$5	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 22a
Idaho Power, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Illinois Northern Utilities, pref. (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Indianapolis Pow. & Light, 1st pf. (qu.)	*$1.75	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Lowell Electric Light Corp. (quar.)	62½c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Manila Elec. Corp., common (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 15
Massachusetts Gas Cos., common (qu.)	$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Milw. Elec. Ry. & Lt., pref. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Mohawk & Hudson Power, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Second preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Montreal Water & Power, com. (quar.)	62½c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Mountain States Power, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Nevada-Calif. Elec. Corp., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Northern States Power, com., cl. A (qu.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept 30
Six per cent pref. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Ohio Edison, 6% preferred (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
6.6% preferred (quar.)	1.65	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
6.6% preferred (monthly)	55c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Pacific Lighting Corp., com. (quar.)	4	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 31a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 31a
Penn-Ohio Edison, 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20
Peoples Gas Light & Coke (quar.)	2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Philadelphia Co., common (quar.)	$1	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Six per cent preferred (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Philadelphia Rapid Transit, com. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 1
Pittsburgh Utilities, common	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Common (extra)	(x)	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Preferred	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Preferred (extra)	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Power & Light Securities Trust	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Public Service Elec. Power, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Public Service of Nor. Ills., com. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Six per cent preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
South'n Colorado Pow.,com.,cl. A (qu.)	50c.	Nov. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Standard Gas & Electric, com. (quar.)	75c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Prior preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Common (payable in common stock)	f1-200	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Common (payable in common stock)	f1-200	Jan25 '27	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
United Gas Impt., stock dividend	25	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
United Lt. & Pr., old com., cl. B & B(qu)	60c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
New common, class A & B (quar.)	12c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Utica Gas & Electric, pref. (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Washington Water Power, 6½% pf (qu.)	1½	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 24a
West Chester Street Ry., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 21
West Penn Electric Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
West Penn Power Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Wisconsin River Power, pref. (quar.)	*$1.75	Nov. 20	*Holders of rec. Oct. 31
York Railways, pref. (quar.)	62½c.	Oct. 31	Oct. 22 to Oct. 30
Banks.			
Corn Exchange (quar.)	5	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 30a
Miscellaneous.			
Abitibi Power & Paper, com (quar.)	$1	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Abraham & Straus, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Alliance Realty (quar.)	50c	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., com. (qu.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Allis-Chalmers Mfg., common (quar.)	1½	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
American Can, com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30a
American Chain, class A (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
American Cigar, com. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
American Coal (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 12 to Nov. 1
Amerada Corporation, common (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
American Glue, preferred (quar.)	*2	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 16
American Hardware Corp. (quar.)	$1	Jan 1'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 16a
Amer. Home Products Corp. (quar.)	20c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
American Ice, com. (quar.)	2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 8a
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 8a
Amer. La France Fire Eng., com. (qu.)	25c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Amer. Laundry Machinery, com. (quar.)	*75c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 22
Common (extra)	*25c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 22
Common (quar.)	*$1	Mar1'27	*Holders of rec. Feb. 21'27
American Linseed, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Jan 3'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 17a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Apr1'27	Hold. of red. Mar. 18 '27a
American Machine & Foundry, pref.(qu.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
American Mfg., common (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 17
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 17
American Sales Book, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Amer. Shipbuilding, common (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Amer. Smelting & Refining, com. (quar.)	$2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 5a
American Vitrified Products, pref. (qu.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	75c.	Nov 22	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
Archer-Daniels-Mid., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Associated Dry Goods, com. (quar.)	62c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
First preferred (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 13a
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 13a
Associated Oil (extra)	40c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 11a
Atlantic Ice & Coal pref'rred	3¾	Jan 1'27	----------
Atlantic Refining, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Atlas Powder, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Auburn Automobile, stock dividend	e5	Nov. 2	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Austin, Nichols & Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed. Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continued).			
Babcock & Wilcox (quar.)	1¾	Jan2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Quarterly	1¾	Apr1'27	Hold. of rec. Mar. 20'27a
Balaban & Katz, common (monthly)	*25c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Common (monthly)	*25c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 20
Common (monthly)	*25c.	Jan. 1	*Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Jan. 1	*Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Barnhart Brothers & Spindler—			
First and second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
Beech-Nut Packing, com. (quar.)	60c.	Oct. 9	Holders of rec. Sept. 25a
Bigelow-Hartf. Carpet, com. & pf. (qu.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 14
Blaw-Knox Co., com. (quar.)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22 to Oct. 31
First preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 22 to Oct. 31
Bloomingdale Bros., preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Borden Company, com. (quar.)	$1	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Common, extra	25c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Briggs Manufacturing (quar.)	75c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a
British Columbia Fish & Packing (quar.)	1¼	Dec. 10	Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Brown Shoe, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Bunte Bros., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Burns Bros., prior pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Byers (A. M.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Canada Cement Co. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 16	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Canada Dry Ginger Ale, stock div. (qu.)	e1¼	Jan15'27	Holders of rec. Jan 1 '27a
Century Ribbon Mills, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 19a
Cerro de Pasco Copper (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Chicago Yellow Cab Co. (monthly)	33 1-3c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Monthly	33 1-3c	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 19a
Cities Service, Bankers shares (mthly.)	*16.21c	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Cities Service Co., common (monthly)	*½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Common (payable in common stock)	*f½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred and preferred B (monthly)	*½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Bankers shares (monthly)	*½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Christie, Brown & Co., com. (quar.)	30c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preference (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Chrysler Corporation, preferred (quar.)	$2	Jan 3'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron (quar.)	1	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., com. (qu.)	$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Collins & Aikman Co., com. (qu.) (No.1)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a
Convertible preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a
Columbian Carbon (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
Consolidated Royalty Oil	25c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Continental Motors Corp. (quar.)	20c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Corn Products Refining, com. (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Credit Discount Corp., com. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Crucible Steel, com. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Cudahy Packing, 6% preferred	*3	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Seven per cent preferred	*3½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Cuneo Press, Inc. (quar.)	$1	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Cuyamel Fruit (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Davega, Inc. (quar.)	25c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Dome Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Draper Corporation (extra)	12½	Jan1527	Holders of rec. Aug. 28
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.—			
Debenture stock (quar.)	1½	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Eagle-Picher Lead, common (quar.)	40c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Eaton Axle & Spring, com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Elgin National Watch (quar.)	62½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Eureka Pipe Line (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Exchange Buffet Co. (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
Fair (The), common (monthly)	20c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Fairbanks-Morse & Co., com. (quar.)	75c.	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Fajardo Sugar (quar.)	2½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Famous Players-Lasky Corp., pref. (qu.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Federal Purchase Corp., cl. A (qu.)	75c.	Nov. 2	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Class B (quar.)	25c.	Nov. 2	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Fifth Avenue Bus Securities (quar.)	16c	Oct. 16	Holders of rec. Oct. 2a
Firestone Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	$1.50	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Fisk Rubber, 1st pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
First convertible preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Foote Bros. Gear & Mach. Co., pref. (qu.)	1¾	Jan 1'27	Holders of rec. Sept. 20
Franklin (H. H.) Mfg., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
General Box Corp., pref. A & B (quar.)	*$1.25	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 20
General Cigar, common (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Seven per cent preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 23a
Debenture preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 3	Holders of rec. Dec. 23a
General Development (quar.)	25c.	Nov. 20	Holders of rec. Nov. 10
General Electric (quar.)	75c.	Oct. 28	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
Special stock (quar.)	15c.	Oct. 28	Holders of rec. Sept. 15a
General Motors, 7% pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Six per cent pref. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Six per cent debenture stock (qu.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
General Necessities Corp. (monthly)	1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 5
Monthly	1	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 5
Stock dividend	e25	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Gilchrist Co. (quar.)	75c.	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Gimbel Bros., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
C. G. Spring & Bumper—			
Common (in com. stk. on each 10 shs.)	f2-10	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 8
Common (in com. stk. on each 10 shs.)	f3-10	Feb1527	Holders of rec. Feb. 8'27
Globe-Wernicke Co., common	$1.50	Jan 1'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Gossard (H. W.) & Co., com. (m'thly)	33 1-3c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Common (monthly)	33 1-3c	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 19
Common (monthly)	33 1-3c	Jan 3'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 20
Gotham Silk Hosiery, 1st & 2d pf. (qu.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Grand (F. & W.) 5-10-25 Cent Stores—			
Preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Guenther Publishing, preferred (quar.)	2½	Nov. 16	Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Preferred (acct. accumulated divs.)	A2½	Nov. 16	Holders of rec. Oct. 16
Gulf States Steel, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Harbison-Walker Refrac., pref. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Hartman Corporation, class A (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 17a
Class A (quar.)	50c.	Mar1'27	Holders of rec. Feb. 15'27a
Class A (quar.)	50c.	J'ne1'27	Holders of rec. May 17a
Class B (quar.) in class A stock	(o)	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 17a
Class B (quar.) in class A stock	(o)	Mar1'27	Holders of rec. Feb 15'27a
Class B (quar.) in class A stock	(o)	J'ne1'27	Hold. of rec. May 17'27a
Hayes Ionia Co. (monthly)	*10c.	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 25
Monthly	*10c.	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 25
Monthly	*10c.	Jan 1'27	*Holders of rec. Dec. 25
Monthly	*10c.	Feb1'27	*Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Monthly	*10c.	Mar1'27	*Holders of rec. Feb. 25
Hellman (Richard), Inc., partic. pf. (qu.)	62½c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. (mthly)	35c.	Oct. 29	Holders of rec Oct. 22
Monthly	35c.	Nov. 26	Holders of rec. Nov. 19
Monthly	35c.	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 24
Extra	20c.	Dec. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 24
Holly Sugar Corp., preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Homestake Mining (monthly)	50c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Hood Rubber, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20
Horn & Hardart, common (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 9 to Oct. 31
Common (extra)	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 9 to Oct. 31
Hupp Motor Car, com. (quar.)	35c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Independent Oil & Gas (quar.)	25c.	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Indiana Pipe Line (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 22
Extra	$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 22
Indian Motocycle, com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Industrial Finance Corp., 6% pref. (qu.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
7% pref. and deb. stock (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
International Cigar Machinery (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
International Nickel, preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a
International Paper, com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
International Shoe, pref. (monthly)	½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Intertype Corporation, com. (quar.)	25c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Ipswich Mills, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Iron Products (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 29	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (*Concluded*).			
Kaufman Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
Kayser (Julius) & Co., common (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18a
Kellogg Switchboard & Supp. com.(qu.)	32½c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 30	Holders of rec Oct. 9a
Kelsey Wheel Co., preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Kirby Lumber (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 10	Dec. 1 to Dec. 10
Knox Hat, common	$3	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Class A participating stock	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Kress (S. H.) & Co., common (quar.)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct 20a
Landay Bros., Inc., class A (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Lindsay Light Co., pref. (acct. accum.)	*h3½	Oct. 25	*Holders of rec. Oct. 11
Lion Oil Refining (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 27	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Liquid Carbonic Corporation (quar.)	90c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Loose-Wiles Biscuit, 2d pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18a
Lord & Taylor, 2d pref. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18a
Macy (R. H.) & Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
Maple Leaf Milling, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 3
Maytag Co. (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
McCall Corp., com. (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
McCrory Stores, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Metropolitan Chain Stores first and Second preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct 20
Mexican Petroleum, com. (quar.)	3	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Miami Copper Co. (quar.)	37½c.	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Miller Rubber, com. (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Minox Chemical Corp., 8% pref. (quar.)	2	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Montgomery Ward & Co., com. (quar.)	*$1	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 4
Moon Motor (quar.)	37½c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Motor Wheel Corporation, pref. (quar.)	2	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30
Mullins Body Corp., pref. (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 16a
Munyon Remedy Co. (quar.)	15c.	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 30
Nash Motors, common (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Common (extra)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
National Carbon, preferred (quar.)	*2	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
National Casket, common	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Natl. Department Stores, 1st pref. (qu.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Second preferred (quar.)	*1¾	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov. 15
National Grocer, preferred	3	Jan 1'27	Dec. 21 to Dec. 31
New York Air Brake, com. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct. 14a
New York Merchandising, pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
New York Transportation (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 16	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Nipissing Mines Co. (quar.)	*15c.	Oct. 20	*Holders of rec. Sept. 30
North Central Texas Oil (quar.)	15c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 10
Oil Well Supply, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Oppenheim, Collins & Co., com. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 29a
Orpheum Circuit, Inc., com. (monthly)	16 2-3	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Monthly	16 2-3	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20a
Monthly	16 2-3	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec 20a
Preferred (quar.)	2	Jan 2'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 15a
Otis Elevator, pref. (quar.)	1¼	Jan15'27	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Outlet Company, com. (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Common (extra)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
First preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Second preferred (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 1	*Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Pacific Coast Biscuit, com. (No. 1)	12½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred (No. 1)	43¾c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Packard Motor Car (monthly)	20c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct 15a
Monthly	20c.	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
Pan Am. Petr. & Tran., com. &com. B(qu.)	$1.50	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Pan-Amer. West. Petrol. A & B (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. a9a
Pathe Exchange, class A & B (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a
Penmans, Limited, com. (quar.)	2	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 5
Preferred (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Perfection Glass (Canada) (No. 1)	5	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Phillips-Jones Corp., pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20a
Plymouth Cordage, common (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 1
Common (extra)	2	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct.
Postum Cereal (quar.)	$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Prairie Pipe Line (quar.)	*2	Oct. 30	*Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush, pref. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 1
Prudence Company, pref., series of 1926	3½	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 20
Quaker Oats, pref. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Quissett Mills, preferred (quar.)	3	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20a
Rice-Stix Dry Goods, common (quar.)	37½c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
St. Joseph Lead (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 10 to Dec. 20
Extra	25c.	Dec. 20	Dec. 10 to Dec. 20
Salt Creek Producers (quar.)	62½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Savage Arms, second preferred (quar.)	*1½	Nov. 15	*Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Savannah Sugar Refining, com. (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Seagrave Corp. (30c. cash or 2½% stk.)	30c.	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (quar.)	62½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Seeman Bros., common (no par) (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Shaffer Oil & Refining, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Simmons Co., preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct 15a
Skelly Oil (quar.)	50c.	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Nov 15
Smith (A. O.) Corp., common (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Southern Dairies, Inc., class A (quar.)	$1	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Steel Co. of Canada, com. & pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct. 7
Sterling Products (quar.)	$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct. 15a
Telautograph Corporation, common	30c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Texon Oil & Land	20	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Thompson (J. R.) Co. (monthly)	30c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
Monthly	30c.	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov 23a
Thompson Products, pref. (quar.)	*1¾	Dec. 1	*Holders of rec. Nov 20
Tidewater Associated Oil, com. (quar.)	30c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 11a
Tide Water Oil, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Tonopah Mining	7½c.	Oct. 21	Oct. 1 to Oct. 7
Union Oil of California (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 10	Holders of rec. Oct. 1fa
Union & United Tobacco Co. Corp.— Common (No. 1) (quar.)	62½c	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
United Drug, com. (quar.)	2	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15a
First preferred (quar.)	87½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
United Profit Sharing Corp., pref.	5	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
United Verde Extension Mining (quar.)	75c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 6a
U. S. Bond & Mortgage Corp., pf. (qu.)	1¾	Sept. 30	Holders of rec Sept 30
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy., com. (qu.)	2½	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 1a
Preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	Holders of rec. Dec 1a
U. S. Rubber, first preferred (quar.)	2	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct 20a
Universal Pipe & Radiator, pref. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct 15a
Vick Chemical (quar.)	87½c	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct. 16a
Vivaudou (V.), Inc., pref. (quar.)	$1.75	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Vulcan Detinning, pref. & pref. A (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Preferred (account accum. dividends)	A2	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Warner (Charles) Co — 1st and 2nd pref. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 28	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Weber & Heilbroner, preferred (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	$1.75	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Sept 30a
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg., com. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Sept 30a
White Eagle Oil & Refining (quar.)	50c.	Oct. 20	Holders of rec Sept 30a
White Sewing Machine, pref. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct 19a
Wilcox (H. F.) Oil & Gas (quar.)	50c.	Nov. 5	Holders of rec. Oct 15
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr & Co. (monthly)	25c.	Nov. 1	Holders of rec Oct. 20
Monthly	25c	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 20

* From unofficial sources. † The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice. ‡ The New York Curb Market Association has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. d Correction. e Payable in stock. Payable in common stock. g Payable in scrip. h On account of accumulated dividends. m Payable in preferred stock.

l At the rate of 2½% of one share of Class A stock for each share held.

o At the rate of one-fortieth share of class A stock for each share of class B stock.

s Extra dividend on Pittsburgh Utilities common stock is $187,500.

Weekly Returns of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.

The following shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending Oct. 9. The figures for the separate banks are the *averages* of the daily results. In the case of the grand totals, we also show the *actual* figures of condition at the end of the week.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

(*Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers* (000) *omitted.*)

Week Ending Oct. 9 1926. (000 omitted.)	New Capital Nat'l, State, Tr.Cos	Profits June 30 June 30	Loans, Discount, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Bank Circulation.
Members of Fed. Res. Bank.			*Average.*	*Average*	*Average*	*Average.*	*Average*	*Avge.*
Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co.	$ 4,000	$ 12,996	$ 75,298	$ 459	$ 7,288	$ 53,823	$ 7,385	$ ----
Bk of Manhat'n	10,700	15,523	175,506	3,288	18,341	133,892	27,085	----
Bank of America	6,500	5,136	77,740	1,581	11,274	85,801	3,814	----
National City	50,000	63,133	665,390	6,561	73,265	*699,842	95,142	90
Chemical Nat.	4,500	18,535	149,769	1,278	16,881	126,462	3,213	346
Am Ex-Pac Nat	7,500	13,095	145,663	2,018	17,682	132,364	9,289	4,933
Nat Bk of Com	25,000	41,943	365,515	784	39,990	301,883	22,218	----
Chat Ph NB&T	13,500	12,763	215,258	2,644	22,326	158,218	43,405	6,115
Hanover Nat.	5,000	26,003	122,831	526	14,110	106,670	----	----
Corn Exchange	10,000	14,825	198,367	6,773	24,446	171,783	31,304	----
National Park	10,000	24,152	176,426	785	16,464	126,909	7,024	3,493
Bowery & E. R.	3,000	3,224	59,558	1,773	5,860	40,894	17,581	1,487
First National	10,000	74,875	297,417	567	26,510	200,525	14,087	6,428
Irving Bk-Col Tr	17,500	14,444	300,059	2,888	36,397	272,392	30,615	----
Continental	1,000	1,239	7,826	129	991	6,200	440	----
Chase National	40,000	36,782	570,088	6,644	69,040	*538,893	31,572	1,828
Fifth Avenue Bk	500	2,798	26,476	822	3,323	25,315	----	----
Commonwealth	800	1,176	14,121	543	1,448	10,005	4,411	----
Garfield Nat'l	1,000	1,782	16,553	445	2,149	15,650	614	----
Seaboard Nat'l	6,000	10,415	121,925	899	15,318	116,653	3,036	49
Bankers Trust	20,000	33,043	329,079	926	34,810	*283,770	38,725	----
U S Mtge & Tr	3,000	4,667	59,182	835	6,845	52,815	5,155	----
Guaranty Trust	25,000	23,250	431,933	1,414	46,055	*409,789	55,038	----
Fidelity Trust	4,000	3,108	41,895	707	4,807	34,688	4,163	----
New York Trust	10,000	20,843	176,417	449	19,526	145,431	17,422	----
Farmers L & Tr	10,000	19,493	144,892	529	14,410	*107,129	20,152	----
Equitable Trust	30,000	21,46‹	276,073	1,516	30,829	*313,429	28,999	----
Total of *averages*	328,500	520,719	5,241,257	47,783	580,185	c4,314,603	521,889	24,769
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 9		5,204,047	48,010	608,751	c4,272,808	523,256	25,061
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 2		5,289,287	43,900	61,151	c4,381,554	517,656	24,616
Totals, *actual* condition	Sept.25		5,194,006	47,277	589,120	c4,254,429	519,485	24,621
State Banks	**Not Members of Fed'l Res've Bank.**							
Greenwich Bank	1,000	2,573	23,858	2,135	1,951	22,105	2,635	----
State Bank	5,000	5,463	107,505	4,942	2,223	38,556	64,354	----
Total of *averages*	6,000	8,036	131,363	7,077	4,174	60,661	66,989	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 9		132,109	7,028	4,399	61,575	66,980	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 2		131,575	7,099	4,287	60,944	67,080	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Sept.25		131,675	6,927	4,586	60,929	66,728	----
Trust Companies Not Members of Fed'l Res've Bank.								
Title Guar & Tr	10,000	17,449	65,093	1,778	4,377	40,893	1,604	----
Lawyers Trust	3,000	3,287	21,787	954	1,733	17,202	756	----
Total of *averages*	13,000	20,736	86,880	2,732	6,110	58,095	2,360	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 9		87,390	2,670	6,251	59,063	2,148	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Oct. 2		86,574	2,566	6,247	57,394	2,390	----
Totals, *actual* condition	Sept.25		86,994	2,471	6,119	57,052	2,395	----
Gr'd aggr., *avge.*	347,500	549,492	5,459,500	57,592	590,469	4,433,359	591,238	24,769
Comparison with prev.	week		—10,086	+983	—5,495	—5,397	+3,199	+131
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Oct. 9		5,423,546	57,708	619,401	4,393,446	592,384	25,061
Comparison with prev.	week		—83,890	+4,137	+47716	—106,446	+5,258	+445
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Oct. 2		5,507,436	53,571	571,685	4,409,892	587,126	24,616
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Sept.25		5,412,675	56,675	599,825	4,372,410	588,608	24,621
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Sept.18		5,424,001	52,305	550,832	4,346,567	591,857	24,697
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Sept 11		5,388,423	58,883	628,702	4,364,977	605,426	24,673
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Sept. 4		5,410,265	53,394	564,267	4,350,736	622,037	24,582
Gr'd aggr., *act'l*	cond'n Aug 28		5,397,621	55,517	585,164	4,352,928	625,545	24,067

Note.—U. S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general totals above were as follows: Average total Oct. 9, $55,070,000. Actual totals Oct. 9, $53,319,000; Oct. 2, $55,845,000; Sept. 25, $55,836,000; Sept. 18, $55,837,000; Sept. 11, $13,069,000; Sept. 4, $13,071,000. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilities, average for week Oct. 9, $591,824,000; Oct. 2, $593,742,000; Sept. 25, $597,000,000; Sept. 18, $588,078,000; Sept. 11, $593,107,000; Sept. 4, $570,984,000. Actual totals Oct. 9, $626,479,000; Oct. 2, $560,657,000; Sept. 25, $604,522,000; Sept. 18, $574,643,000; Sept. 11, $635,362,000.

* Includes deposits in foreign branches not included in total footing as follows: National City Bank, $163,073,000; Chase National Bank, $11,604,000; Bankers Trust Co., $26,383,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $70,300,000; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $2,181,000; Equitable Trust Co., $83,081,000. Balances carried in bank in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits were: National City Bank, $24,841,000; Chase National Bank, $2,746,000; Bankers Trust Co., $1,581,000; Guaranty Trust Co., $5,010,000; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $2,181,000; Equitable Trust Co., $7,044,000.

c Deposits in foreign branches not included.

The reserve position of the different groups of institutions on the basis of both the averages for the week and the actual condition at the end of the week is shown in the following two tables:

STATEMENT OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

	Averages.				
	Cash Reserve in Vault	*Reserve in Depositaries*	*Total Reserve*	b *Reserve Required*	*Surplus Reserve.*
Members Federal	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve banks	----------	580,185,000	580,185,000	576,555,060	3,629,940
State banks*	7,077,000	4,174,000	11,251,000	10,918,980	332,020
Trust companies*	2,732,000	6,110,000	8,842,000	8,714,250	127,750
Total Oct. 9	9,809,000	590,469,000	600,278,000	596,188,290	4,089,710
Total Oct. 2	9,573,000	595,964,000	605,537,000	596,761,560	8,775,440
Total Sept. 25	9,502,000	585,853,000	595,355,000	587,303,480	8,051,520
Total Sept. 18	9,338,000	588,288,000	597,626,000	592,211,110	5,414,890

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Oct. 9, $15,656,670; Oct. 2, $15,560,610; Sept. 25, $15,657,150; Sept. 18, $15,749,010; Sept. 11, $16,240,950.

	Actual Figures.				
	Cash Reserve in Vault.	*Reserve in Depositaries*	*Total Reserve.*	*a Reserve Required.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
Members Federal	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve banks	----------	608,751,000	608,751,000	571,162,720	37,588,280
State banks*	7,028,000	4,399,000	11,427,000	11,083,500	343,500
Trust companies	2,670,000	6,251,000	8,921,000	8,859,450	61,550
Total Oct. 9	9,698,000	619,401,000	629, 99, 00	591,105,670	37,993,330
Total Oct. 2	9,665,000	571,685,000	581,350,000	604,710,720	-23,360,720
Total Sept. 25	9,398,000	599,825,000	609,223,000	588,185,340	21,037,660
Total Sept. 18	8,961,000	550,832,000	559,793,000	584,966,610	-25,173,610

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Oct. 9, $13,697,680; Oct. 2, $15,529,680; Sept. 25, $15,584,550; Sept. 18, $15,689,820.

State Banks and Trust Companies Not in Clearing House.—The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City *not in the Clearing House* as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK; NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

(Figures Furnished by State Banking Department.)

	Oct. 9.	*Differences from Previous Week.*
Loans and investments	$1,208,546,700	Dec. $4,875,100
Gold	4,382,000	Inc. 92,000
Currency notes	23,710,200	Inc. 455,700
Deposits with Federal Reserve Banks of New York	99,288,200	Inc. 1,828,700
Total deposits	1,226,818,400	Inc. 2,823,200
Deposits eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchange, & U. S. deposits	1,153,306,800	Inc. 2,552,600
Reserve on deposits	167,797,800	Inc. 2,419,400
Percentage of reserves, 21.0%.		

RESERVE.

	State Banks		*Trust Companies*	
Cash in vault	*$39,798,900	15.95%	$87,581,500	15.95%
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	12,419,000	4.98%	27,998,400	5.10%
Total	$52,217,900	20.93%	$115,579,900	21.05%

* Includes deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which for the State banks and trust companies combined on Oct. 9 was $99,288,200.

Banks and Trust Companies in New York City.—The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies *combined* with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK

	Loans and Investments.	*Demand Deposits.*	*Total Cash in Vaults.*	*Reserve in Depositaries.*
Week Ended—	$	$	$	$
June 12	6,523,491,400	5,560,053,300	85,162,900	728,322,700
June 19	6,526,804,700	5,557,458,800	81,127,100	727,750,500
June 26	6,513,234,700	5,506,256,100	81,499,400	715,419,000
July 3	6,680,126,900	5,701,049,700	85,751,100	754,610,700
July 10	6,690,909,700	5,619,613,100	89,326,100	736,547,200
July 17	6,590,587,300	5,537,899,000	87,442,700	730,145,100
July 24	6,484,762,300	5,511,878,400	81,662,300	702,008,100
July 31	6,568,161,000	5,497,536,600	82,039,100	723,588,600
Aug. 7	6,649,515,100	5,562,538,500	81,793,500	727,017,800
Aug. 14	6,574,966,900	5,7 0,305,900	83,952,500	712,571,100
Aug. 21	6,544,607,200	5,437,978,000	80,536,800	709,242,000
Aug. 28	6,538,084,700	5,522,021,300	82,328,600	708,699,500
Sept. 4	6,588,168,500	5,512,541,300	83,086,700	105,865,300
Sept. 11	6,593,208,900	5,569,556,300	87,287,200	713,794,700
Sept. 18	6,625,391,700	5,607,019,600	85,257,300	725,144,400
Sept. 25	6,616,162,700	5,576,966,700	83,168,800	718,452,500
Oct. 2	6,683,007,800	5,662,751,200	84,153,500	733,798,400
Oct. 9	6,668,046,700	5,660,177,400	85,684,200	730,174,600

New York City Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—The following are the returns to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions and which are not included in the "Clearing House Returns" in the foregoing:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

(Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers [000] omitted.)

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS Week Ending Oct. 9 1926.	*Capital.*	*Net Profits.*	*Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.*	*Cash in Vault.*	*Reserve with Legal Depositories.*	*Net Demand Deposits.*	*Net Time Deposits*
Members of Fed'l Res've Bank.	$	$	*Average.* $	*Average.* $	*Average.* $	*Average.* $	*Average.* $
Grace Nat Bank	1,000	1,883	13,388	44	1,140	7,398	3,922
Total	1,000	1,883	13,388	44	1,140	7,398	3,922
State Banks. *Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.*							
Bank of Wash. Hts.	300	1,060	9,515	807	396	6,605	2,928
Colonial Bank	1,200	2,990	34,080	3,700	1,750	29,226	5,246
Total	1,500	4,050	43,595	4,507	2,146	35,831	8,174
Trust Company. *Not Member of the Federal Reserve Bank.*							
Mech. Tr., Bayonne	500	610	9,362	422	192	3,848	5,907
Total	500	610	9,362	422	192	3,848	5,907
Grand aggregate	3,000	6,545	66,345	4,973	3,478	a47,077	18,003
Comparison with prev. week	-------		+616	+56	+193	+1,052	+54
Gr'd aggr., Oct. 2	3,000	6,545	65,729	4,917	3,285	a46,025	17,949
Gr'd aggr., Sept. 25	3,000	6,545	66,572	4,834	3,340	a46,586	17,895
Gr'd aggr., Sept. 18	3,000	6,545	66,086	4,944	3,341	a46,966	17,833
Gr'd aggr., Sept. 11	3,000	6,545	66,097	4,973	3,423	a46,202	17,794

a United States deposits deducted, $71,000.
Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $2,004,000.
Excess reserve, $67,860 increase.

Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.—In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

	Oct. 13 1926.	*Changes from Previous Week.*	*Oct. 6 1926.*	*Sept. 29 1926.*
	$	$	$	$
Capital	69,500,000	Unchanged	69,500,000	69,500,000
Surplus and profits	94,002,000	Unchanged	94,002,000	94,002,000
Loans, disc'ts & invest.	1,067,358,000	Dec. 17,316,000	1,084,674,000	1,081,943,000
Individual deposits	690,600,000	Dec. 22,739,000	713,339,000	682,679,000
Due to banks	135,229,000	Dec. 1,385,000	136,614,000	122,725,000
Time deposits	232,922,000	Inc. 1,169,000	231,753,000	237,190,000
United States deposits	33,771,000	Dec. 2,886,000	36,657,000	36,682,000
Exchanges for Cl'g H'se	31,305,000	Dec. 8,257,000	39,562,000	22,321,000
Due from other banks	77,302,000	Dec. 8,155,000	85,457,000	73,891,000
Res've in legal depos'ies	81,259,000	Dec. 1,762,000	83,021,000	80,068,000
Cash in bank	10,778,000	Dec. 44,000	10,822,000	10,574,000
Res've excess in F.R.Bk	706,000	Dec. 25,000	731,000	298,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending Oct. 9, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is given below. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve System are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve System the reserve required is 10% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

Two Ciphers (00) omitted.	*Week Ended Oct. 9 1926.*			*Oct. 2 1926.*	*Sept. 25 1926.*
	Members of F.R.System	*Trust Companies*	*1926 Total.*		
Capital	49,975,0	5,000,0	54,975,0	54,975,0	54,975,0
Surplus and profits	150,266,0	17,778,0	0168,044,0	167,714,0	168,215,0
Loans, disc'ts & investm'ts	956,729,0	47,590,0	1004,319,0	1001,794,0	999,951,0
Exchanges for Clear House	34,951,0	287,0	35,238,0	42,052,0	33,169,0
Due from banks	101,268,0	19,0	101,287,0	108,955,0	102,408,0
Bank deposits	142,956,0	824,0	143,780,0	137,791,0	136,111,0
Individual deposits	624,241,0	27,215,0	651,456,0	667,779,0	651,850,0
Time deposits	151,466,0	2,172,0	153,638,0	154,201,0	155,408,0
Total deposits	918,663,0	30,211,0	948,874,0	959,771,0	943,369,0
Res've with legal deposit's	------	3,269,0	3,269,0	3,923,0	3,108,0
Reserve with F. R. Bank	69,797,0	------	69,797,0	68,335,0	68,512,0
Cash in vault	*10,599,0	1,352,0	11,951,0	11,825,0	11,855,0
Total reserve & cash held	80,396,0	4,621,0	85,017,0	84,083,0	83,475,0
Reserve required	69,356,0	4,267,0	73,623,0	73,900,0	73,096,0
Excess res. & cash in vault	11,040,0	354,0	11,394,0	10,183,0	10,379,0

* Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.—The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Oct. 13 1926 in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 13 1926.	*Oct. 6 1926.*	*Oct. 14 1925.*
Resources—	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent	283,819,000	333,933,000	300,527,000
Gold redemp. fund with U. S. Treasury	11,121,000	12,578,000	11,223,000
Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes	294,940,000	346,511,000	311,750,000
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	289,026,000	249,635,000	234,956,000
Gold and gold certificates held by bank	367,047,000	372,248,000	342,133,000
Total gold reserves	951,013,000	968,394,000	888,839,000
Reserves other than gold	25,316,000	25,961,000	25,249,000
Total reserves	976,329,000	994,355,000	914,088,000
Non-reserve cash	13,620,000	12,997,000	17,383,000
Bills discounted—			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	126,364,000	98,940,000	125,834,000
Other bills discounted	77,906,000	52,923,000	89,046,000
Total bills discounted	204,270,000	151,863,000	214,880,000
Bills bought in open market	53,554,000	37,024,000	30,624,000
U. S. Government securities—			
Bonds	1,322,000	1,822,000	1,257,000
Treasury notes	24,140,000	23,675,000	64,842,000
Certificates of indebtedness	30,562,000	29,087,000	4,229,000
Total U. S. Government securities	56,024,000	54,584,000	70,328,000
Foreign loans on gold	----------	----------	1,728,000
Total bills and securities (*See Note*)	313,848,000	243,471,000	317,560,000
Due from foreign banks (*See Note*)	718,000	717,000	639,000
Uncollected items	172,995,000	179,448,000	228,511,000
Bank premises	16,740,000	16,740,000	17,179,000
All other resources	2,659,000	2,402,000	3,761,000
Total resources	1,496,909,000	1,450,130,000	1,499,121,000
Liabilities—			
Fed'l Reserve notes in actual circulation	381,742,000	378,506,000	355,695,000
Deposits—Member bank, reserve acc't	833,514,000	812,633,000	838,394,000
Government	9,557,000	4,632,000	2,958,000
Foreign bank (*See Note*)	1,318,000	2,010,000	5,779,000
Other deposits	11,214,000	8,084,000	8,989,000
Total deposits	855,603,000	827,359,000	856,120,000
Deferred availability items	159,871,000	144,875,000	192,666,000
Capital paid in	35,764,000	35,755,000	31,967,000
Surplus	59,964,000	59,964,000	58,749,000
All other liabilities	3,965,000	3,671,000	3,924,000
Total liabilities	1,496,909,000	1,450,130,000	1,499,121,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Fed'l Res've note liabilities combined	78.9%	82.5%	75.4%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	11,090,000	12,494,000	9,910,000

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, All other earning assets," now made up of Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, has been changed to "Other securities," and the caption, "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter term has been adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which are the only items included herein

Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Oct. 13, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. *The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears on page* 1943, *being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."*

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 13 1926.

	Oct. 13 1926.	*Oct.* 6 1926.	*Sept.* 29 1926.	*Sept.* 22 1926.	*Sept.* 15 1926	*Sept.* 8 1926.	*Sept.* 1 1926	*Aug.* 25 1926.	Oct. 14 1925.
RESOURCES.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,329,143,000	1,383,196,000	1,359,115,000	1,384,679,000	1,429,247,000	1,408,431,000	1,395,311,000	1,442,912,000	1,372,943,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treas.	57,044,000	62,930,000	65,555,000	58,339,000	61,894,000	53,954,000	53,622,000	55,153,000	57,112,000
Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes	1,386,187,000	1,446,126,000	1,424,670,000	1,443,018,000	1,491,141,000	1,462,385,000	1,448,933,000	1,498,065,000	1,430,055,000
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	817,152,000	745,469,000	762,134,000	743,656,000	696,619,000	734,727,000	732,717,000	681,297,000	733,661,000
Gold and gold certificates held by banks	615,583,000	621,789,000	620,337,000	639,323,000	644,901,000	634,353,000	646,661,000	661,244,000	602,348,000
Total gold reserves	2,818,922,000	2,813,384,000	2,807,141,000	2,825,997,000	2,832,661,000	2,831,465,000	2,828,311,000	2,840,606,000	2,766,064,000
Reserves other than gold	126,305,000	128,674,000	130,113,000	131,643,000	132,404,000	130,501,000	138,032,000	137,281,000	103,723,000
Total reserves	2,945,227,000	2,942,058,000	2,937,254,000	2,957,640,000	2,965,065,000	2,961,966,000	2,966,343,000	2,977,887,000	2,869,787,000
Non-reserve cash	47,184,000	50,441,000	49,838,000	52,275,000	52,352,000	45,483,000	49,328,000	52,918,000	48,045,000
Bills discounted:									
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	339,205,000	288,717,000	365,993,000	319,076,000	268,609,000	324,831,000	320,675,000	291,408,000	308,213,000
Other bills discounted	364,696,000	334,872,000	350,637,000	342,560,000	296,926,000	289,436,000	305,673,000	279,230,000	335,335,000
Total bills discounted	703,901,000	623,589,000	716,630,000	661,636,000	565,535,000	614,267,000	626,348,000	570,638,000	643,548,000
Bills bought in open market	291,312,000	273,202,000	275,623,000	270,407,000	262,480,000	265,984,000	253,481,000	254,616,000	287,014,000
U. S. Government securities:									
Bonds	53,803,000	53,537,000	55,322,000	51,409,000	49,093,000	45,459,000	45,605,000	45,632,000	55,638,000
Treasury notes	135,516,000	135,379,000	138,305,000	146,213,000	147,435,000	220,418,000	217,702,000	216,956,000	261,122,000
Certificates of indebtedness	118,849,000	117,419,000	108,414,000	107,546,000	291,493,000	46,407,000	55,657,000	58,629,000	19,473,000
Total U. S. Government securities	308,168,000	306,335,000	302,041,000	305,168,000	488,021,000	312,284,000	318,964,000	321 217,000	336,233,000
Other securities (*see note*)	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	2,420,000
Foreign loans on gold	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,400,000
Total bills and securities (*see note*)	1,307,081,000	1,206,886,000	1,297,994,000	1,240,911,000	1,319,736,000	1,196,235,000	1,202,493,000	1,150,171,000	1,275,615,000
Due from foreign banks (*see note*)	718,000	717,000	648,000	648,000	648,000	669,000	744,000	693,000	639,000
Uncollected items	747,408,000	731,382,000	675,918,000	749,939,000	895,695,000	667,549,000	620,052,000	616,510,000	920,079,000
Bank premises	60,014,000	60,012,000	60,007,000	60,001,000	59,991,000	59,938,000	59,931,000	59,931,000	61,535,000
All other resources	13,789,000	13,409,000	13,704,000	13,901,000	13,476,000	16,754,000	16,696,000	16,626,000	18,583,000
Total resources	5,121,421,000	5,004,905,000	5,035,363,000	5,075,315,000	5,306,963,000	4,948,594,000	4,915,587,000	4,874,736,000	5,194,283,000
LIABILITIES.									
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,756,299,000	1,730,973,000	1,716,466,000	1,716,087,000	1,724,068,000	1,746,524,000	1,702,902,000	1,692,637,000	1,715,532,000
Deposits—									
Member banks—reserve account	2,217,091,000	2,211,909,000	2,248,876,000	2,230,591,000	2,369,136,000	2,207,185,000	2,223,902,000	2,203,634,000	2,229,825,000
Government	30,560,000	23,557,000	51,703,000	67,613,000	4,084,000	5,565,000	24,326,000	25,618,000	32,643,000
Foreign banks (*see note*)	5,894,000	6,586,000	11,829,000	14,840,000	15,641,000	11,339,000	15,166,000	12,436,000	7,091,000
Other deposits	20,681,000	17,795,000	17,978,000	18,959,000	28,485,000	18,235,000	18,926,000	16,291,000	18,622,000
Total deposits	2,274,226,000	2,259,847,000	2,330,386,000	2,332,003,000	2,417,346,000	2,242,324,000	2,282,320,000	2,257,979,000	2,288,181,000
Deferred availability items	725,275,000	649,483,000	624,068,000	663,202,000	802,314,000	596,902,000	568,299,000	561,967,000	840,828,000
Capital paid in	123,901,000	123,855,000	123,796,000	123,839,000	123,787,000	123,711,000	123,490,000	123,467,000	116,487,000
Surplus	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	220,310,000	217,837,000
All other liabilities	21,410,000	20,437,000	20,337,000	19,874,000	19,138,000	18,823,000	18,266,000	18,376,000	15,418,000
Total liabilities	5,121,421,000	5,004,905,000	5,035,363,000	5,075,315,000	5,306,963,000	4,948,594,000	4,915,587,000	4,874,736,000	5,194,283,000
Ratio of gold reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	69.9%	70.4%	69.3%	69.8%	68.5%	71.4%	70.9%	71.9%	69.0%
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	73.1%	73.7%	72.6%	73.1%	71.6%	74.3%	74.4%	75.4%	71.7%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	43,981,000	45,385,000	45,296,000	45,124,000	44,228,000	44,824,000	44,875,000	47,785,000	36,876,000
Distribution by Maturities—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1-15 day bills bought in open market	91,107,000	77,575,000	88,824,000	83,679,000	81,131,000	90,732,000	68,967,000	72,070,000	93,426,000
1-15 days bills discounted	552,134,000	462,120,000	559,138,000	494,841,000	409,370,000	456,632,000	462,142,000	410,640,000	507,220,000
1-15 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	1,475,000	----------	750,000	337,000	192,000,000	730,000	----------	----------	4,438,000
1-15 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
16-30 days bills bought in open market	55,152,000	56,753,000	55,497,000	55,581,000	49,684,000	49,831,000	52,065,000	52,228,000	48,851,000
16-30 days bills discounted	42,886,000	46,164,000	44,123,000	46,492,000	50,160,000	46,671,000	42,356,000	34,495,000	36,789,000
16-30 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
16-30 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
31-60 days bills bought in open market	76,556,000	82,448,000	73,136,000	70,409,000	63,460,000	65,387,000	67,797,000	74,669,000	67,752,000
31-60 days bills discounted	65,550,000	67,478,000	63,744,000	69,102,000	62,940,000	66,823,000	69,268,000	71,868,000	56,987,000
31-60 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	517,000
31-60 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
61-90 days bills bought in open market	55,991,000	44,400,000	50,171,000	51,565,000	56,445,000	48,682,000	55,138,000	47,931,000	64,225,000
61-90 days bills discounted	37,634,000	42,486,000	43,619,000	45,354,000	35,802,000	36,325,000	42,264,000	42,803,000	35,519,000
61-90 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness	43,811,000	44,103,000	38,853,000	39,138,000	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,154,000
61-90 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	12,506,000	12,086,000	7,995,000	9,173,000	11,760,000	11,352,000	9,514,000	7,718,000	12,760,000
Over 90 days bills discounted	5,697,000	5,341,000	6,006,000	5,847,000	7,263,000	7,816,000	10,318,000	10,832,000	7,033,000
Over 90 days certif. of indebtedness	73,563,000	73,316,000	68,811,000	68,071,000	34,463,000	45,677,000	55,657,000	58,629,000	13,364,000
Over 90 days municipal warrants	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
F. R. notes received from Comptroller	2,914,314,000	2,919,310,000	2,919,203,000	2,923,819,000	2,912,691,000	2,863,816,000	2,871,780,000	2,865,326,000	2,951,640,000
F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent	851,172,000	858,782,000	853,802,000	856,912,000	841,328,000	807,709,000	835,734,000	837,424,000	940,892,000
Issued to Federal Reserve Banks	2,063,142,000	2,060,528,000	2,065,401,000	2,066,907,000	2,071,363,000	2,056,107,000	2,036,046,000	2,027,902,000	2,010,748,000
How Secured—									
By gold and gold certificates	306,428,000	306,433,000	306,633,000	306,634,000	304,134,000	304,134,000	300,983,000	300,983,000	307,731,000
Gold redemption fund	105,902,000	92,258,000	95,579,000	107,211,000	92,072,000	102,055,000	105,023,000	102,911,000	102,930,000
Gold fund—Federal Reserve Board	916,813,000	984,505,000	956,903,000	970,834,000	1,033,041,000	1,002,242,000	989,305,000	1,039,018,000	962,282,000
By eligible paper	947,286,000	859,423,000	953,368,000	895,994,000	800,852,000	855,953,000	855,009,000	798,336,000	885,602,000
Total	2,276,429,000	2,242,619,000	2,312,483,000	2,280,673,000	2,230,099,000	2,264,384,000	2,250,320,000	2,241,248,000	2,258,545,000

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, "All other earning assets," now made of Foreign Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, has been changed to "Other securities," and the caption, "Total earning assets" to "Total bills and securities." The latter item has been adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which are the only items included therein.

*Revised figures

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 13 1926.

Two ciphers (00) omitted. Federal Reserve Bank of—	*Boston.*	*New York.*	*Phila.*	*Cleveland.*	*Richmond*	*Atlanta.*	*Chicago.*	*St. Louis.*	*Minneap.*	*Kan. City*	*Dallas.*	*San Fran.*	*Total.*
RESOURCES.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	133,032,0	283,819,0	91,873,0	172,058,0	45,028,0	122,691,0	158,640,0	18,799,0	49,576,0	51,790,0	28,457,0	173,380,0	1,329,143,0
Gold red'n fund with U. S. Treas.	7,901,0	11,121,0	7,158,0	4,845,0	2,094,0	4,368,0	7,442,0	775,0	1,410,0	5,483,0	2,052,0	2,395,0	57,044,0
Gold held excl. agst. F.R. notes	140,933,0	294,940,0	99,031,0	176,903,0	47,122,0	127,059,0	166,082,0	19,574,0	50,986,0	57,273,0	30,509,0	175,775,0	1,386,187,0
Gold settle't fund with F.R.Board	51,752,0	289,026,0	50,678,0	59,585,0	31,915,0	25,219,0	162,703,0	31,564,0	11,283,0	36,305,0	22,424,0	44,698,0	817,152,0
Gold and gold certificates	27,512,0	367,047,0	30,633,0	42,930,0	11,047,0	4,636,0	63,004,0	14,559,0	7,893,0	5,551,0	10,519,0	30,247,0	615,583,0
Total gold reserves	220,197,0	951,013,0	180,342,0	279,418,0	90,084,0	156,914,0	391,789,0	65,697,0	70,167,0	99,129,0	63,452,0	250,720,0	2,818,922,0
Reserves other than gold	11,242,0	25,316,0	6,608,0	9,511,0	5,449,0	10,524,0	21,737,0	13,985,0	2,936,0	4,708,0	7,408,0	6,881,0	126,305,0
Total reserves	231,439,0	976,329,0	186,950,0	288,929,0	95,533,0	167,438,0	413,526,0	79,682,0	73,103,0	103,837,0	70,860,0	257,601,0	2,945,227,0
Non-reserve cash	4,359,0	13,620,0	1,094,0	2,289,0	2,171,0	3,630,0	8,834,0	2,962,0	867,0	2,417,0	1,713,0	3,228,0	47,184,0
Bills discounted:													
Sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations	17,359,0	126,364,0	33,121,0	42,176,0	14,103,0	8,181,0	51,598,0	11,241,0	4,032,0	1,965,0	3,999,0	25,066,0	339,205,0
Other bills discounted	30,345,0	77,906,0	20,275,0	32,011,0	31,630,0	44,089,0	34,899,0	26,369,0	6,106,0	8,972,0	12,293,0	39,801,0	364,696,0
Total bills discounted	47,704,0	204,270,0	53,396,0	74,187,0	45,733,0	52,270,0	86,497,0	37,610,0	10,138,0	10,937,0	16,292,0	64,867,0	703,901,0
Bills bought in open market	30,621,0	53,554,0	23,901,0	27,238,0	12,738,0	31,261,0	42,008,0	1,818,0	13,242,0	17,073,0	13,214,0	24,644,0	291,312,0
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds	543,0	1,322,0	584,0	1,121,0	1,191,0	273,0	21,228,0	1,761,0	15,063,0	8,189,0	2,444,0	84,0	53,803,0
Treasury notes	4,295,0	24,140,0	16,581,0	20,464,0	2,662,0	1,494,0	12,510,0	10,191,0	4,453,0	8,498,0	8,286,0	21,942,0	135,516,0
Certificates of indebtedness	4,832,0	30,562,0	2,763,0	12,105,0	3,206,0	82,0	14,477,0	7,566,0	4,920,0	11,312,0	10,181,0	16,843,0	118,849,0
Total U. S. Govt. securities	9,670,0	56,024,0	19,928,0	33,690,0	7,059,0	1,849,0	48,215,0	19,518,0	24,436,0	27,999,0	20,911,0	38,869,0	308,168,0

RESOURCES (Concluded)—Two Ciphers (00) omitted.	*Boston.*	*New York.*	*Phila.*	*Cleveland.*	*Richmond*	*Atlanta.*	*Chicago.*	*St. Louis.*	*Minneap.*	*Kan. City*	*Dallas.*	*San Fran.*	*Total.*
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other securities	------	-------	2,000,0	------	------	700,0	------	------	1,000,0	------	------	------	3,700,0
Total bills and securities	87,995,0	313,848,0	99,225,0	135,115,0	65,530,0	86,080,0	176,720,0	58,946,0	48,816,0	56,009,0	50,417,0	128,380,0	1,307,081,0
Due from foreign banks	------	718,0	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	718,0
Uncollected items	69,328,0	172,995,0	62,253,0	68,106,0	62,943,0	33,070,0	88,679,0	42,068,0	17,137,0	49,283,0	33,806,0	47,740,0	747,408,0
Bank premises	4,068,0	16,740,0	1,584,0	7,409,0	2,364,0	2,957,0	7,933,0	4,111,0	2,943,0	4,668,0	1,793,0	3,444,0	60,014,0
All other resources	118,0	2,659,0	374,0	975,0	307,0	869,0	1,727,0	616,0	2,331,0	513,0	396,0	2,904,0	13,789,0
Total resources	397,307,0	1,496,909,0	351,480,0	502,823,0	228,848,0	294,044,0	697,419,0	188,385,0	145,197,0	216,727,0	158,985,0	443,297,0	5,121,421,0
LIABILITIES.													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	151,711,0	381,742,0	121,526,0	211,033,0	79,295,0	175,905,0	213,869,0	46,482,0	65,104,0	67,268,0	51,047,0	191,317,0	1,756,299,0
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve acc't	145,609,0	833,514,0	134,110,0	183,882,0	68,120,0	68,924,0	334,799,0	81,786,0	52,471,0	88,723,0	56,020,0	169,133,0	2,217,091,0
Government	2,017,0	9,557,0	2,164,0	2,119,0	2,195,0	1,645,0	2,143,0	1,997,0	1,000,0	1,688,0	1,014,0	3,021,0	30,560,0
Foreign bank	479,0	1,318,0	599,0	674,0	334,0	252,0	863,0	271,0	202,0	246,0	221,0	435,0	5,894,0
Other deposits	92,0	11,214,0	115,0	838,0	64,0	92,0	959,0	305,0	223,0	1,176,0	30,0	5,573,0	20,681,0
Total deposits	148,197,0	855,603,0	136,988,0	187,513,0	70,713,0	70,913,0	338,764,0	84,359,0	53,896,0	91,833,0	57,285,0	178,162,0	2,274,226,0
Deferred availability items	70,575,0	159,871,0	59,074,0	65,971,0	59,474,0	32,023,0	94,442,0	41,409,0	14,112,0	43,303,0	37,702,0	47,319,0	725,275,0
Capital paid in	8,800,0	35,764,0	12,467,0	13,559,0	6,106,0	5,031,0	16,679,0	5,311,0	3,091,0	4,189,0	4,304,0	8,600,0	123,901,0
Surplus	17,020,0	59,964,0	20,464,0	22,894,0	11,919,0	8,700,0	30,613,0	9,507,0	7,501,0	8,979,0	7,615,0	15,071,0	220,310,0
All other liabilities	1,004,0	3,965,0	961,0	1,853,0	1,341,0	1,472,0	3,052,0	1,254,0	1,493,0	1,155,0	1,032,0	2,828,0	21,410,0
Total liabilities	397,307,0	1,496,909,0	351,480,0	502,823,0	228,848,0	294,044,0	697,419,0	188,385,0	145,197,0	216,727,0	158,985,0	443,297,0	5,121,421,0
Memoranda.													
Reserve ratio (per cent)	77.2	78.9	72.3	72.5	63.7	67.8	74.8	60.9	61.4	65.3	65.4	69.7	73.1
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspond'ts	3,443,0	11,090,0	4,304,0	4,847,0	2,401,0	1,812,0	6,207,0	1,948,0	1,450,0	1,767,0	1,586,0	3,126,0	43,981,0
F. R. notes on hand (notes rec'd from F. R. Agent less notes in circulation)	34,908,0	92,072,0	28,347,0	18,177,0	12,901,0	28,959,0	31,570,0	3,277,0	6,055,0	6,518,0	4,952,0	39,107,0	306,843,0

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 13 1926.

Federal Reserve Agent at—	*Boston.*	*New York.*	*Phila.*	*Cleveland.*	*Richmond*	*Atlanta.*	*Chicago.*	*St. Louis.*	*Minneap.*	*Kan. City*	*Dallas.*	*San Fran.*	*Total.*
(Two Ciphers (00) omitted.)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
F.R.notes rec'd from Comptroller	231,719,0	765,934,0	184,873,0	272,250,0	118,031,0	269,494,0	443,856,0	72,399,0	85,622,0	113,246,0	70,126,0	286,764,0	2,914,314,0
F.R.notes held by F. R. Agent	45,100,0	292,120,0	35,000,0	43,040,0	25,835,0	64,630,0	198,417,0	22,640,0	14,463,0	39,460,0	14,127,0	56,340,0	851,172,0
F.R.notes issued to F. R. Bank	186,619,0	473,814,0	149,873,0	229,210,0	92,196,0	204,864,0	245,439,0	49,759,0	71,159,0	73,786,0	55,999,0	230,424,0	2,063,142,0
Collateral held as security for F. R. notes issued to F. R. Bk.:													
Gold and gold certificates	35,300,0	168,698,0	------	8,780,0	28,805,0	14,237,0	------	7,945,0	13,507,0	------	19,156,0	10,000,0	306,428,0
Gold redemption fund	18,732,0	24,121,0	11,096,0	13,278,0	3,723,0	7,454,0	2,995,0	1,554,0	1,569,0	2,930,0	3,301,0	15,149,0	105,902,0
Gold fund—F. R. Board	79,000,0	91,000,0	80,777,0	150,000,0	12,500,0	101,000,0	155,645,0	9,300,0	34,500,0	48,860,0	6,000,0	148,231,0	916,813,0
Eligible paper	78,325,0	230,699,0	62,225,0	99,823,0	55,401,0	83,509,0	128,408,0	39,424,0	23,131,0	27,818,0	29,392,0	89,131,0	947,286,0
Total collateral	211,357,0	514,518,0	154,098,0	271,881,0	100,429,0	206,200,0	287,048,0	58,223,0	72,707,0	79,608,0	57,849,0	262,511,0	2,276,429,0

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the 694 member banks from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. Definitions of the different items in the statement were given in the statement of Dec. 12 1917, published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523. *The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our Department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page* 1944.

1. Data for all reporting member banks in each Federal Reserve District at close of business OCTOBER 6 1926. (Three ciphers (000) omitted.)

Federal Reserve District.	*Boston.*	*New York*	*Phila.*	*Cleveland.*	*Richmond*	*Atlanta.*	*Chicago.*	*St. Louis.*	*Minneap.*	*Kan. City*	*Dallas.*	*San Fran.*	*Total.*
Number of reporting banks	38	93	50	75	68	35	99	31	24	67	48	65	693
Loans and discounts, gross:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Secured by U.S.Gov't obligations	7,986	45,890	12,052	20,445	5,010	5,748	19,154	7,002	3,430	4,069	3,968	5,843	140,597
Secured by stocks and bonds	373,267	2,315,562	419,290	578,797	144,541	106,135	894,894	187,132	71,589	117,369	71,937	295,507	5,576,020
All other loans and discounts	648,765	2,808,866	391,322	794,291	377,100	417,728	1,272,490	334,131	171,058	316,781	244,497	920,333	8,697,362
Total loans and discounts	1,030,018	5,170,318	822,664	1,393,533	526,651	529,611	2,186,538	528,265	246,077	438,219	320,402	1,221,683	14,413,979
Investments:													
U. S. Government securities	152,427	991,966	91,605	293,297	69,274	45,654	312,508	62,760	59,447	103,490	53,043	255,200	2,491,121
Other bonds, stocks and securities	248,991	1,155,902	264,722	360,635	68,612	56,936	472,777	115,101	47,321	92,162	24,083	210,777	3,118,019
Total investments	401,418	2,147,868	356,327	653,932	138,336	102,590	785,285	177,861	106,768	195,652	77,126	465,977	5,609,140
Total loans and investments	1,431,436	7,318,186	1,178,991	2,047,465	664,987	632,201	2,971,823	706,126	352,845	633,871	397,528	1,687,660	20,023,119
Reserve balances with F. R. Bank	99,437	706,235	82,257	129,832	40,515	41,546	256,603	49,811	23,367	55,915	27,920	107,696	1,621,134
Cash in vault	21,990	80,813	16,623	31,998	13,805	11,743	49,461	8,041	5,883	12,197	10,658	20,896	284,108
Net demand deposits	931,904	5,575,330	774,677	1,060,242	383,999	345,428	1,819,376	401,159	208,530	509,372	268,015	759,438	13,037,470
Time deposits	422,706	1,274,473	241,840	826,354	209,853	219,975	1,052,595	218,891	121,139	149,345	100,025	828,562	5,665,758
Government deposits	35,753	69,299	33,452	24,222	8,058	13,160	29,544	6,123	2,469	5,453	9,369	26,164	263,066
Bills pay. & redis. with F. R. Bk.:													
Secured by U.S.Gov't obligations	3,315	82,109	9,174	21,044	4,386	5,059	43,637	9,077	2,530	741	3,432	30,687	215,191
All other	13,963	43,089	11,377	20,385	14,176	28,549	24,785	15,344	1,473	3,307	7,803	24,742	208,993
Total borrowings from F.R.Bank	17,278	125,198	20,551	41,429	18,562	33,608	68,422	24,421	4,003	4,048	11,235	55,429	424,184
Bankers' balances of reporting member banks in F. R. Bank cities:													
Due to banks	129,419	1,086,891	178,974	51,749	32,814	17,355	380,156	80,142	50,255	101,343	33,347	106,844	2,249,289
Due from banks	35,763	107,081	55,460	27,818	15,768	14,433	153,020	26,878	22,636	42,115	29,038	50,423	580,433

2. Data of reporting member banks in New York City, Chicago, and for the whole country.

	All Reporting Member Banks.			*Reporting Member Banks in N. Y. City.*			*Reporting Member Banks in Chicago*		
	Oct. 6 1926.	*Sept. 29 1926.*	*Oct. 7 1925.*	*Oct. 6 1926.*	*Sept. 29 1926.*	*Oct. 7 1925.*	*Oct. 6 1926.*	*Sept. 29 1926.*	*Oct. 7 1925.*
Number of reporting banks	693	694	724	55	55	61	46	46	46
Loans and discounts, gross:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Secured by U. S. Gov't obligations	140,597,000	153,966,000	192,919,000	42,481,000	55,155,000	76,067,000	13,994,000	14,302,000	22,025,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	5,576,020,000	5,601,027,000	5,235,361,000	2,016,190,000	2,066,907,000	2,037,173,000	673,452,000	663,742,000	630,087,000
All other loans and discounts	8,697,362,000	8,640,435,000	8,388,939,000	2,466,242,000	2,430,083,000	2,261,610,000	773,545,000	710,341,000	700,920,000
Total loans and discounts	14,413,979,000	14,395,428,000	13,817,219,000	4,524,913,000	4,552,145,000	4,374,850,000	1,460,991,000	1,388,385,000	1,353,032,000
Investments									
U. S. Government securities	2,491,121,000	2,501,742,000	2,504,058,000	875,710,000	884,383,000	889,805,000	166,564,000	168,538,000	165,072,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities	3,118,019,000	3,132,089,000	2,943,301,000	845,360,000	856,288,000	846,482,000	225,708,000	221,063,000	194,506,000
Total investments	5,609,140,000	5,633,831,000	5,447,359,000	1,721,070,000	1,740,671,000	1,736,287,000	392,272,000	389,601,000	359,578,000
Total loans and investments	20,023,119,000	20,029,259,000	19,264,578,000	6,245,983,000	6,292,816,000	6,111,137,000	1,793,263,000	1,777,986,000	1,712,610,000
Reserve balances with F.R. Banks	1,621,134,000	1,668,191,000	1,661,552,000	647,133,000	699,076,000	704,378,000	180,914,000	192,733,000	171,782,000
Cash in vault	284,108,000	285,362,000	291,797,000	65,505,000	64,841,000	65,826,000	21,310,000	21,158,000	24,003,000
Net demand deposits	13,037,470,000	13,003,156,000	12,973,110,000	5,006,040,000	5,077,364,000	5,016,658,000	1,228,499,000	1,227,721,000	1,196,103,000
Time deposits	5,665,758,000	5,673,738,000	5,248,478,000	833,302,000	824,037,000	785,652,000	515,828,000	513,915,000	480,286,000
Government deposits	263,066,000	262,170,000	196,120,000	63,096,000	63,096,000	44,284,000	15,149,000	15,149,000	9,284,000
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks:									
Secured by U. S. Gov't obligations	215,191,000	275,066,000	244,922,000	50,800,000	85,915,000	99,570,000	19,865,000	22,710,000	16,886,000
All other	208,993,000	219,975,000	210,193,000	40,241,000	47,824,000	62,834,000	11,196,000	4,369,000	5,791,000
Total borrowings from F. R. bks	424,184,000	495,041,000	455,115,000	91,041,000	133,739,000	162,404,000	31,061,000	27,079,000	22,677,000
Loans to brokers and dealers (secured by stocks and bonds) made by reporting member banks in New York City:									
For own account				953,508,000	1,009,962,000				
For account of out-of-town banks				1,144,063,000	1,111,751,000				
For account of others				711,436,000	691,258,000				
Total				2,809,007,000	2,812,971,000				
On demand				2,080,624,000	2,095,270,000				
On time				728,383,000	717,701,000				

*Revised figures.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—*The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page* 1963.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week Ended Oct. 15.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week. Lowest.	Range for Week. Highest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Lowest.	Range Since Jan. 1. Highest.
	Par. Shares	$ per share.	$ per share.	$ per share.	$ per share.
Railroads.					
Albany & Susquch...100	4	208½ Oct 13	208½ Oct 13	203 Feb	220 June
Cleve & Pittsburgh...50	55	71¼ Oct 13	71¼ Oct 13	70 Jan	73 July
Minn & St Louis ctfs..100	200	⅝ Oct 9	⅝ Oct 9	⅝ Oct	2⅛ Feb
N Y & Harlem.....50	98	178½ Oct 11	180 Oct 11	175 Apr	205 Jan
N Y Rys 2d ctfs stpd..*	164	134 Oct 14	136 Oct 14	108 July	141 Sept
N Y State Rys pref..100	100	36¼ Oct 15	36¼ Oct 15	36 Sept	50¼ Jan
Pitts FtW & C Reading rts	1,100	18¾ Oct 11	19¼ Oct 9	16¼ Mar	22½ Feb
Vicks Shrev & Pac pf..100	100	96 Oct 11	96 Oct 11	91 Mar	96 Oct
Industrial & Miscell.					
Amlgamated Leather..*	1,600	16 Oct 13	17 Oct 11	16 July	21 Sep
Preferred.....100	200	105 Oct 14	106 Oct 11	102 July	113 Sep
Am Chicle prior pref...*	100	90 Oct 13	90 Oct 13	89¾ Mar	97 Ma
Amer Piano pref....100	200	99½ Oct 11	99¾ Oct 11	93¼ Mar	100 Sept
Am Type Fdrs pref..100	200	103 Oct 15	103 Oct 15	102½ Aug	107 Feb
Autosales 50	100	7 Oct 9	7 Oct 9	4¼ Jan	10 Sept
Barnet Leather.....*	300	47 Oct 11	47½ Oct 11	40 May	57¼ Feb
Bayuk Bros 1st pref.100	200	100¾ Oct 14	101 Oct 13	98 May	101 Sept
Byers (A M) pref....100	100	101 Oct 14	101 Oct 14	98½ Mar	101 Oct
Canada Dry Ginger Ale *	11,700	34½ Oct 13	38¾ Oct 11	34½ Oct	49 Sept
Central Alloy Steel....*	1,400	30½ Oct 15	31 Oct 9	30½ Oct	33¼ Aug
Preferred.....100	100	106½ Oct 14	105½ Oct 14	106½ *Oct	106½ Oct
Cert-Teed Prod 2d pf 100	100	98½ Oct 14	98½ Oct 14	90 May	100 Sept
Chicago Yellow Cab...*	100	46 Oct 9	46 Oct 9	44 May	49 Feb
Colo Fuel & Iron pf...100	100	112 O t 11	112 Oct 11	110 Apr	112 May
Columbia G & El ctfs..*	20,300	79 Oct 11	83¾ Oct 15	79 Oct	83¾ Oct
Consolidated Cigar rights	24,800	⅛ Oct 11	⅛ Oct 9	⅛ Oct	⅛ Sept
Continental Bak cl A..*	15,600	59 Oct 9	62½ Oct 11	56¼ Oct	93¼ Aug
Class B.....*	28,800	8¾ Oct 15	9¼ Oct 9	7¾ Oct	15⅞ Sept
Preferred.....100	1,700	88¼ Oct 11	89½ Oct 9	87 Oct	96½ Aug
Crex Carpet.....100	100	22 Oct 13	22 Oct 13	20 Sept	63 Jan
Crown Wmette 1st pf..*	100	98½ Oct 15	98½ Oct 15	98½ July	98½ July
De Beers Cons Mines...*	100	38½ Oct 15	38½ Oct 15	27¾ Apr	39½ Oct
Erie Steam Shovel.....	1,400	21½ Oct 15	25¼ Oct 15	21½ Oct	25½ Oct
Emerson-Bran pf ctfs 100	400	9½ Oct 11	10½ Oct 12	8 July	14¾ Sept
Engineers Pub Service..*	900	19½ Oct 11	20 Oct 11	19½ Oct	24½ July
Preferred.....*	200	93¼ Oct 9	94 Oct 15	93¼ Oct	96½ Aug
Federal Motor Truck...*	5,600	23 Oct 15	27½ Oct 14	23 Oct	34½ Aug
General Baking pref...*	100	110¾ Oct 15	110¾ Oct 15	107 June	120 Mar
General G & Elec cl B..*	300	37 Oct 15	38½ Oct 11	37 Oct	48¾ Aug
Hartman Corp cl B.....*	2,600	26½ Oct 15	27¾ Oct 14	25¾ Aug	30 Sept
Kinney Co pref.....100	200	87 Oct 11	87½ Oct 9	85 Sept	99¼ Jan
Kraft Cheese.....	500	60 Oct 15	60¾ Oct 15	60 Oct	60¾ Oct
Liquid Carbonic ctfs...*	2,700	43½ Oct 15	46 Oct 9	43½ Oct	48¼ Sept
Louisiana Oil pref...100	600	95½ Oct 13	95½ Oct 13	93½ July	97 July
McCrory Stores pref..100	100	109 Oct 14	109 Oct 14	105 Apr	110 Feb
Marland Oil rights.....	32,500	⅝ Oct 11	⅝ Oct 9	⅝ Oct	1 Oct
Murray Body ctfs.....*	1,500	7¾ Oct 14	8½ Oct 11	7¾ Oct	11¼ Aug
N Y Steam 1st pref....*	400	104 Oct 11	105 Oct 15	99¼ Apr	105 Oct
Oil Well Supply pref..100	100	109 Oct 13	109 Oct 13	104¼ Apr	109 Oct
Otis Steel prior pref..100	800	68 Oct 11	70 Oct 9	68 Oct	74 Sept
Peoples Gas, Chic, rights	3,100	2⅛ Oct 13	2¼ Oct 11	2⅛ Oct	2⅛ Sept
Porto Rican-Am Tob 100	100	67¼ Oct 11	67¼ Oct 11	60 Jan	81½ Jan
Real Silk Hosiery....10	4,000	48 Oct 15	50¼ Oct 14	48 Oct	50¼ Oct
Spalding Bros 1st pref100	100	102½ Oct 13	102½ Oct 13	101 Jan	105¾ June
Texas Co ctfs.....25	1,600	51¾ Oct 11	53 Oct 14	51¾ Oct	53 Oct
Wells Fargo.....1	100	3¼ Oct 13	3¼ Oct 13	2¼ Oct	4½ May
White Sew Mach pref..*	2,000	58 Oct 11	59⅜ Oct 13	47¾ July	64¼ Oct

* No par value.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

All prices dollars per share.

Banks—N.Y.	Bid.	Ask.	Banks.	Bid.	Ask.	Trust Cos.	Bid.	Ask.
America*	305	3 5	Hamilton	221	2 6	*New York.*		
Amer Ex Pac.	4.5	465	Hanover	1000	10 5	American	---	---
Amer Union*	205	215	Harriman	605	620	Bank of N Y & Trust Co.	627	635
Bowery East R	3 8	394	Manhattan *	22	224	Bankers Trust	625	632
Broadway Cen	34	365	Mutual*	5 0	525	Bronx Co Tr.	300	330
Bronx Boro*	1300	1450	Nat American	245	260	Central Union	895	905
Bronx Nat	460	500	Nadonal City	603	612	County	300	310
Bryant Park*	200	225	New Nerh'ds*	295	305	Empire	307	313
Butch & Drov	170	180	Park	402	407	Equitable Tr.	274	278
Capitol Nat	235	242	Penn Exch	130	140	Farm L & Tr.	537	544
Cent Mercan.	280	290	Port Morris	2 5	---	Fidelity Trust	285	295
Central	145	1 0	Public	540	550	Fulton	4 0	---
Chase	415	419	Seaboard	6 0	700	Guaranty Tr.	400	405
Chath Phenix Nat Bk & Tr	355	363	Seventh	1 5	175	Irving Bank & Trust Co.	298	302
Chelsea Exch*	290	295	Standard	640	---	Lawyers Trust	---	---
Chemical	795	805	State*	590	605	Manufacturers	513	517
Colonial*	600	---	Trade*	157	162	Mutual (Westchester)	215	230
Commerce	385	388	United	190	205	N Y Trust	535	545
Com'nwealth*	300	310	United States*	320	325	Penn Mutual Tr.	175	185
Continental	265	275	Wash'n Hts*	640	750	Title Gu & Tr	672	680
Corn Exch	5 8	575	*Brooklyn.*			U S Mtg & Tr.	390	400
Cosmop'tan*	225	250	Coney Island*	375	---	United States	1705	1730
Fifth Avenue*	2.00	2 00	Dewey *	175	---	Westches'r Tr	550	---
First	25 5	2545	First	405	420	*Brooklyn.*		
Franklin	170	180	Mechanics'*	290	300	Brooklyn	795	805
Garfield	370	390	Montauk*	350	---	Kings County	2000	2150
Globe Exch*	220	230	Municipal *	315	325	Midwood	283	295
Grace	350	---	Nassau	345	354			
Greenwich*	525	550	Queensboro *	200	215			

* Banks marked (*) are State banks. (f) New stock. (x) Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

All prices dollars per share.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alliance R'lty	47	52	Mtge Bond	140	145	Realty Assoc. (Bklyn) com	197	204
Amer Surety	182	185	Nat Surety	215	218	1st pref	88	92
Bond & M G.	315	320	N Y Title & Mortgage	---	440	2d pref	85	88
Lawyers Mtge	287	293	U S Casualty	310	330	Westchester Title & Tr.	500	---
Lawyers Title & Guarantee	270	277						

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, &c.

Maturity.	Int. Rate.	Bid.	Asked.	Maturity.	Int. Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Dec. 15 1926	3¾%	99[31]/32	100[1]/32	Mar. 15 1927	4¾%	100[3]/32	100[7]/32
Dec. 15 1927	4½%	100[3]/32	100[11]/32	June 15 1927	3½%	99[29]/32	99[31]/32

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.—Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 15.
First Liberty Loan 3½% bonds of 1932-47 (First 3½s)	High 100[17]/32	100[20]/32		100[20]/32	100[16]/32	100[16]/32
	Low 100[17]/32	100[17]/32		100[14]/32	100[13]/32	100[13]/32
	Close 100[17]/32	100[18]/32		100[14]/32	100[12]/32	100[13]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	1	97		58	64	319
Converted 4% bonds of 1932-47 (First 4s)	High ----	----		100[13]/32	----	----
	Low ----	----		100[13]/32	----	----
	Close ----	----		100[13]/32	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units	----	----		2	----	----
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (First 4¼s)	High 101[28]/32	101[28]/32		101[28]/32	101[28]/32	102
	Low 101[28]/32	101[28]/32		101[28]/32	101[28]/32	101[27]/32
	Close 101[28]/32	101[28]/32		101[26]/32	101[30]/32	102
Total sales in $1,000 units	6	3		25	95	67
Second Converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-47 (First Second 4¼s)	High ----	----		----	----	----
	Low ----	----		----	----	----
	Close ----	----		----	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units	----	----		----	----	----
Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds of 1927-42 (Second 4s)	High 100[2]/32	----	HOLI-	100[2]/32	----	----
	Low 100[2]/32	----	DAY	100[2]/32	----	----
	Close 100[2]/32	----		100[2]/32	----	----
Total sales in $1,000 units	1	----		25	----	----
Converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-42 (second 4¼s)	High 100[20]/32	100[19]/32		100[20]/32	100[19]/32	100[19]/32
	Low 100[18]/32	100[18]/32		100[18]/32	100[17]/32	100[17]/32
	Close 100[18]/32	100[18]/32		100[19]/32	100[17]/32	100[17]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	195	173		190	191	77
Third Liberty Loan 4½% bonds of 1928 (Third 4½s)	High 101[4]/32	101[5]/32		101[5]/32	101[5]/32	101[4]/32
	Low 101[2]/32	101[2]/32		101[2]/32	101[2]/32	101[2]/32
	Close 101[4]/32	101[5]/32		101[5]/32	101[5]/32	101[5]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	9	283		71	25	99
Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (Fourth 4¼s)	High 102[6]/32	102[6]/32		102[6]/32	102[6]/32	102[7]/32
	Low 102[4]/32	102[5]/32		102[4]/32	102[4]/32	102[5]/32
	Close 102[4]/32	102[5]/32		102[4]/32	102[5]/32	102[5]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	46	264		192	424	149
Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	High 107[23]/32	107[23]/32		----	107[23]/32	107[24]/32
	Low 107[23]/32	107[23]/32		----	107[23]/32	107[24]/32
	Close 107[23]/32	107[24]/32		----	107[23]/32	107[24]/32
Tota sales in $1,000 units	1	23		----	6	5
4s, 1944-1954	High 103[28]/32	103[29]/32		----	103[27]/32	103[28]/32
	Low 103[25]/32	103[24]/32		----	103[27]/32	103[23]/32
	Close 103[28]/32	103[29]/32		----	103[27]/32	103[28]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	4	2		52		43
3½s, 1946-1956	High 101[20]/32	101[20]/32		101[19]/32	101[18]/32	101[18]/32
	Low 101[20]/32	101[20]/32		101[19]/32	101[19]/32	101[17]/32
	Close 101[20]/32	101[20]/32		101[19]/32	101[18]/32	101[17]/32
Total sales in $1,000 units	1	1		5	209	11

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

4 1st 4¼s	101[20]/32 to 101[28]/32	10 3d 4¼s	101 to 101[1]/32
9 2d 4¼s	100[18]/32 to 101[19]/32	18 4th 4¼s	102 to 102[7]/32

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange ruled dull but steady at close to the levels of the previous week. The Continental exchanges, while not active, showed wide fluctuations in Italian lire, Norwegian krone, Spanish pesetas and Brazilian milreis; sharp up-and-down movements occurred, mainly in response to developments in these respective countries.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 84¼@ 4 84 29-32 for checks and 4 85⅛@4 85 13-32 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4 84¼@4 84 25-32; sixty days, 4 80¼@4 80 25-32; ninety days, 4 78¼@4 78 29-32, and documents for payment (sixty days), 4 81@ 4 81 1-32; cotton for payment, 4 84¼@4 84 25-32, and grain for payment, 4 84¼@4 84 25-32.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 2.86@ 2.86¼ for short. German bankers' marks are not yet quoted for long and short bills. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 39.94¼@39.95¼ for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 168.60 fr.; week's range, 168.60 fr. high and 170.70 fr. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

	Checks.	Cables.
Sterling Actual—		
High for the week	4 84 29-32	4 85 13-32
Low for the week	4 84 11-16	4 85 3-16
Paris Bankers' Francs—		
High for the week	2.88½	2.89½
Low for the week	2.83¼	2.84¼
German Bankers' Marks—		
High for the week	23.80	23.82
Low for the week	23.79	23.81
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—		
High for the week	39.99½	40.01½
Low for the week	39.97½	39.99½

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. St. Louis, 15@25c. per $1,000 discount. Boston, par. San Francisco, par. Montreal, $.625 per $1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

The Curb Market.—*The review of the Curb Market is given this week on page* 1964.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1985.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—The Citizens' & Southern Company of Savannah, Ga., announce the opening of a branch office at 17 Twelfth St., Columbus, Ga., for the general distribution of investment securities.

—James H. Monroe announces that he will do business from the Canal-Commercial Building, New Orleans, as an individual rather than as John H. Monroe & Co., as originally advertised.

—Clinton Gilbert, 2 Wall St., New York, has issued a statistical analysis covering 66 leading insurance companies, including capital, earnings, surplus and quotations to Oct. 11.

—L. D. Pierson & Co., Inc., announce that Laurence Hamilton, formerly with Hambleton & Co., has become associated with them in their Albany office.

—Announcement is made that Charles S. McAllister has resigned as officer and director of the firm of Wilder, McAllister & Brady, Inc., of New York.

—Leroy Klein has become associated with the sales department of the odd lot municipal bond firm of Lebenthal & Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

—The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for the convertible interest-bearing certificates of Coldak Corporation.

—Goddard & Co., Inc., of New York and Pittsburgh, have prepared for distribution a current list of investment recommendations.

—The New York Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for American Brown Boveri Electric Corp. voting trust certificates for founders stock.

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING SIX PAGES

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1926. On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925.	
Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares.	Railroads. Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
143½ 146⅝	142 144¼		143 145⅝	145¼ 147⅜	142⅞ 147⅜	91,600	Atch Topeka & Santa Fe..100	122 Mar 30	161 Sept 1	116¼ Jan	140½ Dec
*99 99½	99¼ 99½		99¼ 99½	98¼ 98¼	99 99	1,300	Preferred..100	94⅛ Mar 5	100 June 12	92½ Feb	98 Dec
1⅝ 1⅞	1½ 1⅝		1 1½	1⅛ 1⅛	1 1⅛	5,700	Atlanta Birm & Atlantic..100	½May 28	10 Jan 2	3 Jan	11¾ Dec
199¾ 203¾	197½ 199⅞		196¼ 199	198 200¾	192⅛ 199¾	14,300	Atlantic Coast Line RR...100	181½ Mar 30	262½ Jan 2	147¼ Jan	268 Dec
101⅝ 102⅞	100½ 101⅞		100¾ 102	102¼ 103¼	x100½ 102¼	42,700	Baltimore & Ohio..100	83½ Mar 3	109¾ Sept 7	71 Mar	94½ Dec
73⅝ 73⅝	72⅛ 73⅛		72⅛ 72⅛	72½ 72½	*71½ 72	700	Preferred..100	67½ Jan 6	73⅞ Aug 20	62⅞ Apr	67¾ Nov
*40½ 42	40⅝ 40⅝		40¾ 40¾	*40½ 41	40⅛ 40¾	800	Bangor & Aroostook..50	33 Mar 2	4 Feb 1	35¼ Mar	56½ Nov
*100 102	*100 102		*100 102	*100 102	*100 102	------	Preferred..100	97⅞Feb 8	101 July 12	89 June	100 Oct
60¾ 61¾	59½ 60½		59¾ 60	59½ 59½	58¼ 60	5,000	Bkln-Manh Trac v t c..*No par*	54⅛ Mar 31	69¼ Feb 5	35⅛ Jan	64 Nov
*82⅞ 83¾	*82½ 83¼		83 83	83½ 83½	83¾ 83¾	400	Preferred v t c..*No par*	78 Mar 31	86½ Aug 23	72⅞ Jan	83⅜ Dec
*131½ 14½	13½ 13½		13⅛ 13⅛	13⅝ 14¼	13⅞ 15	3,400	Brunswick Term & Ry Sec 100	8½ Mar 4	17½ Aug 30	3 Feb	17⅛ Nov
*84 86	*84 86		*81¼ 86	*82 86	*82 86	------	Buffalo Rochester & Pitts 100	69¾ Mar 26	87¾ July 20	48 Apr	92⅝ May
*60 63	60 60		*59 63	*59 63	*59 63	100	Canada Southern..100	58 Jan 15	61 June 14	56 Jan	59 May
162⅜ 162¾	161½ 161⅞		162 162½	163 163⅜	162¼ 163¾	2,500	Canadian Pacific..100	146½ Jan 9	168⅜ Sept 7	136½ Mar	152⅜ Jan
*260 290	*260 285		*260 285	2x0 2x0	*260 285	200	Central RR of New Jersey 100	240 Mar 30	305 Jan 11	265 Mar	321 Jan
162⅛ 165	160½ 162⅞		160½ 164⅝	164⅜ 165¼	168½ 173½	198,100	Chesapeake & Ohio..100	112 Mar 2	178 Sept 24	89¼ Mar	130½ Dec
*160 ----	*158 ----		*162 ----	*170 ----	*170 ----	------	Preferred..100	119 Jan 20	151 Sept 28	105¼ Apr	130 Dec
5¼ 5½	*5 5½		5¼ 5¼	5¼ 5⅜	*5 5¼	1,400	Chicago & Alton..100	4 Sept 1	11⅜ Feb 20	3⅜ Apr	10⅝ Feb
8 8	7¾ 7⅞		*7⅝ 8	*7½ 8	7⅝ 7⅞	600	Preferred..100	6⅛May 18	18¼ Feb 13	5⅛ Apr	19½ Feb
*245 300	*245 300		*245 295	*245 300	*243 280	------	C C C & St Louis..100	173¼ Mar 29	275 Aug 24	140 May	200 Dec
*32 34	*32 36		*31 34	*31 33	*31 33	------	Chic & East Illinois RR...100	30¼May 10	37 Feb 10	29¾ Mar	38¼ Aug
*42 44	42⅛ 42⅛		*42½ 44	43½ 44	*42 44	400	Preferred..100	36½ Mar 31	51¾ Feb 10	40 Mar	57¼ Jan
9½ 9½	9 9⅜		9 9	9 9⅜	9 9	4,600	Chicago Great Western...100	7¾ Mar 31	12⅛ Sept 9	9 Jan	15 Feb
24½ 25⅜	23½ 24½		24⅛ 25	25⅛ 26	24 25⅞	16,800	Preferred..100	16¼ Mar 30	31⅝ Sept 9	19¼ Mar	32⅜ Feb
10⅛ 10½	10 10¼		9¾ 10	9¾ 10	9⅞ 10¼	4,100	Chicago Milw & St Paul...100	9 Mar 29	14½ Jan 6	3¼ Apr	16⅜ Jan
*9⅝ 10	9⅛ 9¾		*9¼ 10	9¼ 9½	9⅛ 9⅜	3,900	Certificates..100	8⅛ Apr 20	14 Jan 8	7 Sept	11 Nov
19 19⅜	18⅝ 19		17¾ 18⅝	18¼ 18⅞	18 18⅛	7,400	Preferred..100	14⅛ Mar 31	24 Aug 24	7 Apr	28½ Jan
18⅜ 18⅝	17⅝ 18⅛		17½ 17½	17¼ 18½	17⅝ 17⅝	3,200	Preferred certificates...100	14 Apr 20	23⅜ Aug 24	12⅞ Oct	22 Nov
75⅛ 76¼	74 75		74⅛ 75¼	75⅜ 76¾	74⅛ 76¼	16,600	Chicago & North Western..100	65¼ Mar 30	83⅜ Sept 10	47 Apr	80⅞ Dec
*123½ 125	123½ 123½		*122 124	*122 124	*122 125	300	Preferred..100	118½ Jan 4	126½ Apr 30	101¾ Apr	120 Dec
61½ 62⅞	60½ 63½		62¼ 63½	63¼ 64⅞	62 64⅛	36,100	Chicago Rock Isl & Pacific..100	40½ Mar 3	6 ¾ Oct 1	40⅛ Mar	58⅞ Dec
*104½ 104⅞	104½ 104½		*104¼ 104⅜	104½ 104½	104¼ 104¼	900	7% preferred..100	96 Mar 4	105 Oct 1	92 Jan	100 Dec
*91½ 92½	91½ 91½		*91⅜ 92⅜	*91½ 92	92 92	200	6% preferred..100	83¼ Mar 31	92⅜ Oct 5	82 Mar	89½ Mar
81⅝ 82½	82 83		83 96¼	91 94	88 90	8,100	Colorado & Southern..100	52 Mar 3	96¼ Oct 13	44⅛ Jan	70½ Sept
*71 74	70⅛ 70⅛		74 74	*72 74	*72 75	500	First preferred..100	62 Mar 2	74 Oct 13	60 Mar	66¾ Dec
*70 78	*70 78		*70 80	*70 80	*70 80	------	Second preferred..100	59 Jan 11	72 Sept 27	54 Jan	62½ Aug
170 173½	167½ 169		166½ 168½	169 173½	169¼ 171	5,400	Delaware & Hudson..100	150¼ Mar 30	183½ Sept 2	133⅛ Mar	155 Apr
140⅝ 141½	139¾ 141		141 142½	142 142¾	141 141	5,200	Delaware Lack & Western 50	129 Mar 30	153½ Jan 12	125 Mar	147⅝ June
*40 41	40 40		*40 42	*40 41	40 40	200	Denv & Rio Gr West pref..100	37½May 19	47 Jan 2	34⅝ Oct	60 Jan
37⅞ 38⅛	37⅜ 38⅛		36⅞ 37¼	37¼ 38¼	37⅜ 38¼	49,300	Erie..100	22½ Mar 29	40 Jan 2	26⅜ May	39⅜ Dec
48⅛ 49	47⅝ 48⅝		47⅛ 48⅜	48¼ 49⅜	48 48⅞	41,000	First preferred..100	33¾ Mar 30	50¼ Oct 6	35 June	46⅞ Jan
46⅛ 46½	45¾ 46½		45¼ 45½	46 46¼	45⅝ 46	13,700	Second preferred..100	30 Mar 30	47 Oct 6	34 June	43¾ Jan
76 76¾	75 76		75¾ 76¾	77 77½	76 77¼	9,800	Great Northern preferred..100	68½ Mar 30	80½ Sept 10	60 Apr	82⅜ Dec
19½ 19½	19¼ 19½		19⅜ 19¾	19½ 19½	19½ 19½	1,900	Iron Ore Properties..*No par*	19 June 2	27¼ Feb 15	25 Dec	40⅜ Jan
37 37	36 37		36¾ 36¾	36⅞ 38	36¾ 37¼	3,000	Gulf Mobile & Northern..100	25⅛ Apr 20	41 Sept 2	23 Mar	36⅜ Sept
*106 109	*106 106⅞		*106 107	*106 107	106 106	100	Preferred..100	95 Mar 29	109 Sept 0	89⅛ Mar	109¼ Sept
38⅛ 38¼	37⅝ 38		37⅛ 37⅞	38 38¾	38¼ 38½	3,500	Hudson & Manhattan..100	34⅝ Jan 22	40 Apr 8	21¾ Mar	38⅜ Aug
*75 77	74 74	Stock	*74 75	*74 76	*74 76	100	Preferred..100	67¾ Mar 31	79¼ July 26	64⅛ Feb	72 July
120⅛ 121¼	120 120		120 120⅛	120½ 121	120 121	3,400	Illinois Central..100	113½ Mar 3	131 Sept 7	111 Mar	125½ Dec
121 121	*119 125	Exchange	*119⅛ 125	*120 125	*120 121	3,400	Preferred..100	115½ Mar 30	129½ Sept 7	112⅛ Apr	125¼ Dec
*75¼ 75⅞	*75¼ 75⅞		75⅝ 75⅝	75⅞ 75⅞	75½ 75½	420	Railroad Sec Series A...1000	71¼ Jan 6	77 June 23	68¼ Aug	74¼ Dec
*26⅜ 27½	*26 27½	Closed;	26½ 26½	*26⅜ 27½	*26⅜ 27½	200	Int Rys of Cent America..100	25¼ Mar 30	31 Feb 13	18 Jan	33⅛ Sept
*61 65	*61 65		*61 65	*61 65	*61 65	------	Preferred..100	62 Mar 30	66 June 24	59½ Jan	66½ July
43⅛ 44½	41 43½	Columbus	41⅝ 43⅜	41 41¾	40½ 41⅝	15,700	Interboro Rapid Tran v t c.100	24½ Jan 15	52¼ May 25	13½ Mar	34½ Feb
*---- 11½	*---- 11½		*---- 11¼	*---- 11½	*---- 11½	------	Iowa Central..100	1 Aug 14	3½ Jan 15	1½ Jan	3½ Mar
43⅜ 45	42 43	Day	42¼ 43¼	43¼ 45	41⅜ 44⅜	18,600	Kansas City Southern..100	34¼ Mar 3	51⅜ Sept 9	28⅝ Mar	51 Dec
*65¼ 67	*66 67		65¼ 65¼	*65½ 67	*65½ 67	100	Preferred..100	60⅝ Mar 31	68⅜ Sept 10	57 Jan	63¼ Dec
84⅝ 84¾	84½ 84½	Holiday.	84¼ 85	85¾ 87	87 87	2,700	Lehigh Valley..50	75½ Mar 3	93½ July 15	69 Mar	88½ Dec
129¼ 132	127¼ 129½		125½ 129	129¼ 130½	127½ 131	4,800	Louisville & Nashville..100	118 Mar 30	144 Sept 3	106 Jan	148 Dec
*88 90	*88 92⅜		*88 92⅜	*88 92⅜	*88 92⅜	------	Manhattan Elevated guar..100	84 Mar 3	92¾ Apr 20	64 May	119½ Sept
49 51	48¼ 49		48 48¼	48 48½	48 48½	5,200	Modified guaranty..100	38⅛ Jan 26	61⅞May 28	32⅛ Mar	51¼ Feb
*4⅛ 6	*4⅝ 8		*4⅝ 6½	*4½ 6½	*4⅝ 6	------	Market Street Railway..100	4⅛ July 31	10 Feb 9	6 Nov	12 Sept
*20½ 30	20½ 20½		*19½ 22	*20 30	*19½ 22	100	Preferred..100	20½ Oct 11	40 Feb 9	20 Jan	46¼ Sept
*42¼ 42½	42¼ 42¼		*42⅛ 42⅛	42⅛ 42¼	*42 42½	300	Prior preferred..100	39⅛June 21	51⅜ Feb 10	42¼ Nov	65¼ Sept
*11½ 14	*10½ 15		*11½ 18	*12 18	*11½ 18	------	Second preferred..100	12½Sept 16	22½ Feb 10	15 Dec	35¼ Sept
*1¼ 1⅝	*1⅜ 1⅝		*1⅜ 1⅝	*1⅜ 1⅝	*1⅜ 1⅝	------	Minneapolis & St Louis...100	1⅜ July 26	3⅞ Jan 11	2¼ Oct	4 Mar
*36 39½	*35 39½		*35 38	39 39	*35 39	100	Minn St Paul & S S Marie.100	34 Apr 21	52½ Feb 3	30⅝ Apr	57 Nov
*62 67	*60 66		*62 66	*62 66	*60 66	------	Preferred..100	55 Mar 20	79 Feb 3	40 Mar	86¼ Nov
*62 63	*62 63		*62 63	*62 63	*62 63	------	Leased lines..100	62½ Jan 4	66⅞ Feb 24	57½ June	63 Feb
33 33⅜	32 33⅛		32½ 33⅛	32¼ 33½	32¼ 33½	5,600	Mo-Kan-Texas RR.....*No par*	32 Mar 3	47⅛ Feb 9	28¼ Jan	45½ Sept
92⅝ 92⅝	92¼ 92½		92½ 92½	92½ 93	z91 91½	3,800	Preferred..100	82 Mar 2	95 Jan 4	74¾ Jan	92½ Dec
38⅛ 39¼	37⅛ 38⅝		38⅝ 39⅛	39⅛ 39½	37⅝ 39¼	24,100	Missouri Pacific..100	27 Mar 3	45 Sept 1	30⅝ Jan	41⅜ Dec
87½ 88⅜	86⅛ 87⅛		86⅜ 87¾	87⅛ 88¼	87½ 90	13,300	Preferred..100	71½ Mar 3	95 Sept 3	71 Mar	91½ Dec
5 5	*5 6		*5 6	*5 6	*5 6	100	Nat Rys of Mex 1st pref..100	4¾ Apr 10	8¾ Jan 7	1½ June	3¼ Dec
*2⅛ 2⅝	*2⅛ 2⅝		*2⅛ 2⅝	2¼ 2¼	*2⅛ 2⅜	100	Second preferred..100	2 Mar 18	4½ Jan 7	1½ June	3¼ Dec
*121 128	*121 128		*121 128	*121 128	*121 128	------	New Ori Texas & Mexico..100	120 Mar 30	132½ Jan 9	113¼ June	137½ Dec
131⅝ 134⅜	130⅜ 132¾		131½ 134⅞	133¼ 134⅞	130¾ 133¾	77,700	New York Central..100	117 Mar 30	147½ Sept 7	113¼ June	137½ Dec
188 190½	188 192		189 195½	194 20⅜	195 199¾	19,000	N Y Chic & St Louis Co...100	130 Mar 3	20 ½ Sept 2	118 June	183 Dec
*101¾ 103¼	101¾ 103		*102 103	*102 102⅜	*102 102⅜	800	Preferred..100	93 Mar 11	106 July 8	88½ Jan	98⅞ Nov
40¼ 41	39¼ 40¼		39⅛ 40¼	40¾ 42⅝	39⅞ 41¾	55,700	N Y N H & Hartford..100	30⅝ Mar 30	48⅝ July 17	28 Mar	47 Dec
23⅜ 23⅝	23⅜ 23½		23⅞ 24	24 24⅜	23⅜ 24	1,700	N Y Ontario & Western...100	19¾ Mar 30	28⅞ Feb 13	20⅝ Apr	34¾ Aug
8⅞ 9¾	8⅝ 8⅝		*8¼ 10	*8¼ 10	*8¼ 10	300	N Y Railways pref cfts..*No par*	6 Jan 25	20¼ Feb 5	5 Dec	12 June
*17 20	*17 21		*17 20	*17 20	*17 20	------	New York State Railways..100	19 Oct 7	28½ Jan 14	21 Dec	36 July
*34 39	*34 39		*34 39	38¾ 38¾	*35 39	100	Norfolk Southern..100	27⅞ Apr 15	44⅜ Sept 2	21⅞ Apr	45 Sept
160⅛ 162	159¼ 162⅛		159 161	162 164¼	161 163	17,850	Norfolk & Western..100	139¼ Mar 30	170 Oct 2	123½ Mar	151 Dec
*84 86	*84 86		84¼ 84¼	*84 85	*84 85	100	Preferred..100	84 Jan 7	85⅜ Aug 11	75½ Jan	86 Dec
76⅞ 77⅜	76 76⅝		76⅛ 77½	77½ 78¼	76¾ 77⅞	20,500	Northern Pacific..100	65⅝ Mar 30	82½ Aug 26	58¼ Apr	78¼ Dec
*15 22	*15 20		*15 22	*15 22	*15 22	------	Pacific Coast..100	18 Aug 27	48 Jan 6	20 Aug	40½ Dec
53⅝ 54	53⅜ 54		53¾ 54	54 54⅜	53½ 54	12,500	Pennsylvania..50	48⅝ Mar 30	56⅞ Sept 3	42½ Apr	55⅜ Dec
17 17¼	17 17¼		*18 21	*18 21	16½ 17¼	2,300	Peoria & Eastern..100	16½ Oct 15	26¾ Jan 14	13¾ Apr	21⅝ Dec
105½ 105½	105⅜ 106		106 108¼	108½ 113	107 112¾	10,400	Pere Marquette..100	67 Mar 3	11 ⅝ Sept 24	61¾ June	85½ Dec
*91 94	*91 94		*93 94	93½ 94	*91 94	3,000	Prior preferred..100	79 Mar 1	96 July 7	78 July	89¾ Dec
*88 89	*88 89		*88 89	88¼ 89	z88 88	300	Preferred..100	70¾ Mar 29	91⅞ July 17	68½ Apr	79⅝ Dec
*148 ----	*148 ----		149¾ 149¾	*148 ----	*148 ----	------	Pitts Ft Wayne & Chic pref 100	142½ Jan 2	150 Sept 8	139 Jan	144 Nov
*107 110	107 107		107 107½	109¾ 110	x106¼ 106½	800	Pittsburgh & West Va....100	85 Mar 30	119⅜ Jan 11	63 Mar	123 Dec
86 87	85 87		85¾ 86⅞	x86⅜ 87¾	85⅜ 87⅜	12,800	Reading..50	79 Mar 30	100 July 9	69¾ Mar	91¼ June
*40 40½	40 40		*40 40½	*40 40½	40 40	900	First preferred..50	40 Jan 5	42 Apr 26	35⅞ Mar	41 June
*42½ 43½	42½ 42½		*41½ 42½	*41½ 43½	*4 ½ 43½	400	Second preferred..50	40 Mar 30	45 Sept 2	36¼ Mar	44⅜ June
*43 46	*43 46		*43 46	*43 47	*43 47	------	Rutland RR pref..100	42 Apr 8	61¼ Aug 2	42 Apr	62⅞ Jan
95⅛ 95⅞	95 95½		95⅛ 96	96 96⅞	95⅜ 96½	8,600	St Louis-San Francisco....100	85 Mar 30	102 Sept 7	57½ Jan	102¼ Aug
*90½ ----	90½ 90½		91 91	*91 92	*89½ 92	200	Preferred A..100	83½ Apr 1	92¼ July 14	76 Jan	92¼ July
62½ 62½	61 62⅝		62⅝ 63	64 64½	*60 63	1,100	St Louis Southwestern....100	57½ Mar 19	74 Feb 9	43¾ June	69¼ Dec
*76 78	*75 79		*75 79	*75 79	*75 79	------	Preferred..100	72 Mar 19	80¼ July 27	70⅛ June	78¾ Dec
30 30¾	29½ 30		29¾ 30⅜	30⅛ 30½	29½ 30	5,200	Seaboard Air Line..100	27½ Mar 31	51 Jan 2	20⅜ Jan	54¼ Nov
34 34½	33¾ 34½		34 34½	34 34⅞	33½ 33½	2,400	Preferred..100	31½ Mar 31	48⅜ Feb 18	35 Mar	51½ Aug
104⅛ 104⅞	103½ 104⅛		103⅞ 104⅝	104¾ 105½	103⅝ 105¾	22,400	Southern Pacific Co.....100	96⅛ Mar 30	110¼ Sept 3	96 Oct	108⅜ Jan
117⅜ 119¼	116¼ 117½		117⅛ 118½	118½ 119	117 118½	33,400	Southern Railway.....100	103⅜ Mar 30	131¼ Sept 3	77⅜ Jan	120½ Dec
94½ 94¾	*94½ 94¾		94⅛ 94¼	94⅛ 94¼	94⅜ 94⅝	1,900	Preferred..100	87½ Apr 6	95½ Aug 5	83 Jan	95½ Sept
49½ 50	49 49⅞		49½ 49¾	50½ 51⅜	50 50⅝	4,700	Texas & Pacific..100	42⅛ Mar 30	61⅝ Jan 13	43¼ Jan	59 Dec
*32½ 33½	32½ 32½		32¾ 32¾	*33 35	32 33¼	1,500	Third Avenue..100	13½ Jan 8	43 Apr 23	7½ Apr	15⅝ Sept
*63⅜ 65¼	*63⅛ 66		*---- 62⅜	*59⅛ 60⅞	*59⅛ 60½	------	Twin City Rapid Transit...100	67 Sept 29	78¾ Jan 4	58 Jan	78¼ Dec
158⅜ 161½	157½ 159¼		158⅝ 161⅝	161¾ 162¾	159½ 162½	27,100	Union Pacific..100	141½ Mar 30	165⅜ Oct 1	133¼ Apr	153¼ Jan
79 79	*79½ 80		79¼ 79¼	*79 79⅞	*79 79⅞	400	Preferred..100	74¾ Jan 6	81¼ Aug 28	72 Jan	77¼ July
*24¼ 30	*24¼ 30		*24¼ 30	*24¼ 30	*24⅞ 30	------	United Railwa s Investm't.100	19¾ Mar 3	27½ Apr 7	18 Aug	33½ May
*75 110	*75 110		*75 110	*75 110	*75 110	------	Preferred..100	65 Mar 2	100 Oct 1	48½ Mar	83⅞ Dec
39⅜ 39¾	38¾ 39¾		39⅝ 40½	40⅜ 41⅜	39¾ 41½	37,500	Wabash..100	33⅞ Mar 30	52 Jan 12	19½ Mar	47¼ Aug
73⅞ 74⅜	73½ 74		74 74	74 75	73⅝ 74¼	3,800	Preferred A..100	68 Mar 30	78¾ Jan 13	55¾ Jan	73⅞ Dec
*60 65	*61 65		*61 65	*61 65	*61 65	------	Preferred B..100	57 Mar 29	72 Jan 29	38½ Jan	60½ Aug
11⅜ 12	11⅜ 11⅝		11⅞ 11⅝	12⅜ 11⅝	11⅝ 11⅞	5,000	Western Maryland..100	11 Mar 3	16⅜ Jan 4	11 Mar	18⅜ Aug
20⅜ 20⅜	20¼ 20½		20¾ 21½	*20¾ 21	2,200	Second preferred..100	16⅝ Mar 30	2 ⅜ Sept 2	16 Mar	26¼ Jan
*34 34½	33¼ 33¼		*32 34	33 35⅛	*33½ 37	800	Western Pacific new..100	33 Oct 14	39¼ Jan 2	19⅜ July	39½ Dec
81½ 81½	80⅜ 80½		80⅜ 80½	80½ 80½	80¼ 80⅜	1,400	Preferred new..100	77½ Jan 15	86¾ Sept 11	72 July	81 Dec
25½ 26½	24¾ 25½		25 25⅜	25⅝ 26⅞	24¾ 25¾	10,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry...100	18 Mar 30	32 Jan 2	10¾ Mar	32 Dec
43 43½	42⅜ 43¾		42⅞ 43¼	44½ 46¼	42½ 44	4,300	Preferred..100	37 Mar 30	87¾ Aug 20	22 Apr	53⅞ Dec
							Industrial & Miscellaneous.				
*91 93	*91¼ 92		90½ 90¾	90 91	*89 90	1,600	Abitibi Power & Paper..*No par*	70¾May 21	98 Sept 14	62 Jan	76¼ Dec

* Bid and asked prices. x Ex-dividend.

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.							Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1926 On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925	
Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.				Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share		Shares.	Indus. & Miscel. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
54 54	*55 57		*53½ 56	*53½ 58	*53½ 56		100	Abraham & Straus.....*No par*	43 May 20	59½ Sept 27	---- ----	---- ----
*110½ 112	*110½ 112		*110½ 112	*110½ 112	*105¾ 112		------	Preferred.....100	104⅛ Mar 19	111 Sept 28	---- ----	---- ----
*26½ 27	*26½ 27		*26½ 27	*26½ 27	*26½ 27		------	Albany Perf Wrap Pap.*No par*	26½ Oct 6	27¾ June 23	---- ----	---- ----
*142 148	*142 148		*142 148	*142 148	*142 148		------	All America Cables.....100	131 Jan 6	155 July 24	119 Jan	133¾ Oct
*120 122½	119 120		*120 125	*121 123½	118¼ 119		800	Adams Express.....100	99⅞ Mar 18	136 Sept 22	90 Apr	117¼ Oct
167⅛ 173⅛	161½ 17		17 17½	18 18⅜	17 18		5,000	Advance Rumely.....100	10 Mar 19	22 Sept 24	13 Apr	20 Oct
57 57	55¼ 55½		55 56	56½ 58½	55½ 56¼		2,900	Preferred.....100	48¼ May 11	65¾ Sept 24	47 Feb	62¼ Oct
6¾ 6¾	6½ 6⅝		6½ 6¾	6⅝ 6¾	6½ 6⅝		3,100	Ahumada Lead.....1	6½ Oct 4	9⅛ Jan 4	7⅛ Oct	12⅝ May
128½ 130¼	127¾ 129¾		129 130	130⅝ 133	129½ 130		4,800	Air Reduction, Inc.....*No par*	107¼ May 19	145½ Aug 9	86¾ Jan	117⅜ Dec
8 8	7¾ 8		7⅝ 8	7⅝ 7⅞	7⅝ 7¾		3,800	Ajax Rubber, Inc.....*No par*	7½ May 11	16 Feb 10	9⅜ Dec	15⅞ Jan
*1 1⅛	*1 1⅛		1 1	1 1	1 1		800	Alaska Juneau Gold Min... 10	1 Sept 16	2 Jan 4	1 Jan	2½ Oct
129 132⅞	125 128		127¼ 132	130⅛ 133½	x125½ 131¼		146,200	Allied Chemical & Dye..*No par*	106 Mar 30	147 Sept 22	80 Mar	116⅝ Dec
120¼ 120¼	*120 121		*120 121	*120¼ 121	120⅞ 120⅞		200	Preferred.....100	118¾ Mar 20	122¼ Aug 17	117 Jan	121¼ Nov
86¾ 87½	84½ 86½		87 87¾	87½ 88⅜	85⅝ 88¼		6,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.....100	78¼ Mar 26	94⅝ Jan 14	71½ Jan	97¼ Dec
*108 109½	108¾ 108¾		109½ 109½	*109 110	*109 110		200	Preferred.....100	105 Apr 7	110½ May 24	103¼ Jan	109 Dec
29½ 29½	28¼ 29		28⅝ 29	28⅞ 29⅞	x28¼ 28⅞		6,400	Amerada Corp.....*No par*	24¼ May 20	32⅞ Aug 9	---- ----	---- ----
14½ 14½	13⅝ 14		13⅝ 13¾	9 13⅝	10⅛ 11½		10,600	Amer Agricultural Chem..100	9 Oct 14	34⅜ Jan 14	13½ Mar	29⅞ Oct
46¾ 48¾	45⅝ 46¾		45½ 46	40⅜ 46¼	40¼ 43½		14,600	Preferred.....100	40¼ Oct 15	96½ Jan 14	36½ Mar	82½ Dec
*40 42	41 41¾		41 42	41¾ 43	41 42		1,700	Amer Bank Note, new.....10	34⅝ Mar 31	43⅞ Jan 8	39½ Dec	44⅜ Dec
*52 58	*52 58		*52 58	*52 58	*52 58		------	Preferred.....50	55 Jan 15	58½ July 10	53½ Jan	58½ Sept
21⅛ 21⅛	21¼ 21¼		21¼ 21⅞	21½ 21½	22¾ 22¾		700	American Beet Sugar.....100	20½ Sept 13	38¾ Feb 5	29⅝ Oct	43 Jan
56 56	*55 56		57½ 57½	*57 65	*57 62		200	Preferred.....100	56 Oct 9	83 Feb 24	78 Dec	87⅞ June
18⅛ 18⅜	17⅛ 18		18 18	18½ 18¾	18 18¾		2,700	Amer Bosch Magneto..*No par*	16 May 19	34⅜ Jan 4	26⅛ Mar	54½ Jan
130 130	126¼ 129		126 127	129⅝ 129⅝	127 127		1,500	Am Brake Shoe & F...*No par*	110 May 19	180 Feb 2	90¼ Mar	156 Dec
*113½ 119¾	*113 119¾		*113 118	*113½ 118	*113½ 118		------	Preferred.....100	110¼ Mar 24	128¼ Feb 18	107½ Jan	114⅝ Dec
39 39¾	38½ 39⅞		39¾ 40	38¾ 40¼	z37¾ 38¾		7,400	Amer Brown Boveri El..*No par*	30¼ Mar 29	50 Aug 9	47¾ Dec	53⅞ Oct
*95 97	*95 97		*95 97	95½ 95½	96 96		200	Preferred.....100	86½ Mar 31	97⅛ Jan 16	90⅛ Nov	98 Dec
49¼ 51⅝	47½ 49½		48⅝ 49⅝	49½ 50⅛	47½ 49½		155,300	American Can w i.....25	38⅞ Mar 30	63⅛ Aug 4	47¼ Dec	49⅜ Dec
*124¼ 124½	123½ 124¼		*123 123½	*123 124¾	123 123		300	Preferred.....100	121 Jan 4	126⅞ July 27	115 Jan	121⅞ Sept
98½ 98½	98½ 98½		98½ 98½	99 99¼	98 99½		1,600	American Car & Fdy...*No par*	91½ Mar 31	114⅞ Jan 12	97½ Apr	115¾ Sept
*125 126¾	*125 126¼		125 125	*---- 125	120½ 120½		200	Preferred.....100	120½ Oct 15	129¼ June 23	120¾ Apr	128 July
25 25	*24⅝ 25		*24⅝ 25	24⅝ 24⅝	24⅝ 24⅝		300	American Chain, class A....25	23¼ Mar 30	26¼ July 20	22½ Oct	27 Feb
32⅛ 32½	31 31		31⅞ 33	33½ 34½	33 33		1,800	American Chicle.....*No par*	31 Oct 11	51 Jan 4	37 Jan	62 Apr
*31⅛ 32½	*28 32		28 31	32½ 35	*32½ 34		700	Do certificates.....*No par*	28 Oct 13	47¼ Jan 7	37 Jan	58½ Apr
7⅜ 8⅞	8⅞ 9		8⅞ 9	*8⅞ 9	8⅝ 9		3,300	Amer Druggists Syndicate..10	4¼ Jan 5	10⅜ Aug 19	4¼ Dec	6¾ Jan
121 123	120 121		*120 122	123¼ 123¼	120½ 120½		500	American Express.....100	105⅞ Mar 31	140 Jan 6	125 Apr	166 Jan
15¼ 15¼	15 15⅜		15⅛ 15⅛	15¼ 16	15 15⅝		5,600	Amer & For'n Pow new..*No par*	14¾ Oct 1	42⅜ Jan 2	27¼ Apr	51⅜ Sept
84 84	82⅛ 83		84¼ 84¼	84¼ 84⅞	85 86¼		2,800	Preferred.....*No par*	79 Oct 1	98 Feb 13	87 Jan	94 Feb
*7½ 8	*7½ 8		*7½ 8	*7½ 8	7½ 7½		100	American Hide & Leather..100	7 May 10	17½ Feb 9	8½ Mar	14⅜ Dec
*36 39	*36 38½		41⅝ 41⅝	*38 40½	*38 40		100	Preferred.....100	33½ May 7	67¼ Feb 9	58½ Sept	75⅞ Jan
24⅜ 24¾	24½ 24½		24¾ 24¾	25 25¼	z25 25		1,100	Amer Home Products..*No par*	23⅝ Oct 8	26¾ Apr 29	---- ----	---- ----
122 122	*120 122		120¾ 120¾	120¾ 121¼	120 121½		2,300	American Ice.....100	109 Mar 31	136 June 8	83 Mar	139 Dec
*82½ 83	*82⅜ 83		*82½ 83	*82½ 83	82¾ 82¾		100	Preferred.....100	82¼ Sept 9	86¾ June 1	74½ Mar	86 July
35⅞ 37½	35¾ 36⅝		35½ 37¼	36¾ 37¼	35⅜ 36½		14,000	Amer International Corp..100	31¾ July 19	46¾ Feb 16	32⅛ Mar	46⅞ Nov
12⅜ 12¾	12⅝ 12⅝		12½ 12⅝	12¾ 12¾	12⅝ 12⅝		1,800	American La France F E...10	12¼ Sept 2	15⅞ Jan 4	11¼ Jan	20 Nov
32⅝ 32½	32⅜ 32⅞		32½ 32¾	31⅜ 32½	30½ 31⅞		3,300	American Linseed.....100	28¼ Apr 21	52⅞ Jan 4	20 Mar	59¼ Nov
70¾ 70¾	*70 70½		70 70¾	70 70½	69 70		1,500	Preferred.....100	68¾ Sept 29	87 Jan 4	53 Jan	89 Oct
103⅜ 104¼	103¼ 104¼		104 104½	104½ 105¾	103¼ 104⅝		9,000	American Locom new...*No par*	90¼ Mar 31	119⅞ Jan 4	104½ Jan	144⅞ Mar
*117¼ 118	*117⅜ 118		*117½ 118	118 118	*117¼ 118⅛		100	Preferred.....100	116 Aug 9	120¼ Feb 11	115 Aug	124 Feb
68¼ 70¾	65¼ 70¾		67 68	68½ 71½	68¼ 71		3,900	Amer Machine & Fdy...*No par*	65¼ Oct 11	80½ Aug 16	---- ----	---- ----
*121 125	*121 125		121 121	*120 125	120 120		200	Preferred.....100	114 July 15	122 Aug 23	---- ----	---- ----
*47 48	46⅜ 46⅜		46½ 47¼	48 48	*47 47¼		1,200	Amer Metal Co Ltd...*No par*	46⅛ Oct 7	57⅜ Feb 16	45¾ Mar	57⅝ Oct
*112 115	*112 115		*112 115	*112 115	*112 115		------	Preferred.....100	113½ Apr 15	120 Feb 6	111 Mar	119 Nov
63 64	61 63		63 64½	63¾ 64¼	62 64		9,100	Am Power & Light.....*No par*	50¼ May 19	72½ Sept 8	---- ----	---- ----
112 112	112 112½	Stock	112½ 113	112½ 113	112 113		3,200	American Radiator.....25	101¼ May 19	122⅜ Aug 9	89⅞ Jan	122½ Nov
*80⅛ 82	80 80⅛	Exchange	*79 80⅛	*80 81¾	80¼ 80¼		200	Amer Railway Express.....100	77⅜ Mar 31	84½ Sept 21	z76 Sept	84 Jan
*45 50	*45 51		*40 49	*41 51	*41 50		------	American Republics.....*No par*	47 Oct 8	74 Jan 5	48 Jan	79¾ Dec
66½ 66½	64⅝ 66	Closed;	64¼ 65½	64¾ 68¾	64 67¾		7,800	American Safety Razor.....100	42 Apr 14	70¾ Aug 17	36⅞ Jan	76¾ Nov
7¾ 7¾	7¼ 7⅝		7 7⅛	7⅝ 7⅝	7½ 7½		2,400	Amer Ship & Comm...*No par*	5½ Jan 2	11⅞ Mar 12	5⅛ Dec	14½ Feb
131⅝ 134	130⅜ 132¾	Columbus	131 132¼	132¼ 134⅜	x128⅜ 132¼		57,400	Amer Smelting & Refining..100	109⅝ Apr 21	152 Aug 17	90⅜ Mar	144½ Dec
*119 120	119½ 120		119⅜ 119⅜	119½ 120	*119½ 120¼		1,200	Preferred.....100	112⅞ Mar 31	120¼ Aug 17	105½ Jan	115¼ Oct
126¾ 126¾	123¼ 125		*123 126	122½ 122½	123 123		700	American Snuff.....100	121¾ Oct 6	165 Feb 9	138¼ Apr	154 Nov
*42¼ 43	42⅛ 42¼	Day	42 42¼	42 42¾	42⅛ 42½		3,800	Amer Steel Foundries..*No par*	40 May 11	47 Aug 3	37⅝ June	47½ Dec
*111 111¾	*111 111¾		*111 111¾	*111 111¾	*111 111¾		------	Preferred.....100	110¼ Sept 21	115 Feb 23	108 Jan	113⅛ Oct
73½ 74	72¼ 73	Holiday.	72 72⅞	73¾ 75⅜	73⅛ 75¾		9,100	Amer Sugar Refining.....100	65¼ Apr 14	82¾ Feb 5	47⅝ Jan	77⅝ Dec
*103 103½	103 103		103⅛ 103⅛	103⅛ 103⅛	*102½ 103		300	Preferred.....100	100 June 19	107⅝ Aug 13	91¼ Jan	104¼ Nov
35½ 36½	34⅜ 35½		34¼ 36	36 36⅞	34⅝ 35½		8,500	Am Sum Tob new ctfs.*No par*	29¼ Aug 13	40 Oct 2	---- ----	---- ----
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----		------	Option A ctfs.....100	14½ Apr 28	36 Aug 19	---- ----	---- ----
*30½ 31½	30½ 30½		*30 31	*30 30½	*30 30½		100	Amer Telegraph & Cable..100	25½ July 6	41⅛ Feb 10	37¾ June	47 Feb
144⅜ 145⅛	144¼ 145		144¼ 145⅜	145⅜ 145⅞	145⅜ 146		8,400	Amer Telep & Teleg.....100	139⅜ June 18	150¾ Feb 15	130⅝ Jan	145 Dec
118⅞ 119	117¾ 118½		117½ 118¾	119⅜ 120⅜	119 120⅞		4,300	American Tobacco.....50	111⅜ Mar 31	124¾ Sept 8	85 Feb	121½ Oct
110⅛ 110⅛	*110 111		*110 111	*110 111	110⅞ 110⅞		200	Preferred.....100	106⅛ Jan 4	113 May 26	104½ Jan	110 Nov
118⅛ 119	116½ 118½		117½ 118¾	119⅛ 120	119⅛ 119⅞		4,800	Common Class B.....50	110⅛ Mar 31	124 Sept 8	84½ Feb	119½ Oct
116 116	115¾ 115¾		116 116	115⅝ 116	*115½ 119		600	American Type Founders...100	114 Jan 22	135 Feb 13	103 Apr	135⅜ Nov
53 54½	51 53		52 53½	51 54¼	50¼ 52¼		8,500	Am Water Works & Elec...20	43¾ Apr 13	74 Jan 4	34⅜ Jan	76¼ Dec
*103¼ 105	*103¼ 105		*103¾ 105	103¾ 103¾	*103¾ 105		100	1st preferred (7%).....100	101½ Mar 3	108¼ Jan 27	97¼ Aug	103 Feb
28⅜ 28½	27⅝ 28¼		28⅜ 28⅜	28½ 30	28 28⅞		5,400	American Woolen.....100	19 June 9	42⅞ Jan 13	34¾ May	64¾ Jan
79 79	*78½ 79		78⅞ 78⅞	78⅞ 81¼	80 81		1,200	Preferred.....100	66 Apr 30	89¾ Jan 4	69½ May	96⅛ Jan
⅞ ⅞	1 1		⅞ 1	1 1	⅞ ⅞		800	Amer Writing Paper pref...100	½ Aug 13	5⅝ Jan 13	1½ Dec	7½ Jan
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----		------	Preferred certificates....100	½ Aug 4	4½ Jan 13	½ Dec	4 Jan
6½ 6½	*6½ 6¾		*7⅛ 7½	*7¼ 7½	*7 7¼		100	Amer Zinc, Lead & Smelt...25	5⅛ May 19	12⅛ Feb 4	7 May	12½ Jan
32 32	32 32		31¾ 34	34 34⅞	32 33		5,800	Preferred.....25	20 May 19	48⅛ Feb 4	24⅞ May	44⅞ Dec
47 47⅞	46⅜ 47¼		47¼ 48½	48½ 49½	z47¾ 48⅞		24,500	Anaconda Copper Mining..50	41½ Mar 30	51⅞ Aug 6	35¼ Apr	53¼ Nov
*39½ 40	39½ 39½		*39 40	*39 40	39 39		200	Archer, Dan'ls, Midl'd..*No par*	34⅞ June 11	44¾ Jan 2	26 Jan	46½ Dec
*104½ 108⅜	*104½ 108⅜		*104½ 108⅜	*104 108⅜	*104 108⅜		------	Preferred.....100	100 Mar 4	105 Jan 4	90½ Jan	105 Oct
*93⅝ 94	*93¾ 94		93⅝ 93⅝	93⅝ 93⅞	93½ 93½		300	Armour & Co (Del) pref...100	90¼ May 21	97⅞ Jan 13	90⅛ Mar	100 Oct
15 15⅜	14½ 14⅞		14⅞ 15	14⅞ 15⅜	15 15⅝		6,200	Armour of Illinois Class A..25	13⅛ May 22	25½ Feb 13	20 Mar	27½ Oct
8¼ 8¼	8¼ 8¼		8¼ 8¼	8¼ 8½	8¼ 8½		2,000	Class B.....25	5¾ May 20	17 Jan 4	16 Dec	20¾ Oct
*85 86¾	*84 87		*84 88	*84 88	*84 88		------	Preferred.....100	80 Apr 30	93 Feb 11	90 Dec	93¼ Nov
*22 25	22½ 22½		*22 22½	22 22	22 22		300	Arn Cons Corp tem ctf *No par*	18 Apr 12	31¾ Jan 6	8 Jan	17⅝ Oct
*22½ 23½	*22 23½		*22½ 23½	23¼ 23¼	*22½ 23		100	Art Metal Construction....10	19⅛ Jan 2	23¾ Oct 5	15 Jan	20⅜ Nov
*49 51	*48½ 49		51 51	*50 51⅞	*50 52		200	Artloom.....*No par*	45¾ Sept 23	63½ Jan 21	39 June	60¾ Dec
*110 ----	*110 ----		*110 ----	*110 ----	*110 ----		------	Preferred.....100	108 Mar 18	111¾ Feb 1	101½ Aug	110 Dec
40 40⅝	39⅝ 40⅛		40⅞ 40⅞	41 41⅞	*40 41		4,100	Associated Dry Goods....100	37¼ Mar 30	54⅞ Jan 9	46½ Aug	61⅝ Nov
*99 100	100 100		*98 100	*98 100	*99 100		100	1st preferred.....100	96 Mar 25	102½ Jan 6	94 Jan	102 Oct
*104 106	*104 106		*104 106	*104 106	*104 106		------	2d preferred.....100	102 May 19	108 Jan 28	101 Jan	108¼ Feb
*50½ 52¾	*50½ 52		*50½ 51½	50 50	50 50		900	Associated Oil.....25	44¾ Jan 6	60 Mar 4	32 Mar	47¼ Dec
31 32⅞	29 31½		29⅝ 30½	31 31	29⅝ 30½		620	Atl Gulf & W I S S Line...100	29 Oct 11	68⅜ Jan 6	20 Jan	77 Sept
35⅞ 35⅞	35⅞ 35⅞		35 35½	34¼ 34¼	*32 36		8,000	Preferred.....100	34¼ Oct 14	56¼ Jan 30	31 Jan	60 Sept
102 105¾	97 101		101½ 103⅛	103 103⅝	98¼ 102¾		23,000	Atlantic Refining.....100	97 Mar 3	128⅜ May 24	95½ Jan	117½ Feb
*116 118	*116 118		*116 118	*116 118	*116 118		------	Preferred.....100	115⅛ Oct 1	120 June 22	113 Sept	117¾ June
58 59	*59 59¾		59 59	*59 59½	59¼ 59¼		700	Atlas Powder.....*No par*	54 Mar 4	61 Aug 28	45 June	65 Dec
*95⅞ 98	*95 100		*95⅞ 100⅛	*97 100⅛	*97 100¼		------	Preferred.....100	94 Jan 8	97⅛ Aug 16	90½ Oct	94 Jan
*8½ 9	8½ 8½		*8½ 9	8½ 8½	8¼ 8½		500	Atlas Tack.....*No par*	8½ Oct 5	17½ Jan 30	9⅛ Feb	21 Dec
10 10	9¾ 9¾		9½ 9½	9⅜ 9½	9⅜ 9⅜		1,300	Austin, Nichols&Co vtc *No par*	8 July 30	28 Jan 29	22 July	32½ Jan
68 68	*64 68		66 66	*62 67	*62 67		200	Preferred.....100	57 Sept 29	93 Jan 6	87⅜ Jan	95 Aug
¼ ¼	¼ ⅜		¼ ⅜	¼ ¼	¼ ⅜		9,800	Auto Knitter Hosiery..*No par*	¼ Oct 9	2⅛ Feb 11	½ Dec	4¼ May
117½ 120⅛	115 117¾		115⅞ 118	118 119¾	114⅛ 118⅝		56,400	Baldwin Locomotive Wks..100	92⅞ Mar 31	136½ Jan 4	107 Mar	146 Feb
*109¾ 111	*110 111		111 112	*110 112	*110 112		400	Preferred.....100	105 Mar 31	114 Feb 6	107 Aug	116⅝ Jan
25¾ 26¼	25½ 25⅞		25½ 26	26⅛ 26½	25½ 26¼		8,200	Barnsdall Corp class A.....25	23½ May 11	33½ Jan 2	18¾ Aug	33½ Dec
*24 24⅞	24 24		24 24	24 24	24 24		1,200	Class B.....25	23 July 14	29½ Jan 2	16 Aug	30 Dec
*45⅞ 46¾	*46 46½		45¾ 46	46¾ 47¼	*47 47¾		600	Bayuk Cigars, Inc.....*No par*	39 Mar 31	50⅞ Aug 9	38¼ Sept	53¼ Feb
*54 55	*54 57		*54 57	55 56	54¼ 54½		500	Beech Nut Packing.....20	52¼ Oct 6	71⅞ Feb 4	60 Mar	77¾ Aug
*30¼ 30½	30 30⅛		29 29⅞	29⅞ 30	30 30		1,400	Beld'g H'way Co tem ctf*No par*	27⅝ Sept 28	39¾ Jan 4	37 Sept	41⅝ Dec
45½ 47⅜	45 45⅝		45⅝ 46¼	46⅜ 47	45⅛ 46⅝		21,400	Bethlehem Steel Corp.....100	37¼ May 20	51⅛ Sept 20	37 June	53½ Jan
*103¾ 104	103¼ 103¾		102½ 103⅜	102½ 103	103½ 103½		2,300	Preferred (7%).....100	99 June 1	105 Feb 2	93¼ June	102 Jan
*32½ 33	32 32½		31⅝ 31⅝	*31½ 32⅜	31½ 31½		600	Bloomingdale Bros.....*No par*	28 June 11	35 Sept 7	---- ----	---- ----
*108 110	*108 110		*108 110	*108 110	*108 110		------	Preferred.....100	104¼ June 21	109 Sept 27	---- ----	---- ----
*4¾ 5⅜	4¾ 4¾		5 5	*4½ 5½	*4½ 5		200	Booth Fisheries .....*No par*	4⅛ Mar 24	9¾ Jan 11	4⅛ May	8⅞ Oct
*30 34	34¾ 36		*36 40	*36 40	*36 40		300	1st preferred.....100	34¾ Oct 11	51½ Jan 7	25 June	52 Oct
23 23¼	*22 26		23 23	*22 24½	*22 24½		700	Botany Cons Mills class A..50	20 May 25	41⅛ Jan 4	40⅝ Aug	46 July
28⅛ 28¾	x26¾ 27⅝		27 28	28 28¼	27⅛ 27½		6,700	Briggs Manufacturing...*No par*	25 May 10	37½ Jan 4	27 Oct	44½ May
*¾ 1	*¾ 1		¾ ¾	*½ ¾	*½ ¾		100	British Empire Steel.....100	½ May 5	3 Jan 18	1⅝ May	5 Oct
*91½ 23	*91½ 23		*91½ 23	*91½ 23	*91½ 23		------	1st preferred.....100	9¾ June 29	27 Jan 28	22 July	36 Oct
*11½ 2¾	*11½ 2⅝		*11½ 2⅝	*11½ 2⅝	*11½ 2⅝		------	2d preferred.....100	11½ June 24	10⅛ Jan 11	6⅜ July	14 Oct
151 152⅜	149⅛ 150		149⅜ 151	152 153	148¼ 151		4,100	Brooklyn Edison, Inc.....100	133 Mar 31	163 Sept 8	120⅝ Jan	156½ Nov
90½ 91	89½ 90¼		90⅛ 90⅛	91½ 92	90 90⅞		2,600	Bklyn Union Gas.....*No par*	68 Mar 30	97¼ Aug 6	73⅛ Dec	100¼ Nov
33¼ 33¼	33 33¼		33⅜ 34	34⅜ 34⅞	*33½ 34⅞		2,000	Brown Shoe Inc w i.....100	29½ June 1	48⅝ Jan 7	46 Dec	46¼ Dec
*109 ----	*109 ----		*109 ----	*109 ----	*109 ----		------	Preferred.....100	107 June 5	111 Mar 10	96 Mar	109 Oct
33½ 33⅝	32¾ 33¼		32⅝ 33⅛	33⅞ 33⅞	33⅝ 34⅛		3,500	Brunsw-Balke-Collan'r..*No par*	24⅜ Mar 30	39¾ Sept 15	24 June	49⅜ Jan
135¼ 137¼	135 135		*134½ 135½	*134½ 135½	134 134		1,400	Burns Bros new clAcom *No par*	121 Mar 31	144 July 23	92½ Feb	136 Dec
33⅛ 36⅜	32⅝ 32⅝		34½ 34¾	34⅞ 35	32⅞ 33⅛		2,500	New class B com....*No par*	29⅞ Mar 31	44 Feb 13	17 Mar	39 Dec
*101 103½	*101 103½		*101 103½	*100½ 102½	*102 ----		------	Preferred.....100	97 Mar 30	103½ June 22	91½ July	99 Oct
*110 113	108 110		108 108	*108 109¾	*106½ 108		700	Burroughs Add Mach..*No par*	77½ Apr 13	117½ Sept 15	65 Jan	103 Sept

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Ex-dividend.

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see third page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.	Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan 1 1926 On basis of 100-share lots Lowest	Highest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925. Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*26¾ 28	24 26½		25 25	25 25	24 24	2,200	Bush Terminal new.....No par	16¾ Mar 18	34½ July 14	14⅝ June	26 Dec
91 91	*90¾ 91⅝		*90¾ 91½	91 91	*90¾ 92¼	2.0	Debenture.....100	86 Apr 6	93 Aug 2	80 May	89⅞ June
*102¼ ----	*102¼ ----		*102¼ ----	*102¼ ----	*102¼ ----	------	Bush Term Bldgs. pref.....100	99½ Jan 20	103 Oct 2	96½ Jan	103 Dec
4⅜ 4¾	4⅝ 4⅝		4⅝ 4⅝	4⅜ 5	4⅜ 4¾	1,200	Butte Copper & Zinc.....5	4½ Sept	6¼ Feb 10	4¼ Mar	8⅝ Jan
57¼ 58¼	57 58¼		58 58½	58½ 59	57 59	5,600	Butterick Co.....100	17¾ Mar 3	71 Sept 15	17 May	28¾ Jan
9⅝ 9⅝	9¼ 9⅝		10 10⅜	10¼ 10½	10⅜ 10⅝	3,300	Butte & Superior Mining..10	7⅛ May 18	16¼ Jan 11	6½ May	24¼ Jan
72⅛ 73⅛	70⅝ 72½		71 71½	72 72½	71¼ 72⅝	4,200	By-Products Coke.....No par	53 June 30	0 Sept 7	---- ----	---- ----
*35 38	*35 37		35⅛ 37⅝	*35 35½	31 35	500	Byers & Co (A M).....No par	28 Mar 29	41½ June 18	23 Oct	44⅞ Oct
67⅛ 68⅝	66¾ 67⅛		67 67⅛	67⅜ 67¾	66½ 67½	4,600	California Packing.....No par	66½ Oct 15	179½ Feb 4	100½ Jan	136½ Nov
30⅜ 30⅞	29¾ 30¼		29¾ 30⅛	30 30¾	30 30½	26,200	California Petroleum..... 25	29¾ Oct 11	38⅛ Feb 10	23⅞ Jan	34⅜ Dec
2 2	1⅞ 2		1⅞ 2	1⅞ 1⅞	2 2	4,000	Callahan Zinc-Lead 10	1½ Mar 26	2⅜ Jan 15	1¼ Oct	4¾ Feb
65⅝ 66⅜	65⅝ 66½		66¾ 67¼	66½ 67⅜	66 66¾	2,600	Calumet Arizona Mining.. 10	55½ Mar 29	73⅝ Aug 9	45 Apr	61⅛ Dec
*16¼ 17	16 16¼		16⅛ 16¼	16½ 16⅞	16½ 16½	4,500	Calumet & Hecla.....25	133⅜ Mar 31	180 Aug 9	124 May	185⅝ Jan
165½ 172	161 168		162¾ 170⅝	168 172⅞	163 168¾	18,100	Case Thresh Machine.....100	62½ Jan 4	176 Aug 6	24 Mar	68½ Dec
111 111⅛	110⅜ 111		111 111	111½ 111½	*110½ 111½	1,400	Preferred.....100	96 Jan 5	118½ Aug 10	60 Mar	107½ Dec
8¾ 8¾	8½ ⅝¾		8⅜ 8⅝	8 8¼		2,000	Central Leather.....100	7 ⅝ May 3	20½ Jan 5	14⅜ Mar	23⅝ Oct
56⅞ 57⅜	56½ 57½		57 57⅝	57 57¼	55½ 56	6,100	Preferred.....100	43¼ Apr 28	68⅜ Jan 5	49¼ Mar	71 Oct
*14 16	*14½ 16		*14 16	*14 16	*14 16	------	Century Ribbon Mills..No par	12⅝ June 8	32⅛ Jan 8	30⅜ Sept	47½ Mar
*80 89	*80 86		*80 89	*80 89	*80 89	------	Preferred.....100	83 May 25	90 Jan 21	94 Dec	98¾ Jan
63¼ 63¾	63 64		63 64½	x63½ 65	63⅜ 64¼	10,600	Cerro de Pasco Copper .No par	57½ Jan 22	73½ Aug 9	43⅛ Mar	64⅜ Nov
42¼ 42¼	41½ 42		41½ 41½	41¾ 42¼	41 41½	2,500	Certain-Teed Products..No par	36⅛ May 20	49½ Jan 5	40⅜ Mar	58⅜ Sept
*105 110	*105 110		105 105	*105 110	*105 110	100	1st preferred.....100	100 May 22	106 Sept 28	89½ Jan	110 Sept
*12½ 13	13 13		13 13	13 13	*12½ 13	600	Chandler Cleveland Mot.No par	11¾ May 18	26 Feb 11	---- ----	---- ----
29½ 29¾	29 29½		29⅛ 29⅛	29 29½	29 29	1,300	Preferred .....No par	28 May 18	45¼ Feb 15	---- ----	---- ----
109 109	107 108		*106 108	*105 106	*104 104½	500	Chicago Pneumatic Tool..100	94½ Apr 8	120 Jan 2	80¼ Mar	128 Dec
49⅝ 49⅝	48¼ 49¾		*46¾ 47¼	46¾ 46¾	46¾ 47	1,500	Childs Co.....No par	45⅛ May 19	66⅜ Jan 4	49⅞ Mar	74⅞ Oct
32 32¼	31⅝ 32⅛		32 32¼	32⅛ 32¾	32 32⅜	11,400	Chile Copper.....25	30 Mar 3	36⅜ Jan 6	30½ Mar	37⅝ Jan
24⅝ 24⅝	*22 25		*22 25	24⅞ 24⅞	24⅞ 24⅞	300	Chino Copper.....5	16 Mar 3	25½ Oct 2	19 Apr	28⅝ Feb
31½ 31½	30⅝ 30⅝		30⅝ 30⅝	30¾ 30¾	x29½ 31	1,200	Christie-Brown certifs..No par	29½ Oct 15	63¾ Jan 4	62¾ Dec	64½ Dec
34⅛ 35⅞	33¾ 34¾		34⅛ 35	35 35⅞	33 34⅞	112,800	Chrysler Corp new.....No par	28½ Mar 30	54⅞ Jan 9	---- ----	---- ----
*101 101⅛	101 101		100⅞ 101	101 101	100½ 100¾	1,300	Preferred .....No par	93 Mar 30	108 Jan 2	100⅛ July	111⅞ Nov
63 63½	62¾ 63		63 63	63½ 63½	63 63½	1,600	Cluett, Peabody & Co.....100	60¼ Mar 31	68½ Jan 7	58½ Mar	71⅜ Jan
---- ----	---- ----		*---- 118	114 114	*113½ 114½	100	Preferred 100	103¼ Jan 13	116 Sept 17	103½ Jan	109 Sept
147½ 153	143¾ 148		145½ 147⅞	148 150	145⅜ 148½	60,000	Coca Cola Co .....No par	128 Mar 24	165 Sept 13	80 Jan	177¾ Nov
57 57¾	x56 56½		56 56	57 58¼	57⅛ 58	4,100	Collins & Aikman.....No par	34⅜ May 27	59¾ Sept 18	---- ----	---- ----
115 115	*111 115		*112 116	116 116	115 116	500	Preferred.....100	98¾ May 27	119 Sept 20	---- ----	---- ----
43¼ 45	42½ 43½		42¾ 43⅜	43⅜ 44⅜	41⅝ 43½	17,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron 100	27⅜ Mar 3	4 Oct 2	32¼ Apr	48¼ Jan
64½ 64½	63¾ 64½		63¾ 64	63½ 64½	x62 62½	3,500	Columbian Carbon v t c No par	55⅜ Jan 26	69⅞ Feb 23	45 Mar	62⅜ Dec
80¼ 81⅜	80⅛ 80⅝		80¼ 81½	82½ 84⅜	82¼ 84	13,500	Col Gas & Elec.....No par	63½ Mar 29	90 Jan 9	45¾ Jan	86 Oct
*113½ 114½	*113½ 114½		*113½ 114½	114½ 114½	*114½ 115	100	Preferred.....100	111⅜ Sept 13	115⅞ Aug 3	104¼ Jan	114½ Dec
23 25	20 23½		20¼ 22	21⅞ 23¼	22⅜ 23½	11,000	Commercial Credit.....No par	20 Oct 11	47½ Jan 14	38½ Sept	55⅛ Dec
*23 24	23 23		*23 24	24 24	*23 24	200	Preferred.....25	22½ Aug 30	26¼ Jan 13	25¼ Sept	27½ Oct
*24 25	24 24		*24 25	*24¾ 25	*24 25	100	Preferred B.....25	23½ Aug 5	27¾ Jan 11	26¼ Sept	27¾ Dec
*91 92	91 92		91 91	*91 92	*91 92	500	1st preferred (6½).....100	90 June 1	99½ Feb 26	---- ----	---- ----
*55 58	*55 58		*55 58	*55 58	*55 58	------	Comm Invest Trust...No par	55 Apr 12	72 Jan 11	50 Jan	84½ Nov
*96 97⅛	*96 97⅛		*96½ 97⅛	*96 97⅛	*96 97⅛	------	7% preferred.....100	97 June 7	104 Jan 28	100 Nov	107½ Nov
91 91¼	*90⅜ 91		91 91	91 91	*90⅜ 91	400	Preferred (6 ⅓).....100	89 May 7	100 Jan 13	---- ----	---- ----
184 191½	179 187		184 188¾	186 189¼	176⅝ 186½	18,400	Commercial Solvents B No par	118¼ Jan 4	04⅛ Oct 1	76 May	189 Jan
22⅛ 23¼	20½ 21⅝		21¼ 22⅝	21½ 23½	21¼ 22¼	38,600	Congoleum-Nairn Inc..No par	12½ May 13	29⅜ Sept 1	15⅞ Nov	43½ Jan
48 48	47¾ 48		*47½ 49	*48 49	47 48	1,000	Congress Cigar.....No par	40½ May 17	5⅛ Sept 2	---- ----	---- ----
*½ ¾	*½ ¾		*½ ¾	*½ ¾	*½ ¾	------	Conley Tin Foil stpd...No par	Oct 8	1 Mar 12	½ May	17 Feb
76¾ 78	76⅞ 78		76⅛ 77¼	73 76⅝	70⅜ 73½	41,200	Consolidated Cigar.....No par	45¼ Apr 15	81 Aug 30	26½ Jan	63¾ Dec
*94 101	*95 101		*92 100½	*92 100⅞	*92 100⅞	------	Preferred.....100	91 Mar 31	107⅜ July 28	79¾ Jan	96 Dec
2⅜ 2¾	2½ 2¾		2⅜ 2¾	2⅜ 2⅝	2½ 2⅝	4,400	Consolidated Distrib'rs No par	1½ Aug 13	6½ Jan 7	3⅛ Jan	9⅜ Feb
103¼ 105⅜	101½ 103⅞	Stock	102⅜ 104¾	104⅜ 105⅞	102½ 104¾	58,500	Consolidated Gas (NY) No par	87 Mar 30	115⅜ Aug 6	74⅛ Mar	97 Dec
2 2⅛	2¼ 2½		2⅝ 2¾	2⅝ 3⅜	3 3¼	38,700	Consolidated Textile...No par	1¼ May 10	3⅜ Jan 18	2¾ June	5¼ Jan
71⅝ 72	71½ 73	Exchange	72⅞ 73½	73⅛ 74	72¼ 73½	7,500	Continental Can, Inc...No par	70 Mar 30	92½ Jan 2	60½ Mar	93½ Dec
132⅛ 132⅛	131¾ 131¾		132 132	131⅛ 131⅛	131 131	500	Continental Insurance.... 25	122 Mar 31	144¾ Jan 9	103 Jan	140 Dec
107⅛ 11	10⅝ 10⅞	Closed:	10¾ 11	10⅜ 11	x10½ 11	8,200	Cont'l Motors tem ctfs..No par	9⅞ May 17	13 Jan 5	8¼ Jan	15½ Oct
45¾ 46½	45⅛ 46		45¼ 46¼	45⅝ 46⅛	45 46⅛	26,300	Corn Products Refin w i.. 25	35⅝ Mar 30	48⅛ Oct	32⅜ May	42⅜ Dec
*124½ 125	125 125	Columbus	*124 126	*124 126	124½ 124½	300	Preferred.....100	122½ Jan 6	129⅛ Apr 28	118⅛ Jan	127 July
52 52	51⅞ 52½		52½ 52½	*53 54½	53 53	800	Coty, Inc.....No par	44½ Mar 29	60⅜ Jan 4	48 Aug	60½ Dec
71¼ 71¼	71 71	Day	71¾ 72	73 73	*69½ 70	800	Crucible Steel of America..100	64 Apr 15	81½ Jan 4	64½ Mar	84⅝ Nov
*100 101	*99¾ 101		*100 101	*100 101	100 100	200	Preferred.....100	96 Mar 30	102 Aug 5	92 May	102 Dec
31 31½	30⅛ 30⅞	Holiday.	30⅝ 31	31 31½	30¾ 31⅜	3,400	Cuba Co.....No par	30⅛ Aug 30	53⅜ June 30	44¼ Dec	54⅜ Oct
9 9	9 9⅛		*9 9½	9⅛ 9⅜	9¼ 9¼	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar.....No par	8⅜ May 22	11½ Jan 29	7¾ Oct	14⅝ Feb
43½ 43⅝	42½ 42¾		42¼ 42⅜	43 43¾	42½ 43½	3,.00	Preferred.....100	35½ June 8	49⅝ Feb 4	37⅛ Oct	62⅝ Feb
*24 24⅞	24⅝ 24¾		24 24	24½ 24½	*24⅛ 24½	900	Cuban-American Sugar... 10	20¼ Aug 10	30⅜ Jan 28	20 Oct	33½ Mar
*100 103½	*100 103½		*100 103½	*100 103½	*100 103¼	------	Preferred.....100	97¾ Jan 5	104 Feb 5	93⅞ Nov	101 Mar
*17 19	17 17		*16½ 17	*16½ 17	*16½ 17	100	Cuban Dom'can Sug new No par	1 Sept 2	20¼ June 7	---- ----	---- ----
101⅞ 102½	100½ 101		101⅞ 101⅝	101⅝ 101⅝	100⅛ 101	2,400	Cudahy Packing.....100	76 Apr 21	110 ⅝ Sept 17	93½ Dec	107 Oct
91 91	88¾ 90		90½ 90½	*90¼ 91	90¼ 90¼	700	Cushman's Sons.....No par	77½ Mar 1	105½ Sept 2	62 Mar	104 Oct
*44¼ 46	*44¼ 45¼		*44½ 45½	*44¼ 45¾	*44½ 45¼	------	Cuyamel Fruit.....No par	42⅛ Apr 15	51 Jan 14	44 Nov	59 May
29½ 30¼	28 29		28⅛ 28⅜	28⅛ 28¾	26½ 28½	13,800	Davison Chemical v t c..No par	26½ Oct 15	46⅜ Feb 17	27⅞ Apr	49⅜ Jan
137¾ 137¾	137¼ 137⅝		137½ 137½	137½ 138	137½ 137¾	2,600	Detroit Edison 100	123½ Mar 30	141⅛ Feb 1	110 Jan	159½ Sept
34¼ 34¼	*33 34¼		34¼ 34¼	*33 34⅜	33 33	500	Devoe & Raynolds A..No par	31 Oct 7	104⅛ Feb 10	53 Oct	90¼ Dec
23 23⅞	22½ 23¼		22⅜ 23⅛	23⅜ 24¼	22½ 23⅞	56,600	Dodge Bros Class A....No par	21¼ May 17	47¼ Jan 2	21⅜ June	48⅜ Nov
82 82⅝	80 82		80½ 81	81 82½	81⅜ 82	8,400	Preferred certifs.....No par	79½ May 17	90 July 20	73½ May	91½ Oct
9⅜ 9⅜	9½ 9⅜		9⅛ 9⅜	9⅛ 9⅛	9 9⅛	7,300	Dome Mines, Ltd.....No par	9 Oct 15	20 Mar 13	12⅜ Apr	18⅛ Nov
*37 37½	37½ 37½		37½ 37½	*37⅝ 38	37⅜ 37⅜	1,700	Douglas Pectin.....No par	19 Mar 20	38 Aug 31	14 Feb	23½ Aug
115½ 115½	116 116		*115 116½	*115½ 116½	*115½ 116½	200	Duquesne Light 1st pref... 100	111½ Mar 3	116⅜ Aug 10	105 Jan	113¼ Dec
117¼ 117⅞	117⅜ 117⅜		117⅛ 117⅞	117⅛ 117⅛	116⅜ 117¼	1,700	Eastman Kodak Co...No par	106⅝ Mar 30	123 Aug 23	104⅜ July	118 Jan
25¾ 25⅞	25½ 25½		25⅝ 25⅝	25⅝ 25⅝	x24 24⅞	5,600	Eaton Axle & Spring...No par	23⅞ May 19	32⅜ Feb 14	10½ Feb	30½ Dec
326 335	321¼ 328		321¾ 329¾	329¾ 335⅜	322⅜ 332¼	30,400	E I du Pont de Nem Co..100	193⅛ Mar 29	3 0 Oct 2	134¼ Jan	271¼ Nov
106½ 106¾	106¼ 106¼		106½ 106½	*106½ 107	107 107	400	6% non-vot deb.....100	100¾ Apr 20	10 3 Oct 7	94 Jan	104½ Nov
11⅜ 11½	10¾ 11¼		10¾ 11	11⅛ 11½	11½ 11¾	3,700	Eisenlohr & Bros..... 25	10⅜ Oct 11	20½ Feb 1	---- ----	---- ----
*66 68	66 66		66 66	64 66	67 67	700	Electric Autolite.....No par	61¾ Mar 31	82 Feb 1	---- ----	---- ----
8¾ 8¾	8½ 8⅝		8⅜ 9¼	9⅜ 10¼	9¼ 9½	11,700	Electric Boat.....No par	4 Mar 23	10 ⅝ Sept 2	---- ----	---- ----
16⅛ 16⅝	16 16¼		16 16¼	16⅛ 16½	16 16⅞	8,600	Elec Pow & Lt ctfs.....No par	15¼ Oct 7	34½ Feb 10	17⅜ Apr	40⅛ July
*102 103½	*102 103½		*102 103⅛	102¼ 102¼	*102 103½	200	40% pr pd.....100	99½ Mar 30	115 Feb 11	100 Mar	110 June
*102½ ----	*102½ ----		*101⅝ ----	*102½ ----	*102½ ----	------	Pref full paid.....100	102 Oct 5	110½ Feb 26	100½ Mar	110¾ June
*91½ 95	*94½ 95		94½ 95	94¾ 95	*94 94⅞	500	Preferred certifs 100	89½ Mar 24	98⅛ Sept 10	89⅞ Aug	94¾ Dec
55 56⅞	53½ 55⅝		51 54½	47¼ 51⅜	45¼ 48	70,400	Electric Refrigeration..No par	45¼ Oct 15	78½ June 23	---- ----	---- ----
85½ 86	85⅜ 85⅝		85 87	85⅜ 86½	83⅛ 86	9,400	Elec Storage Battery..No par	71⅛ Mar 3	94⅛ Aug 19	60¾ Mar	80 Dec
*1¼ 2½	*1¼ 2½		*1¼ 2½	*1¼ 2½	*1¼ 2½	------	Emerson-Brantingham Co 100	1 May 20	4 Feb 1	1⅛ May	5⅜ July
*8½ 14	*8½ 14		*8½ 14	*8½ 14	*8½ 14	------	Preferred.....100	5 May 20	24¾ Jan 29	8 May	26¾ Aug
66 66⅜	66 66⅛		65⅞ 66⅛	66¼ 66½	65⅞ 66⅜	1,700	Endicott-Johnson Corp... 50	65½ Mar 31	72⅝ Feb 8	63¾ Apr	74⅞ Sept
120 120	*119 120¼		*119 120	120 120	120 120	300	Preferred.....100	114 Jan 7	120 Sept 15	111 May	118⅜ Oct
*117 119	*115 118		116¼ 116¼	116¼ 116¼	117 117	300	Equitable Office Bldg pfd 100	99⅞ June 17	132¼ July 28	---- ----	---- ----
51 52	50 50¼		51 51	52 52	52 52	2,500	Eureka Vacuum Clean .No par	43 May 19	56 July 15	48½ Nov	57½ Dec
*15¼ 15½	15¼ 15¼		*15¼ 15¾	*15¼ 15¾	*15¼ 15¾	200	Exchange Buffet Corp..No par	14¾ July 20	17 Apr 22	13½ July	19⅞ Jan
*2½ 3½	*3 3½		*2½ 3	*2½ 3	*2½ 3	------	Fairbanks Co.....25	2 Apr 16	3¾ Sept 11	2¼ Mar	4¾ Aug
*45 45½	44⅛ 45⅛		44 44	43¾ 44⅛	42⅝ 43⅞	3,100	Fairbanks Morse.....No par	42⅝ Oct 15	59¾ Feb 10	32¼ Jan	54⅝ Oct
*108 111	*108 111		*108 111	*108 111	*108 111	------	Preferred.....100	108 Oct 8	115 Feb 9	106½ June	110⅛ Nov
114¾ 116½	112½ 114¾		113¼ 115¼	114 115⅝	112⅜ 114⅞	34,500	Famous Players-Lasky..No par	103⅛ Jan 19	127½ June 11	90¼ Feb	114¾ July
*120 122	121 121		*120½ 122	122 122	x119¼ 119½	400	Preferred (8%).....100	115 Mar 31	124 Mar 11	103⅞ Feb	120 July
*31½ 32	31¾ 31¾		*31¼ 32	31⅜ 32	31⅜ 31½	1,600	Federal Light & Trac..... 15	28 Mar 31	39⅜ Feb 3	26 Oct	37¼ Dec
*88 90	*88 90		*88 90	*88 90	*88 90	------	Preferred.....No par	86 June 18	91½ Sept 28	82½ Sept	89 Dec
92 92	*88 95		*89 93	*88 91	87 87	200	Federal Mining & Smelt'g 100	41 May 22	111¾ Jan 5	15¼ Mar	95½ Dec
*71½ 72½	*71½ 73½		72½ 72½	*71½ 73	71½ 71½	200	Preferred.....100	61 Mar 3	105 Jan 6	49½ Mar	94⅞ Dec
*190 199	*190 195		*190¼ 195	*190¼ 193	*190¼ 192	------	Fidel Phen Fire Ins of N Y. 25	160 Apr 15	200¼ Jan 23	147½ Jan	179 Dec
*14 15	*14 15		*14 15	14 14	*13½ 15	100	Fifth Ave Bus tem ctfs..No par	14 Oct 14	21⅝ Feb 9	12 Jan	17¾ July
*98 101	100 100		*---- 101	*---- 101	*---- 101	100	First Nat'l Pic, 1st pref...100	96 May 18	107 Feb 13	---- ----	---- ----
29½ 29¾	29½ 29¾		*29½ 30	*29½ 30	29⅝ 29⅝	1,500	First Nat'l Stores.....No par	29¼ Oct 13	49⅜ Feb 5	38½ Dec	40 Dec
15½ 15⅞	15⅝ 15⅞		15⅝ 15⅞	15⅝ 16	15⅜ 16	8,200	Fisk Rubber.....No par	14¼ May 20	26¼ Jan 13	10½ Mar	28¾ Oct
77½ 78	*77½ 79		*78 79	79 79	x77½ 78	600	1st preferred stamped...100	76⅞ Apr 19	84¼ Mar 16	---- ----	---- ----
*97 101	*97 101		*97½ ----	*97⅛ ----	*95⅜ ----	------	1st preferred ex v.....100	94 June 3	107 Mar 1	---- ----	---- ----
46 46½	45⅝ 46⅛		45⅞ 46¼	46⅜ 47½	46 47¼	20,500	Fleischman Co new.....No par	32¼ Mar 29	56½ Feb 1	---- ----	---- ----
85 86	83 85		83¾ 85½	82 85½	79 82	12,400	Foundation Co.....No par	79 Oct 15	179¾ Jan 29	90 Jan	183¾ Nov
71¼ 72½	70¾ 72		72 73¾	73¼ 74	70¼ 73	28,800	Fox Film Class A.....No par	55⅛ Mar 31	85 Jan 2	68½ Sept	85 Dec
28⅞ 30	28¼ 28⅞		28½ 29	28⅞ 29¾	28⅛ 29½	22,000	Freeport Texas Co.....No par	19⅝ Jan 13	34½ June 3	8 Mar	24⅞ Oct
33½ 34	32½ 33⅝		33 33⅝	33½ 34¼	33 34	16,600	Gabriel Snubber A.....No par	29 Mar 25	42 Feb 11	28⅞ Aug	39⅞ Nov
*6 6½	6 6¼		6 6	*6 6¼	6¼ 6½	800	Gardner Motor.....No par	5½ June 9	9¾ Jan 4	4⅛ Jan	16¼ Mar
*43 44	43⅜ 43⅜		43½ 43½	43½ 45⅛	42½ 43	1,500	Gen Amer Tank Car.....100	39 Mar 29	55⅜ Jan 2	44½ Aug	60 Oct
*103¼ 104	*103¼ 105		*103¼ 105	*103¼ 105	*103¼ 105	------	Preferred.....100	99½ June 24	105½ July 27	93¾ Feb	104 Nov
77⅝ 81⅛	75½ 77½		76 77⅞	77⅜ 79⅝	73¼ 79⅜	51,600	General Asphalt.....100	50 Mar 3	94¼ Aug 28	42½ Mar	70 Dec
*120 124	115 117		115 116¼	*116¼ 122	112 114	1,000	Preferred.....100	94⅞ Mar 3	140⅛ Aug 28	86½ Mar	109 Dec
52 52	51 51¼		52 52½	52 52	51⅜ 51⅝	1,300	General Cigar, Inc new..No par	46 Mar 29	59½ Feb 11	---- ----	---- ----
*112 114	*112 114		*112 114	*112 115	*112 115	------	Preferred (7).....100	109 Jan 11	115½ Feb 18	105 Jan	111¼ Mar
*110 115	*110 115		*110 115	*110 113	*110 115	------	Debenture preferred (7) .100	109¼ Apr 12	118½ Feb 10	104 July	116 Dec
*63 53⅞	*52½ 53⅞		53¾ 53¾	53⅜ 53⅜	*5⅜ 5 d₂	400	Gen Outdoor Adv A....No par	51 Mar 30	56⅜ Aug 4	45⅛ Aug	54⅜ Sept
33 33	33 33¼		33¼ 33⅜	33½ 34	33½ 33⅜	2,300	Trust certificates.....No par	26⅜ Mar 30	35½ Aug 3	26⅛ Aug	34⅜ Dec
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	General Electric.....100	285 Apr 15	386½ Feb 19	227¼ Feb	337¼ Aug
82 84⅜	80½ 82⅞		81½ 82⅞	82¾ 84	80¼ 82¾	82,300	New.....No par	79 June 9	95½ Aug 14	---- ----	---- ----

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights.

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fourth page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1926 On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925	
Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
111/2 111/2	111/2 113/8		113/8 111/2	111/4 111/2	113/8 111/2	6,300	General Electric special....10	11 Jan 5	115/8 Mar 22	107/8 Oct	117/8 July
403/4 411/4	401/8 42		*413/4 42	421/4 45	417/8 43	1,800	General Gas & Elec A...No par	34 Mar 30	59 Jan 2	587/8 Dec	613/8 Dec
*98 983/8	*98 983/8		*98 983/8	*98 983/8	983/8 983/8	200	Preferred A (7).....No par	95 May 11	993/4 Sept 10	99 Dec	100 Dec
*109 111	*109 111		*109 111	*109 111	*109 111	------	Preferred A (8).....No par	1051/2 Apr 8	113 Sept 9	110 Dec	110 Dec
*931/2 96	*93 96		*93 96	*93 96	*93 96	------	Preferred B (7).....No par	921/4 Apr 27	96 Jan 4	---- ----	---- ----
1525/8 1571/2	1481/8 1521/4		148 1521/8	1531/8 157	1481/2 1541/4	1006500	General Motors Corp...No par	1131/4 Mar 29	2253/4 Aug 9	643/8 Jan	1493/4 Nov
*1191/2 1197/8	1193/4 1197/8		1187/8 119	119 1195/8	1181/4 119	1,900	7% preferred.....100	1131/2 Jan 29	1203/4 Sept 1	102 Jan	115 Dec
*103 ----	*103 ----		*103 ----	*103 ----	*103 ----	------	6% preferred.....100	981/4 Apr 13	105 June 29	881/2 Apr	991/2 Nov
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	General Petroleum.....25	491/2 Mar 2	703/8 June 23	42 Jan	591/8 Dec
783/4 813/4	773/4 793/4		781/2 80	81 821/4	781/2 821/2	22,000	Gen Ry Signal new....No par	601/2 Mar 31	937/8 Aug 18	68 Nov	803/4 Oct
*104 ----	*104 ----		*104 ----	*104 ----	*104 ----	------	Preferred.....100	103 Apr 14	104 Jan 4	901/2 July	1057/8 Nov
*441/4 461/4	*44 45		*40 45	*40 45	*40 45	------	General Refractories...No par	36 May 27	49 Jan 4	42 Oct	581/2 Jan
471/2 471/2	463/4 48		475/8 475/8	47 473/4	451/4 47	2,600	Gimbel Bros.....No par	451/8 Mar 30	787/8 Jan 19	47 Mar	83 Dec
*1021/2 104	*102 104		*101 104	*1021/2 1041/2	*1021/2 1041/2	------	Preferred.....100	1035/8 Apr 1	1113/8 Jan 7	1021/4 Mar	1141/2 Nov
191/8 191/4	19 191/8		185/8 19	193/8 191/2	19 191/2	5,500	Glidden Co.....No par	153/8 June 3	253/4 Jan 4	121/2 Mar	261/2 Dec
451/2 46	451/2 463/4		451/4 46	453/4 463/4	451/2 461/4	6,500	Gold Dust Corp v t c...No par	411/2 Mar 31	567/8 Feb 3	37 Mar	51 Oct
47 471/4	453/4 461/2		457/8 473/8	473/4 483/8	463/8 48	3,700	Goodrich Co (B F).....No par	451/2 May 20	703/4 Feb 9	363/4 Jan	743/4 Nov
*97 981/2	97 97		*961/2 98	*961/2 98	*961/2 98	100	Preferred.....100	95 June 25	100 Feb 16	92 Jan	102 Nov
1063/8 1063/8	1057/8 1057/8		1051/4 1051/4	1055/8 1093/4	1061/2 1091/4	4,900	Goodyear T & Rub pf v t c.100	981/2 Mar 30	1097/8 Aug 1	861/8 Jan	1145/8 Oct
*1061/4 1071/4	*1061/4 1071/2		*1061/4 1071/2	*1061/4 1071/2	*1057/8 107	100	Prior preferred.....100	1053/8 Jan 22	109 Sept 14	103 Apr	109 Dec
551/2 56	551/4 561/2		57 57	571/2 571/2	57 57	600	Gotham Silk Hosiery...No par	331/4 Mar 30	61 Aug 18	39 Dec	42 Dec
543/4 543/4	551/8 551/8		57 57	*56 567/8	*56 57	400	New.....No par	471/2 July 12	58 Sept 9	---- ----	---- ----
*1131/2 117	*1131/2 117		1133/4 1133/4	*114 117	*112 117	100	Preferred.....100	98 Apr 6	125 Aug 17	991/2 Dec	1021/2 Dec
*13 15	13 14		131/2 14	131/2 141/8	131/2 131/2	1,800	Gould Coupler A.....No par	13 Oct 11	211/2 Jan 23	187/8 Dec	23 Sept
291/2 30	29 291/2		29 311/4	311/8 321/4	31 321/4	19,500	Granby Cons M Sm & Pr.100	161/8 Mar 31	324/8 Sept 18	13 Mar	217/8 Dec
*100 101	983/4 99		*983/4 99	993/4 100	99 99	1,300	Great Western Sugar tem ctf25	89 Apr 14	1061/4 Feb 2	91 Jan	1131/8 June
*1131/2 115	*1131/2 115		*114 115	*1141/2 115	1141/2 1141/2	100	Preferred.....100	1081/2 Mar 30	1181/4 July 22	107 Apr	1151/2 Dec
1983/4 1983/4	20 21		205/8 205/8	21 211/4	21 21	2,600	Greene Cananea Copper....100	93/4 Apr 3	221/2 July 24	113/4 Mar	191/4 Jan
*75/8 81/4	71/2 71/2		*75/8 81/4	*75/8 81/8	*75/8 81/4	1,400	Guantanamo Sugar.....No par	5/8 Jan 5	107/8 Feb 1	3/8 Sept	61/2 Jan
67 67	651/8 651/2		661/2 661/2	663/4 673/8	601/2 661/2	5,500	Gulf States Steel.....100	601/2 Oct 15	933/8 Jan 4	671/8 Mar	953/4 Nov
*511/2 52	511/2 511/2		*50 511/2	*50 51	501/2 501/2	300	Hanna 1st pref class A.....100	45 June 18	57 Feb 26	421/2 July	89 Feb
*271/8 28	*26 261/4		*26 261/4	*26 261/4	*26 261/4	------	Hartman Corp class A..No par	261/4 Oct 7	261/4 Oct 7	---- ----	---- ----
*25 251/2	25 251/8		25 25	241/2 241/2	24 241/2	2,300	Hayes Wheel.....No par	24 Sept 24	46 Jan 14	30 Mar	491/2 Nov
*761/2 791/2	*78 791/2		78 78	78 78	*761/2 78	300	Heime (G W).....25	68 Mar 29	80 July 12	66 May	773/4 Jan
*29 30	29 29		*28 30	*291/2 30	291/2 291/2	300	Hoe (R) & Co tem ctfs..No par	171/2 May 27	351/2 Aug 11	27 Dec	487/8 Jan
621/8 63	63 63		*621/2 63	63 63	621/2 63	800	Homestake Mining.....100	471/2 Jan 4	63 Oct 9	43 Jan	50 Jan
423/4 423/4	*423/8 43		*421/2 43	*42 43	*42 43	200	Househ Prod, Inc. tem ctf No par	40 Mar 3	483/8 Jan 8	341/2 Jan	471/8 Nov
*54 541/2	521/4 54		*53 541/2	*541/2 56	521/2 54	2,000	Houston Oil of Tex tem ctfs100	501/4 Mar 31	71 Jan 5	59 Apr	85 Jan
41 411/2	403/4 413/4		411/4 415/8	411/8 421/4	411/8 42	7,800	Howe Sound.....No par	27 Jan 8	45 Sept 15	161/2 June	311/8 Nov
521/4 541/2	52 531/2		52 53 3/8	51 54	461/4 501/2	181,400	Hudson Motor Car.....No par	461/4 Oct 15	1231/4 Jan 4	333/4 Jan	1391/2 Nov
213/8 221/8	21 211/2		21 213/8	21 211/2	201/2 211/8	18,900	Hupp Motor Car Corp....10	17 Mar 2	283/8 Jan 4	141/4 Mar	31 Nov
241/2 251/8	237/8 243/8		241/8 241/2	241/2 263/4	251/8 27	24,500	Independent Oil & Gas..No par	195/8 Mar 30	34 Jan 2	131/2 Jan	413/4 June
*171/2 19	*171/2 181/2		*171/2 19	*17 19	*17 19	------	Indian Motocycle.....No par	171/4 Oct 7	241/4 Feb 4	13 Mar	24 Aug
8 8	8 9		81/2 83/4	85/8 83/4	*81/4 85/8	3,000	Indian Refining.....10	8 Sept 2	133/4 Feb 13	51/2 Jan	141/4 Dec
*8 81/4	81/4 81/4		*81/2 9	81/4 81/4	8 85/8	2,400	Certificates.....10	8 Apr 13	121/2 Feb 13	6 Sept	125/8 Dec
*95 1001/8	*95 ----		*93 1001/8	*95 1001/8	*95 1001/8	------	Preferred.....100	90 May 14	106 Sept 17	77 Mar	110 Dec
*95 97	95 95		941/2 95	*941/2 95	94 941/2	900	Ingersoll Rand new....No par	801/4 Mar 31	104 Jan 5	77 Nov	1071/2 Dec
40 40	393/8 391/2		393/4 394/4	393/8 40	397/8 397/8	1,400	Inland Steel.....No par	341/2 May 11	431/2 Jan 7	383/4 May	50 Feb
*110 1103/4	*110 1103/4		*110 1103/4	*110 1103/4	*110 1103/4	------	Preferred.....100	1083/4 Mar 16	115 Feb 9	1041/2 Apr	112 Sept
241/2 245/8	241/8 245/8		247/8 251/4	253/8 263/8	255/8 263/8	10,500	Inspiration Cons Copper...20	203/4 Mar 30	267/8 Feb 10	221/4 Apr	323/4 Jan
141/2 143/4	141/2 141/2		*141/2 143/4	147/8 147/8	141/4 143/4	1,400	Intercont'l Rubber...No par	131/2 May 10	213/4 Feb 11	---- ----	---- ----
*133/4 14	127/8 135/8		123/4 13	12 131/4	12 123/8	5,400	Internat Agricul.....No par	12 Oct 14	261/4 Jan 22	71/8 Jan	241/8 Nov
*801/2 82	801/4 801/4		79 80	78 79	763/4 773/4	1,500	Prior preferred.....100	763/4 Oct 15	95 Jan 27	40 Apr	85 Nov
475/8 481/8	471/4 48		477/8 48	48 503/8	485/8 497/8	12,900	Int Business Machines..No par	d381/8 Mar 30	523/4 Sept 15	110 Mar	1761/4 Nov
491/2 491/2	491/8 495/8	Stock	485/8 491/2	491/2 50	481/2 491/2	4,400	International Cement...No par	431/2 Oct 15	717/8 Jan 21	52 Jan	811/2 Sept
102 102	102 102	Exchange	102 102	102 102	102 102	600	Preferred.....100	102 Mar 17	106 Jan 26	1021/2 Nov	107 Aug
413/4 43	403/8 421/2		411/8 421/4	42 423/4	38 421/4	51,900	Inter Comb Eng Corp...No par	331/2 Mar 30	6 1/2 Jan 5	314/4 Jan	691/2 Dec
130 132	1271/2 130	Closed;	1281/4 1291/2	1295/8 1307/8	1261/8 1291/4	18,800	International Harvester....100	1121/4 Mar 29	1381/2 Oct 4	961/8 Mar	1381/4 Sept
*122 125	123 123		*118 123	*118 123	121 121	200	Preferred.....100	118 Jan 5	1263/4 Aug 7	114 Mar	121 Nov
7 7	65/8 63/4	Columbus	*67/8 7	*63/4 7	65/8 71/8	1,300	Int Mercantile Marine....100	6 Sept 21	123/8 Feb 17	71/8 June	147/8 Feb
313/8 333/4	31 321/4		31 311/2	311/2 32	303/8 315/8	18,600	Preferred.....100	27 Mar 30	463/8 Feb 16	27 Aug	523/4 Feb
611/8 615/8	601/2 613/8		591/2 605/8	60 611/2	611/4 62	5,000	International Match pref..35	531/2 Mar 3	663/8 Feb 23	565/8 Dec	607/8 Dec
351/8 353/8	35 353/8	Day	351/8 355/8	351/4 357/8	351/4 355/8	13,300	International Nickel (The).25	323/8 Mar 30	461/4 Jan 5	241/4 Mar	481/2 Nov
*103 ----	*1031/4 ----		*1931/4 ----	*1031/4 ----	*1031/4 ----	------	Preferred.....100	1011/8 Jan 29	1041/4 Apr 21	94 Jan	102 Nov
54 54	521/8 533/4	Holiday.	531/8 535/8	*54 56	521/2 531/8	3,700	nternational Paper.....100	441/8 Apr 15	633/4 Aug 28	481/4 Mar	76 Oct
*96 963/4	96 963/4		96 961/2	961/2 961/2	965/8 965/8	2,200	Preferred (7).....100	89 May 7	981/2 Jan 2	86 July	993/8 Oct
*156 160	*156 161		*156 160	*156 160	*156 160	------	nternational Shoe.....No par	135 May 6	175 Jan 11	108 Feb	1993/4 July
1163/4 1171/4	1151/2 1171/4		1163/4 1175/8	1171/4 1185/8	1151/4 1177/8	18,400	Internat Telep & Teleg....100	111 Mar 3	133 Jan 25	871/2 Apr	144 Aug
*19 191/2	*19 191/2		*185/8 191/2	191/2 191/2	*185/8 20	100	Intertype Corp.....No par	181/2 July 24	29 Jan 7	18 July	293/8 Oct
39 39	373/4 373/4		*38 39	39 39	371/2 375/8	600	Jewel Tea, Inc.....100	25 Jan 4	433/8 Aug 17	161/2 July	263/8 Dec
*122 127	*122 127		*122 127	*122 127	123 123	200	Preferred.....100	1151/2 Jan 29	125 Feb 9	1021/2 Jan	1151/2 Dec
103/4 103/4	107/8 11		*103/4 113/4	107/8 107/8	*103/4 11	600	Jones Bros Tea, Inc, stpd..100	101/2 June 30	191/2 Feb 5	113/4 Dec	217/8 Feb
*181/2 19	*183/4 191/2		181/2 19	161/2 19	161/2 17	7,900	Jordan Motor Car.....No par	161/2 Oct 14	66 Feb 19	353/8 Aug	65 Nov
*1/4 3/8	*1/4 3/8		*1/4 3/8	1/4 1/4	*1/4 3/8	500	Kansas Gulf.....10	1/4 Mar 4	3/4 Jan 8	1/4 May	1 1/2 June
*1111/2 ----	*1111/2 ----		*1111/2 ----	*1111/2 ----	*1111/2 ----	------	Kan City P&L 1st pf A..No par	1071/4 Mar 29	1125/8 Sept 9	99 Jan	1095/8 Sept
415/8 42	41 411/2		41 42	421/2 43	411/2 411/2	4,200	Kayser (J) Co v t c.....No par	331/4 May 20	475/8 Jan 14	183/4 Mar	421/8 Dec
9 95/8	91/8 10		91/4 95/8	95/8 93/4	93/4 10	7,000	Kelly-Springfield Tire.....25	9 Oct 9	211/2 Feb 6	123/4 Mar	215/8 July
*48 55	461/2 461/2		*441/2 45	*441/2 52	*441/2 52	200	8% preferred.....100	461/2 Oct 11	743/4 Feb 5	41 Mar	74 July
58 58	56 56		*55 64	*55 62	*55 62	200	6% preferred.....100	56 Oct 11	731/4 Feb 5	43 Mar	72 July
*86 89	86 86		*86 89	*86 89	*86 89	100	Kelsey Wheel, Inc.....100	84 Oct 5	126 Feb 4	87 87	124 Dec
60 605/8	597/8 605/8		601/2 611/4	61 621/4	601/8 615/8	106,700	Kennecott Copper.....No par	493/4 Mar 30	621/4 Oct 14	461/2 Mar	591/4 Nov
3/4 3/4	*5/8 3/4		5/8 5/8	5/8 5/8	1/2 1/2	800	Keystone Tire & Rubb..No par	1/2 May 11	2/8 Jan 2	1/8 Sept	3/2 July
*45 49	*45 49		431/2 45	431/2 431/2	*421/2 45	400	Kinney Co.....No par	413/8 Sept 13	821/8 Jan 7	75 Mar	100 Oct
497/8 51	491/4 503/8		50 501/2	50 501/2	485/8 503/4	14,300	Kresge (S S) Co new.....10	423/4 Mar 30	82 Jan 29	---- ----	---- ----
*108 1131/2	*108 1131/2		*109 113	*109 113	*109 113	------	Preferred.....100	113 Feb 18	1143/4 Feb 26	1101/4 Mar	116 Oct
*19 20	19 29		*181/2 21	*181/2 21	*181/2 21	400	Kresge Dept Stores....No par	151/8 Mar 25	333/8 Jan 14	281/2 Dec	453/4 Jan
*721/2 80	*721/2 80		*721/2 80	*721/2 80	*721/2 80	------	Preferred.....100	701/4 Mar 26	931/4 Feb 1	88 Jan	973/4 June
158 158	*156 162		*156 162	*156 162	*156 162	200	Laclede Gas L (St Louis)..100	146 Mar 29	1751/2 July 10	1101/4 Jan	178 Mar
195/8 201/8	191/2 20		191/2 20	193/4 201/4	20 201/4	26,500	Lago Oil & Transport..No par	191/8 May 14	241/2 June 14	---- ----	---- ----
68 691/2	675/8 695/8		668/4 68	651/2 675/8	653/8 671/8	26,800	Lambert Co.....No par	391/2 May 7	695/8 Oct 11	---- ----	---- ----
*814 9	8 814		8 8	8 8	*8 814	600	Lee Rubber & Tire....No par	63/4 Aug 18	14 Jan 4	115/8 Feb	19 Oct
35 351/2	341/4 341/4		341/2 341/2	341/8 341/2	34 341/2	2,200	Lehn & Fink.....No par	303/4 Mar 30	411/8 Jan 2	371/4 Dec	441/2 Oct
*191/2 211/4	*191/2 211/4		211/4 211/4	*21 211/4	21 21	200	Life Savers.....No par	171/4 May 4	22 June 25	---- ----	---- ----
905/8 905/8	90 91		91 91	93 943/4	931/2 931/2	3,500	Liggett & Myers Tob new..25	721/8 Mar 31	947/8 Jan 25	57 Mar	92 Dec
*122 124	121 121		120 120	*1201/2 124	121 121	500	Preferred.....100	1193/4 Jan 18	1293/4 May 5	161/8 Jan	124 Dec
901/2 905/8	901/2 905/8		901/4 92	93 933/4	92 927/8	7,000	"B" new.....25	71 Mar 24	943/8 Sept 1	551/2 Mar	897/8 Dec
*60 611/2	593/8 60		593/8 593/8	*587/8 60	58 583/8	600	Lima Loc Wks.....No par	531/2 Mar 31	693/4 Jan 4	60 June	743/8 Jan
433/8 44	421/2 431/2		427/8 433/4	433/8 441/4	423/4 447/8	19,700	L ew's Incorporated....No par	341/4 Mar 2	48 Sept 28	22 Feb	443/4 Nov
61/8 61/8	61/8 61/8		61/8 61/8	61/8 61/8	61/8 61/8	1,500	Loft Incorporated.....No par	6 Oct 8	111/4 Feb 10	6 Jan	91/8 Apr
*431/2 441/2	*431/2 441/2		*431/2 44	*431/2 44	431/2 431/2	100	Long Bell Lumber A....No par	421/2 July 23	501/2 Feb 3	1/4 Mar	43 Sept
155 156	150 150 1/4		150 150	151 1531/4	154 154	1,500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.....100	88 Mar 30	1601/2 Oct 1	77 Feb	1433/4 Dec
*150 164	*141 164		*141 164	*150 164	*142 164	------	2d preferred.....100	1201/4 Mar 30	167 Sept 8	104 Feb	148 Dec
293/4 301/4	293/4 297/8		293/4 297/8	30 301/2	297/8 30	7,700	Lorillard.....25	29 Sept 29	421/4 Feb 3	301/4 Jan	393/4 Sept
*113 115	*113 115		1121/8 113	113 113	1121/4 1127/8	500	Preferred.....100	1111/8 Apr 5	120 Aug 31	1081/8 Feb	116 Aug
*15 151/4	141/2 15		145/8 145/8	143/4 15	145/8 143/4	5,200	Louisiana Oil temp ctfs..No par	12 Mar 3	197/8 June 21	135/8 Aug	233/4 Feb
233/4 233/4	233/4 24		235/8 24	235/8 235/8	233/4 233/4	1,300	Louisville G & El A.....No par	223/4 Mar 31	261/8 Feb 10	23 Dec	263/8 July
31 31	31 31		*303/4 33	*31 333/8	303/4 303/4	600	Ludlum Steel.....No par	301/4 Mar 30	581/4 Feb 4	313/4 Feb	60 Dec
130 103	*129 132		*129 132	*130 1301/2	*129 132	100	Mackay Companies.....100	130 May 15	138 Feb 9	114 Mar	141 Sept
701/8 701/8	*70 701/4		70 70	70 701/8	*69 71	400	Preferred.....100	68 Mar 19	731/8 Feb 9	66 Mar	783/4 Feb
1011/4 103	991/2 102		993/4 1017/8	95 1023/4	921/4 961/4	174,600	Mack Trucks, Inc.....No par	921/4 Oct 15	159 Jan 4	117 Jan	242 Nov
*1101/2 113	*1101/2 113		111 111	*1101/2 113	*1101/4 113	100	1st preferred.....100	1093/4 Jan 4	113 June 10	104 Jan	113 Aug
*1041/4 1043/4	*1041/4 1043/4		1043/4 1043/4	1031/4 1043/4	1031/2 1031/2	500	2d preferred.....100	102 Oct 5	1083/4 Sept 3	99 Jan	1065/8 Aug
113 113	113 1141/2		1143/4 115	1143/4 121	119 121	3,900	Macy (R H) & Co, Inc..No par	861/2 Mar 29	1263/4 Sept 7	691/2 Jan	112 Oct
*1157/8 1165/8	*1153/4 1163/4		*1157/8 1161/2	1157/8 116	*1143/4 116	200	Preferred.....100	1151/2 Mar 1	1183/4 Jan 14	1143/4 Jan	118 Aug
371/2 371/2	363/4 371/8		363/8 371/4	37 383/8	361/4 37	4,100	Mag a Copper.....No par	34 Apr 19	447/8 Feb 10	34 Mar	46 Nov
*16 17	15 153/4		*15 16	*15 16	*15 16	200	Mallinson (H R) & Co..No par	15 Aug 30	283/4 Jan 5	211/4 Dec	371/2 Jan
*59 62	*59 62		*59 62	*59 62	*59 62	------	Manati Sugar pref.....100	55 June 4	82 Feb 1	79 July	821/4 June
531/8 545/8	503/4 523/4		51 52	45 511/8	45 46	9,300	Manh Elec Supply....No par	45 Oct 14	873/4 July 19	32 Mar	59 Mar
*23 231/2	*23 231/2		*23 23	23 231/2	223/4 223/4	500	Manhattan Shirt.....25	221/2 May 24	327/8 Jan 4	201/4 Mar	347/8 Nov
441/4 441/2	437/8 437/8		*437/8 451/4	*42 451/4	*42 451/4	1,000	Manila Electric Corp...No par	271/2 Mar 20	453/8 Sept 14	281/2 Mar	491/2 Apr
18 18	171/2 175/8		175/8 18	175/8 18	171/2 171/2	1,400	Maracaibo Oil Expl.....No par	161/2 Oct 6	28 Feb 2	203/8 Sept	351/2 Jan
531/4 54	52 531/4		523/8 533/8	531/2 541/4	521/4 535/8	42,400	Marland Oil.....No par	491/4 Mar 30	633/8 June 17	325/8 Mar	601/2 Dec
251/2 251/2	*251/2 27		251/2 251/2	253/8 257/8	*251/2 26	300	Marlin-Rockwell.....No par	251/2 Oct 8	33 Mar 11	103/8 Mar	327/8 Oct
*211/2 221/2	20 22		*20 22	20 20	20 20	700	Martin-Parry Corp.....No par	17 May 20	23 June 25	19 Dec	371/8 Jan
*76 79	753/4 76		751/2 76	771/2 797/8	783/4 793/4	3,100	Mathieson Alkali Wks tem ctf50	621/2 May 12	1061/8 Jan 2	51 Jan	1071/4 Dec
133 1333/4	1323/4 1361/4		1351/2 137	137 139	139 1413/4	44,200	May Department Stores...50	1067/8 May 17	1421/4 Oct 15	101 Mar	1391/2 Dec
*124 140	*124 140		*124 ----	*124 ----	*124 ----	------	Preferred.....100	1223/8 Feb 2	125 June 11	1161/2 Mar	124 June
221/4 221/4	213/4 221/4		213/4 22	221/2 223/4	213/4 221/4	4,100	Maytag Co.....No par	19 Mar 3	241/2 Sept 8	217/8 Nov	263/8 Oct
*721/2 731/2	731/2 731/2		*731/2 75	*731/2 75	725/8 725/8	1,300	McCrory Stores Class B No par	72 Mar 30	121 Jan 11	79 Mar	1393/4 Oct
*231/4 233/8	233/8 233/8		231/4 233/8	221/4 23	221/4 221/4	2,000	McIntyre Porcupine Mines..5	221/4 Oct 14	30 Feb 15	16 Jan	223/4 Oct
237/8 237/8	*233/8 237/8		*233/8 237/8	233/8 235/8	*233/4 237/8	300	Metro-Goldwyn Pictures pf.27	221/4 Jan 8	241/4 Feb 9	18 Jan	241/2 Nov
81/8 81/2	81/8 81/2		81/8 10	*83/4 91/2	83/4 83/4	3,100	Mexican Seaboard Oil...No par	6 Feb 25	133/4 July 23	9 Dec	221/2 Jan
163/4 167/8	165/8 167/8		167/8 171/8	171/4 175/8	17 175/8	11,200	Miami Copper.....5	11 Mar 3	173/8 Oct 1	8 May	233/4 Jan
301/4 303/8	291/2 301/8		295/8 30	30 303/8	291/2 303/8	18,300	Mid-Continent Petro...No par	271/2 July 22	37 Jan 2	253/4 Aug	38 Nov

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day z Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights.

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For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fifth page preceding

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week.	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1 1926. On basis of 100-share lots		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925.	
Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Week.	Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*97 1/2 98 1/2	97 1/2 97 1/2		*97 98	*97 98 1/2	97 97	200	Mid-Cont Petrol pref 100	90 Mar 30	100 1/8 Aug 12	83 1/4 Apr	94 1/4 Oct
1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8		1 1 1/8	1 1	1 1	4,000	Middle States Oil Corp 10	1 Sept 13	2 1/2 Jan 8	5/8 Apr	3 1/4 June
*1/2 3/4	1/2 1/2		5/8 3/4	*5/8 3/4	*5/8 3/4	900	Certificates 10	1/2 Oct 8	1 1/8 Jan 8	1 1/2 Feb	1 1/2 Feb
113 113	111 111		111 3/8 111 3/8	*110 1/2 114	111 111	600	Midland Steel Prod pref 100	107 Mar 30	133 1/2 Feb 23	96 Jan	147 Aug
33 3/8 33 3/8	*35 35 1/2		*33 34 1/2	*33 34 1/2	33 33 7/8	1,100	Miller Rubber ctfs No par	30 May 17	44 3/4 Feb 25		
*78 79	77 77 1/4		*76 7/8 76 7/8	*76 7/8 78	76 1/2 76 3/4	700	Montana Power 100	69 3/8 Mar 26	83 1/2 Jan 14	64 Apr	99 1/4 Aug
66 3/8 67 1/2	65 66 1/8		65 1/2 66 1/2	65 7/8 66 3/4	64 66 3/8	96,000	Montg Ward & Co Ill corp 10	56 May 19	82 Jan 2	41 Mar	84 1/4 Nov
16 3/4 16 3/4	16 3/4 17 1/4		16 3/4 17 1/4	13 1/4 16 3/4	x12 1/8 13 3/8	22,500	Moon Motors No par	12 1/8 Oct 15	37 3/8 Feb 10	22 3/4 Mar	42 Dec
5 3/8 5 3/4	5 3/8 5 3/8		5 1/2 5 1/2	5 3/8 5 7/8	5 3/4 5 7/8	7,500	Mother Lode Coalition No par	5 1/4 July 12	7 1/2 Feb 8	6 May	9 1/8 Jan
15 3/4 15 3/4	*15 15 1/4		*15 15 1/4	*15 15 1/4	*15 15 1/4	100	Motion Picture No par	13 7/8 Oct 6	23 1/2 June 3	19 3/8 Dec	20 1/2 Dec
35 1/2 37 1/2	34 1/4 35 1/8		36 37 1/4	38 38	36 38 1/4	5,100	Motor Meter A No par	33 3/4 May 19	53 3/8 Feb 10	40 Nov	44 7/8 Oct
22 1/8 22 1/4	21 7/8 22		21 1/8 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 7/8	*21 21 7/8	1,200	Motor Wheel No par	20 1/8 Sept 21	33 7/8 Feb 15	18 Apr	35 June
*11 1/4 13	*11 1/4 13		*11 1/4 13	*11 1/4 13	11 1/4 11 1/4	200	Mullins Body Corp No par	11 July 7	19 3/4 Feb 1	13 Aug	21 1/2 Feb
*35 1/2 37 7/8	*35 1/2 37 7/8		*35 1/2 36 3/4	*36 1/2 36 3/4	*35 1/2 37 7/8	------	Munsingwear Co No par	34 3/4 Apr 6	38 3/4 July 6	30 1/8 Apr	39 Dec
8 5/8 8 3/4	8 1/2 8 1/2		8 1/4 8 1/2	8 8	7 3/4 7 3/4	1,300	Murray Body 10	3 May 8	15 7/8 Feb 20	5 1/4 Dec	42 1/2 Mar
58 59 3/8	58 59		57 1/2 58 1/2	58 1/8 59	57 3/4 58 1/2	20,400	Nash Motors Co No par	52 Mar 24	66 Feb 23	193 1/2 Jan	488 Oct
*75 8	7 1/2 7 1/2		*7 1/2 8	*7 5/8 8	*7 3/4 8	100	National Acme stamped 100	7 1/2 July 13	12 7/8 Jan 9	4 1/4 Mar	12 5/8 Dec
92 1/8 93 1/2	92 1/2 92 1/2		92 92 7/8	93 93 7/8	91 3/4 94	13,300	National Biscuit 25	74 Jan 8	98 1/2 June 25	65 Apr	79 Dec
*128 129	*127 1/4 129		*127 1/2 129	129 1/2 129 1/2	*127 1/2 129	100	Preferred 100	126 Jan 27	131 1/2 Apr 28	123 1/2 Mar	128 1/2 May
39 3/8 39 3/4	39 1/4 39 1/2		39 39 3/8	38 3/4 39 1/2	38 1/4 39	7,700	Nat Cash Register A w i No par	38 May 22	54 Jan 5		
24 24	22 1/2 23 1/2		22 22 1/2	20 1/4 21 1/2	20 1/8 21 1/4	7,000	National Cloak & Suit 100	20 1/8 Oct 15	57 Jan 2	49 1/2 Dec	84 7/8 Oct
*76 77	76 76		74 76	73 73 3/8	70 72	1,500	Preferred 100	68 1/4 Aug 25	92 1/2 Jan 8	87 3/4 Dec	104 Jan
71 1/4 72	70 71 3/8		70 3/8 71 3/4	71 72	65 3/4 70 3/8	27,800	Nat Dairy Prod tem ctfs No par	53 Apr 14	80 Jan 2	42 Jan	81 7/8 Nov
*25 3/4 26 1/8	*25 3/4 26 1/8		25 7/8 26	*25 7/8 26	*25 7/8 26	200	Nat Department Stores No par	25 1/4 May 25	42 3/8 Jan 7	38 1/2 Jan	45 May
*91 91 1/8	*91 91 1/2		91 1/8 91 1/8	92 92	89 3/4 90	200	1st preferred 100	89 3/4 Oct 15	97 Jan 19	96 Apr	102 Jan
21 21	20 3/8 20 3/8		21 21 1/4	*20 1/4 21	*20 21	1,600	Nat Distill Prod ctfs No par	12 1/2 May 18	34 Jan 4	29 3/8 Dec	43 1/8 Oct
*43 1/4 47 1/2	44 46 3/4		45 45	*44 46	*43 3/4 45	600	Preferred temp ctf No par	37 1/2 Aug 2	73 1/8 Jan 4	52 1/2 Jan	81 Oct
26 1/2 26 1/2	25 3/8 25 3/4		25 1/4 25 1/4	25 25	23 5/8 24 7/8	1,500	Nat Enam & Stamping 100	21 1/8 July 14	40 1/2 Jan 2	25 Apr	41 5/8 Dec
*80 84	*80 85		81 81	*79 85	*80 85	100	Preferred 100	76 July 13	89 3/4 Jan 4	75 June	89 3/4 Jan
*149 155	147 147		*148 149	149 1/8 150	147 148 3/4	700	National Lead 100	138 Apr 15	174 3/4 Jan 5	138 1/2 Apr	174 3/4 Nov
*116 116 1/4	*116 116 1/4		*116 116 1/2	116 116	116 116	200	Preferred 100	116 Jan 16	120 May 20	114 1/2 Sept	119 Sept
19 5/8 19 7/8	19 1/8 19 1/2		19 1/8 19 7/8	19 1/2 19 5/8	19 1/8 19 3/4	6,500	National Pr & Lt ctfs No par	16 3/4 Mar 2	38 3/8 Jan 21		
71 71 1/4	71 1/8 71 1/2		71 1/2 74 3/4	74 1/8 76	72 1/8 74 1/2	13,700	National Supply 50	55 1/2 Jan 4	7 5/8 Oct 14	54 3/8 Dec	71 Jan
*122 1/2 125	120 1/2 121		124 3/4 125	125 1/4 125 1/4	124 3/8 124 3/4	800	National Tea Co No par	119 May 15	238 Jan 4	201 Dec	250 Dec
14 5/8 15	14 7/8 15 1/8		14 7/8 15 1/8	15 15 1/4	14 7/8 15 1/4	59,200	Nevada Consol Copper 5	11 5/8 June 1	15 1/4 Oct 14	11 3/8 Apr	16 3/8 Jan
*42 43	41 42 1/8		41 3/4 41 3/4	x41 42	40 1/4 42 1/2	4,700	N Y Air Brake No par	36 1/2 Jan 2	46 1/2 Sept 7	31 1/2 Oct	56 1/2 Jan
35 1/2 35 1/2	35 36 3/4		35 3/8 36	36 36	34 5/8 35 1/4	5,400	N Y Canners temp ctfs No par	32 Apr 12	84 3/4 Jan 29	31 3/4 Mar	81 1/2 Dec
*83 83 3/4	*83 83 3/4		*83 83 3/4	83 83	83 3/4 83 3/4	400	Preferred No par	83 June 16	85 Apr 29		
35 1/8 35 1/4	34 1/2 34 1/2		34 1/8 34 3/4	35 36	*33 36	800	New York Dock 100	32 Oct 2	45 7/8 Feb 5	18 Mar	45 1/4 Nov
*70 72	*70 72		*70 72	71 3/4 72	*70 73	300	Preferred 100	69 May 13	74 Feb 5	52 1/2 Jan	76 Dec
*28 1/4 28 3/4	*28 1/4 28 3/4		28 1/4 28 1/4	*28 1/4 28 3/4	*28 1/4 28 3/4	200	Niagara Falls Power pf new 25	27 5/8 Mar 31	28 3/4 Oct 7	27 5/8 Oct	29 Jan
48 1/2 49 1/2	47 1/4 49		47 1/4 48 1/4	47 1/2 48 1/2	45 48	56,300	North American Co 10	42 Mar 30	67 Jan 14	41 1/2 Jan	75 Oct
50 3/8 50 3/8	50 3/8 51 1/8		51 1/8 51 1/8	51 1/8 51 1/8	50 3/8 51	900	Preferred 50	49 Jan 2	52 1/4 Aug 31	46 3/8 Jan	50 1/2 Sept
*96 96 1/4	*96 96 1/4		96 96	96 1/4 96 1/2	96 1/8 96 1/8	700	No Amer Edison pref No par	91 1/8 Mar 31	96 7/8 Sept 18	94 1/2 Dec	96 1/2 Dec
5 1/2 5 1/2	5 5 1/2		5 5	5 5	4 5/8 5	2,200	Norwalk Tire & Rubber 10	4 5/8 Oct 15	15 1/8 Jan 14	12 1/2 Sept	18 1/4 Aug
*15 16	*15 16		*15 3/8 16	*14 5/8 16	*14 1/2 16	------	Nunnally Co (The) No par	13 3/8 Mar 1	17 1/2 Jan 7	8 Jan	18 1/2 Nov
34 1/2 34 1/2	34 1/2 34 1/2		35 35	35 1/2 35 1/2	34 7/8 35 1/2	1,300	Oil Well Supply 25	30 July 2	36 Feb 5	33 3/8 Dec	38 Nov
13 13	13 13		13 13 1/8	13 1/8 13 3/8	12 3/4 13 1/8	2,500	Omnibus Corp No par	12 3/8 Oct 7	22 1/4 Feb 23		
*38 3/4 40	*38 3/4 40		*38 3/4 40	*38 3/4 40	38 38 1/4	500	Onyx Hosiery No par	31 1/4 Feb 2	45 1/2 June 29	18 5/8 Jan	39 Dec
102 3/4 102 3/4	103 1/2 103 1/2		103 3/4 104	*104 105	*104 105	400	Preferred 100	95 Apr 17	104 Oct 13	78 1/4 Mar	97 Nov
61 1/2 61 1/2	*61 1/2 61 3/4		61 61 3/4	61 61 1/2	*59 7/8 61	1,500	Oppenheim Collins & Co No par	47 Jan 12	63 3/8 Sept 29	41 1/8 Sept	53 Dec
*28 1/2 29	28 1/2 28 1/2		28 3/4 28 3/4	*28 1/2 29	28 1/2 28 1/2	900	Orpheum Circuit, Inc 1	27 1/2 Mar 25	31 1/4 June 29	25 3/4 Jan	32 7/8 July
*102 105	102 1/4 102 1/4		*102 1/2 107	*102 1/2 107	*102 105	100	Preferred 100	101 Jan 13	105 Apr 21	98 Jan	107 Sept
115 115	114 115 3/4		114 114	113 1/2 117 1/2	117 117 1/2	1,600	Otis Elevator 50	106 May 20	129 3/4 Feb 5	87 5/8 Feb	140 1/2 Aug
*107 109	*107 107 1/2	Stock	*107 107 1/2	*107 109 1/2	*107 109 1/2	------	Preferred 100	102 3/4 Jan 13	109 1/2 Aug 30	101 Feb	112 July
8 5/8 9	8 1/2 8 1/2		8 1/2 8 3/4	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	3,200	Otis Steel No par	8 1/2 May 10	14 1/2 Jan 19	8 Mar	15 1/4 Aug
*---- 102	*---- 101	Exchange	*---- 102	*103 104	*103 104	------	Preferred 100	85 May 17	107 7/8 Feb 17	50 1/4 Mar	97 1/2 Aug
80 1/2 80 1/2	78 7/8 79 3/4		78 7/8 79 3/4	80 80	80 1/8 80 1/4	4,100	Owens Bottle 25	53 3/4 Mar 29	85 Sept 18	42 3/4 Mar	69 3/8 Nov
*49 51 1/2	49 49	Closed;	*48 50	*48 50	*48 50	300	Outlet Co No par	44 May 19	52 Apr 5	49 1/4 Nov	57 Nov
104 104	*102 104		*100 104	*103 104	*103 104	100	Preferred 100	97 1/2 Apr 1	105 Sept 29	98 Nov	100 7/8 Dec
*128 1/2 129 1/8	128 1/2 128 1/2	Columbus	*128 1/2 130	129 129 1/4	129 1/2 129 1/2	700	Pacific Gas & Electric 100	118 Mar 31	133 7/8 Sept 21	102 1/2 Jan	137 1/8 Nov
1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8		1 3/8 1 1/2	1 3/8 1 3/8	1 3/8 1 3/8	4,900	Pacific Oil No par	n1 May 13	83 1/2 Feb 13	51 5/8 Aug	78 1/2 Dec
34 1/8 34 1/2	33 3/4 34 1/4	Day	33 1/2 33 7/8	33 5/8 34 1/8	x32 7/8 33 7/8	15,400	Packard Motor Car 10	31 3/4 Mar 31	45 1/4 July 7	15 Jan	48 1/2 Nov
14 3/4 14 3/4	14 1/4 14 5/8		14 1/4 14 1/2	13 3/4 14 1/4	13 1/4 14	10,500	Paige Det Motor Car No par	13 1/4 Oct 15	28 1/2 Jan 4	17 3/8 May	32 Oct
62 3/4 62 7/8	62 1/2 62 1/2	Holiday.	61 5/8 62	63 63	62 62 3/4	1,100	Pan-Amer Petr & Trans 50	56 1/8 Mar 31	76 1/2 Jan 2	59 1/2 Sept	83 7/8 Mar
63 63 1/2	61 1/2 62 7/8		62 63	62 3/4 63 1/4	61 3/4 63	35,200	Class B 50	56 7/8 Mar 31	78 3/8 Jan 4	60 1/8 Aug	84 1/2 Mar
31 31	30 1/2 31		30 3/4 30 3/4	30 3/8 30 1/2	30 1/2 31 1/2	8,000	Pan-Am West Petrol B No par	30 Oct 13	46 Jan 2	37 1/4 Oct	49 3/4 Dec
15 1/8 15 1/8	14 1/2 15 1/2		*14 15 3/8	*14 1/2 15 3/8	14 14 1/2	4,100	Panhandle Prod & Ref No par	4 1/2 Jan 21	32 June 17	2 1/4 Aug	6 1/4 Dec
---- 75	*---- 74 3/4		*---- 75	*68 75	*---- 75	------	Preferred 100	51 Jan 19	99 3/8 June 16	37 Oct	60 1/2 Dec
*20 21 1/2	21 1/8 21 1/8		*19 7/8 21	*19 7/8 21	*19 7/8 21	100	Park & Tilford tem ctfs No par	19 3/4 Apr 13	28 1/8 Jan 4	25 Sept	35 1/2 Jan
5 1/2 5 1/2	5 3/8 5 1/2		*5 3/8 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/4 5 3/8	900	Park Utah C M 1	5 1/8 Sept 30	8 1/2 Feb 5		
42 46 1/8	x41 43 1/4		43 3/8 45	47 48 1/2	44 1/2 47 1/2	16,400	Pathe Exchange A No par	41 Oct 11	83 Jan 7	70 Nov	90 3/8 Oct
20 1/2 20 1/2	20 1/2 20 1/2		20 1/2 20 1/2	20 1/8 20 7/8	20 1/4 20 3/4	2,400	Penick & Ford No par	16 7/8 Jan 28	23 June 16	17 Dec	28 Apr
11 11	*10 1/2 11 1/2		*10 1/2 11	*10 1/2 11	*10 1/2 11	300	Penn Coal & Coke 50	7 Aug 6	17 Feb 8	12 3/4 Apr	26 3/8 Jan
1 1	1 1		1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	10,800	Penn-Seaboard St'l vtc No par	1 Sept 28	2 1/4 Jan 4	1 Aug	3 Jan
124 124 1/4	124 124		*124 124 7/8	124 1/8 124 1/8	122 123	1,400	People's G L & C (Chic) 100	117 Jan 4	130 Feb 11	112 Jan	123 Oct
*71 1/2 74	*70 74		*70 74	71 72	*71 1/2 74	500	Philadelphia Co (Pittsb) 50	59 1/8 Mar 2	76 5/8 Apr 8	51 1/2 Mar	67 1/4 Dec
*45 49	45 45		*47 49 1/2	*47 1/2 49 1/2	*47 50	100	6% preferred 50	45 Oct 11	51 1/4 July 7	45 1/2 Jan	49 July
41 1/4 41 5/8	40 1/2 41 1/4		40 1/8 41	41 42 1/2	40 5/8 41 1/2	8,400	Phila & Read C & I No par	36 1/4 Apr 14	48 3/8 Feb 13	37 3/4 May	52 1/8 Jan
*40 1/4 42 3/8	*40 1/2 42 1/2		*40 1/2 42 1/2	*41 43	*40 42	------	Certificates of int No par	36 3/4 June 14	46 1/2 Jan 11	38 July	50 1/2 Jan
*48 1/2 57	*48 1/2 56		*48 1/2 56	*48 1/2 54	*48 1/2 56 1/2	------	Phillips-Jones Corp No par	49 Sept 30	55 3/4 Jan 29	51 Nov	90 1/8 Jan
22 1/8 22 1/8	21 3/4 22		22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/2 22 1/2	22 1/4 22 1/2	3,500	Phillip Morris & Co, Ltd 10	16 Apr 3	25 1/4 Sept 29	12 3/4 Mar	25 1/4 Sept
47 1/2 48	47 47 5/8		47 1/4 47 3/8	47 5/8 48 3/8	46 1/2 48 1/8	53,300	Phillips Petroleum No par	40 Mar 30	52 3/4 Sept 1	36 1/4 Mar	47 1/8 June
*36 39	*36 38		*38 39	*36 38	*36 39	------	Phoenix Hosiery 5	31 Mar 30	44 7/8 Jan 9	18 Apr	42 1/4 July
*100 102	*100 102		*100 102	*100 102	*100 102	------	Preferred 100	94 Mar 25	101 Sept 27	84 Apr	99 Dec
24 24	23 1/2 24 1/4		23 7/8 24 3/8	23 24 7/8	20 1/2 23	25,500	Pierce-Arrow Mot Car No par	19 May 15	43 1/8 Jan 9	10 7/8 Mar	47 3/4 Oct
111 1/2 112 1/4	111 1/8 111 1/4		111 1/2 111 1/2	111 112 1/4	110 111 7/8	3,900	Preferred 100	76 1/2 Apr 15	127 1/4 Aug 19	43 Mar	100 Nov
*1/2 5/8	1/2 5/8		1/2 5/8	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	3,200	Pierce Oil Corporation 25	1/2 Oct 1	1 7/8 Jan 30	1 1/4 Nov	3 1/2 Feb
*10 15	*10 14		*10 12 1/2	*10 12	*10 12	------	Preferred 100	12 1/2 Sept 27	27 1/8 Jan 30	20 1/4 Dec	40 Feb
2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2		2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	4,800	Pierce Petrol'm tem ctfs No par	2 1/4 Aug 26	7 Jan 30	4 1/2 Dec	8 1/4 Feb
*30 1/4 30 1/2	*30 30 1/2		30 1/2 32 1/4	30 1/2 30 1/2	30 3/4 30 3/4	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal of Pa 100	29 June 9	42 1/2 Jan 5	37 1/4 May	54 1/2 Jan
*71 71 1/2	*71 71 1/2		71 1/2 71 1/2	70 71	70 70	3,100	Preferred 100	70 June 21	85 Jan 5	80 May	99 Jan
*96 98	*97 97 1/2		*97 97 1/2	*97 97 1/2	*97 97 1/2	------	Pittsburgh Steel pref 100	94 Mar 29	98 Feb 1	94 Mar	102 1/2 Jan
*39 40	*38 40		39 40	40 40	*39 41	400	Pitts Term Coal 100	39 Oct 5	63 7/8 Jan 9	30 Apr	63 3/4 Jan
84 84	*80 86		*80 85	*80 86	*84 86	100	Preferred 100	80 1/2 Oct 7	92 1/4 Feb 5	79 July	88 1/4 Nov
98 5/8 101 1/2	96 3/8 98 3/4		97 1/2 100 1/4	98 3/4 100 3/8	94 7/8 99 1/2	50,900	Post'm Cer Co Inc new No par	75 1/2 Mar 30	124 7/8 Feb 3	64 5/8 Nov	121 Dec
40 40	39 3/4 40		*40 1/8 41	40 3/4 40 3/4	40 40 1/8	900	Pressed Steel Car new 100	34 1/8 May 19	43 1/4 Aug 31		
*79 81	*79 80 1/2		*79 1/2 80 1/2	*79 1/2 80 1/2	*79 1/2 80 1/2	------	Preferred 100	80 Sept 3	95 3/4 Jan 7	76 1/2 July	92 1/2 Jan
15 1/2 15 5/8	15 1/4 18 1/2		16 1/8 17 1/4	16 3/4 17 1/8	16 1/2 17 1/8	22,600	Producers & Refiners Corp 50	11 Mar 29	18 1/2 Oct 11	12 1/2 Aug	32 5/8 Feb
34 1/8 34 1/8	37 39		*37 1/2 38	36 1/2 38	*36 1/2 38	1,200	Preferred 50	30 3/4 May 11	39 Oct 11	27 Sept	47 5/8 Feb
93 93 3/4	91 92 3/4		91 1/8 92 1/4	92 93 1/4	90 1/2 92 1/2	14,700	PubServCorp of N J new No par	72 Mar 2	97 7/8 Sept 15	62 3/8 Mar	87 7/8 Aug
*99 100	*99 100		*99 100	99 1/2 99 1/2	100 100	300	6% preferred 100	96 1/2 Apr 7	101 Oct 1		
108 1/2 108 1/2	108 5/8 108 5/8		*108 1/8 109	108 1/8 108 1/8	*108 108 3/4	300	7% preferred 100	103 1/8 Jan 12	109 5/8 July 9	99 Jan	106 Nov
*121 7/8 123 1/4	*121 7/8 123 1/4		*121 7/8 123 1/4	*121 7/8 123 1/4	*122 1/2 123 1/4	------	8% preferred 100	115 Mar 2	123 1/4 Sept 3	108 3/8 Apr	119 Oct
*102 5/8 104	*102 5/8 103 1/2		102 5/8 102 5/8	102 5/8 103	*102 1/2 104	300	Pub Serv Elec & Gas pfd 100	97 Jan 22	104 1/8 Sept 27	92 1/2 May	100 1/8 Dec
*112 3/4 113 7/8	*112 5/8 113		112 7/8 113	112 7/8 113	*111 1/4 114 1/2	200	Pub Service Elec Pr pref 100	106 Jan 18	114 Aug 5	99 Jan	108 Oct
175 1/2 180	172 1/2 176 3/4		175 179	178 1/2 181 3/4	174 1/4 181	28,200	Pullman Company 100	145 1/4 Mar 31	199 1/2 Sept 16	129 Mar	173 1/2 Sept
39 1/4 39 5/8	39 39		39 39	39 39 3/8	38 1/2 38 3/4	2,900	Punta Alegre Sugar 50	33 Apr 14	47 Feb 4	33 July	47 1/4 Jan
26 1/8 26 1/4	25 7/8 26		26 26 1/4	26 1/8 26 3/8	26 26	8,500	Pure Oil (The) 25	25 3/8 Apr 13	31 Jan 4	25 1/8 Aug	33 3/4 Feb
*109 111	*109 111		*109 111	*109 111	*109 111	------	8% preferred 100	106 Apr 14	112 3/4 June 25	102 1/2 Jan	108 1/2 Sept
52 1/2 54 1/2	50 1/8 52 3/4		50 3/4 52	51 1/2 53	50 5/8 53 1/4	94,700	Radio Corp of Amer No par	32 Mar 30	57 1/2 Oct 1	39 1/4 Nov	77 3/8 Jan
*49 49 1/4	49 49		49 49 1/8	49 49	49 49	900	Preferred 50	44 5/8 Mar 31	49 3/8 Oct 4	45 Dec	54 Feb
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	------	Rand Mines, Ltd No par	32 3/4 Apr 30	41 3/4 Oct 1	33 3/4 Nov	39 1/2 Aug
15 15	15 15 1/4		15 1/4 15 1/2	15 1/2 15 5/8	15 1/8 15 3/8	5,800	Ray Consolidated Copper 10	10 1/2 Mar 3	15 3/8 Oct 14	11 3/8 Apr	17 3/8 Feb
*42 1/4 42 7/8	42 1/4 42 1/4		41 1/2 41 3/4	42 1/2 42 1/2	41 3/4 42	600	Reid Ice Cream No par	41 1/2 Oct 13	56 Jan 4	43 Oct	60 1/4 Dec
*9 1/8 9 3/8	9 1/4 9 1/4		9 1/8 9 1/8	9 1/8 9 1/8	9 9 1/8	1,400	Reis (Robt) & Co No par	7 1/2 July 24	18 3/4 Feb 23	10 May	28 1/4 July
105 105 1/4	101 102 1/2		100 1/2 104 1/4	104 1/2 105	100 1/8 102	3,200	Remington Typewriter 100	83 1/2 Apr 20	127 Feb 3	46 3/4 Jan	117 3/4 Dec
*113 1/4 120	*114 3/4 120		116 1/2 116 1/2	*114 3/4 117	*114 3/4 116 1/2	200	7% 1st preferred 100	106 Apr 21	118 Oct 1	100 Jan	109 1/2 Oct
*100 114	*100 114		*100 114 1/2	*100 114	*100 114	------	8% 2d preferred 100	105 Apr 1	115 1/4 Aug 27	103 Sept	113 1/2 Apr
9 3/8 9 1/2	9 3/8 9 3/8		9 1/4 9 1/4	9 1/4 9 1/4	9 1/8 9 3/8	2,500	Replogle Steel No par	8 7/8 May 20	15 7/8 Jan 4	12 3/8 June	23 1/4 Jan
56 3/4 56 3/4	55 1/8 56 1/4		55 1/4 56	56 57 1/4	55 55 7/8	3,300	Republic Iron & Steel 100	44 May 10	63 5/8 Jan 7	42 1/8 Apr	64 3/8 Jan
*96 1/2 99	*96 1/2 97		*96 3/4 97	*96 1/2 97	*96 1/2 97	------	Preferred 100	91 1/4 Mar 30	99 Sept 15	84 1/4 July	95 Jan
7 7	7 7		7 7	7 7 1/8	6 3/4 7	2,100	Reynolds Spring No par	5 1/2 Feb 24	10 5/8 Jan 5	8 July	18 Jan
108 1/2 109	108 108 1/2		108 108 7/8	109 3/8 109 3/4	108 7/8 109	8,300	Reynolds (RJ) Tob Class B 25	90 Mar 30	115 Aug 30	72 1/2 Mar	95 3/4 Nov
*82 85	82 82		82 82	*80 1/2 85	80 80	600	Rossia Insurance Co 25	79 Sept 17	100 Jan 20	85 June	97 1/2 Feb
48 1/2 48 5/8	47 5/8 47 3/4		48 1/4 48 3/4	48 1/2 48 7/8	48 3/4 49 1/8	5,900	Royal Dutch Co (N Y shares)	47 5/8 Oct 11	57 3/8 Jan 9	48 1/4 Mar	57 3/8 Jan
*39 1/2 40	39 39 1/2		*39 1/2 40	40 40	39 7/8 40	1,000	St Joseph Lead 10	36 3/8 May 11	48 1/8 Feb 10	35 1/4 July	52 1/2 May
50 1/4 51 1/2	49 1/2 50 7/8		51 51	51 51	50 1/2 50 7/8	2,000	Safety Cable No par	42 1/8 Mar 31	55 Sept 27	48 Dec	50 1/2 Dec
81 81	79 80		*79 1/2 82	77 3/4 80 1/8	*76 78	1,100	Savage Arms Corporation 100	73 Mar 31	102 1/2 Feb 10	48 1/2 July	108 3/8 Mar
4 1/2 4 3/4	*4 5/8 5		*4 5/8 5	4 7/8 4 7/8	*4 3/4 5	300	Seneca Copper No par	4 1/2 Oct 9	10 1/4 Jan 4	9 Nov	11 Nov
62 1/2 62 1/2	61 1/8 62 3/8		61 1/2 62 1/2	62 1/8 62 1/2	61 7/8 62	1,600	Shubert Theatre Corp No par	52 Mar 4	70 3/8 July 28	51 1/2 Dec	55 1/2 Dec
46 1/4 46 7/8	46 3/8 47 1/8		46 46 3/4	46 7/8 46 7/8	44 1/2 46 1/4	6,000	Schulte Retail Stores No par	42 1/2 Mar 30	138 1/2 Jan 23	101 3/4 Sept	134 7/8 Dec
*118 1/2 120	118 1/2 118 1/2		*114 1/4 120	*114 1/4 120	*114 1/2 120	100	Preferred 100	112 1/2 Jan 6	120 Sept 9	110 Jan	118 Aug
13 4 13 3/4	13 3/8 13 3/8		*13 1/4 14	*13 3/8 13 3/4	*13 3/8 13 3/4	300	Seagrave Corp No par	12 1/2 Mar 3	14 3/4 Mar 12	13 1/4 Nov	16 3/4 June

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend. a Ex-rights. n Ex-dividend one share of Standard Oil of California new.

New York Stock Record—Continued—Page 6

For sales during the weeks of stocks usually inactive, see sixth page preceding

| HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. | | |

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1 1900 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
U. S. Government.		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
First Liberty Loan—								
3½% of 1932-1947	J D	100$^{18}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{17}_{32}$	100$^{20}_{32}$	539	99$^{13}_{32}$	01$^{28}_{32}$
Conv 4% of 1932-47	J D	100$^{16}_{32}$	....	100$^{15}_{32}$	100$^{15}_{32}$	2	99$^{1}_{32}$	01$^{18}_{32}$
Conv 4¼% of 1932-47	J D	102	Sale	101$^{28}_{32}$	102	186	101$^{19}_{32}$	02$^{30}_{32}$
2d conv 4¼% of 1932-47	J D	101$^{16}_{32}$	....	102$^{4}_{32}$	July'26	....	101$^{4}_{32}$	02$^{14}_{32}$
Second Liberty Loan—								
4s of 1927-1942	M N	100	100$^{16}_{32}$	100$^{2}_{32}$	100$^{4}_{32}$	26	99$^{30}_{32}$	00$^{22}_{32}$
Conv 4¼% of 1927-1942	M N	100$^{17}_{32}$	Sale	100$^{17}_{32}$	100$^{22}_{32}$	641	100$^{10}_{32}$	101
Third Liberty Loan—								
4¼% of 1928	M S	101$^{2}_{32}$	Sale	101$^{1}_{32}$	101$^{4}_{32}$	487	100$^{1}_{32}$	01$^{13}_{32}$
Fourth Liberty Loan—								
4¼% of 1933-1938	A O	102$^{6}_{32}$	Sale	102$^{5}_{32}$	102$^{7}_{32}$	1055	101$^{29}_{32}$	03$^{2}_{32}$
Treasury 4¼s	1947-1952	A O	107$^{24}_{32}$	Sale	107$^{22}_{32}$	107$^{25}_{32}$	3	106$^{22}_{32}$	08$^{22}_{32}$
Treasury 4s	1944-1954	J D	103$^{27}_{32}$	Sale	103$^{7}_{32}$	103$^{9}_{32}$	101	102$^{23}_{32}$	04$^{20}_{32}$
Treasury 3¼s	1946-1956	M S	101$^{17}_{32}$	Sale	101$^{17}_{32}$	101$^{20}_{32}$	210	100$^{12}_{32}$	02$^{2}_{32}$
State and City Securities.								
N Y City—4 s Corp stock	1960	M S	100$^{3}_{8}$	100$^{7}_{8}$	101	Oct'26	....	100	101
4½s Corporate stock	1961	M S	101$^{1}_{2}$	....	102	Oct'26	....	100$^{1}_{2}$	102$^{1}_{4}$
4½s Corporate stock	1966	A O	101$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	101$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{7}_{8}$	10	100$^{1}_{2}$	102$^{3}_{8}$
4½s Corporate stock	1972	A O	101$^{5}_{8}$	102	102	Sept'26	....	100$^{3}_{4}$	102
4½s Corporate stock	1971	J D	106	106$^{3}_{4}$	106$^{3}_{4}$	Oct'26	....	105$^{1}_{2}$	106$^{3}_{4}$
4½s Corporate stock July	1967	J J	105$^{5}_{8}$	106$^{5}_{8}$	105$^{7}_{8}$	Oct'26	....	104$^{7}_{8}$	106$^{3}_{8}$
4½s Corporate stock	1965	J D	105$^{5}_{8}$	106$^{5}_{8}$	105$^{3}_{4}$	105$^{3}_{4}$	2	104$^{5}_{8}$	106$^{3}_{8}$
4½s Corporate stock	1963	M S	105$^{1}_{2}$	106$^{5}_{8}$	106$^{1}_{8}$	106$^{1}_{8}$	2	104$^{1}_{2}$	106$^{5}_{8}$
4% Corporate stock	1959	M N	98$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	Oct'26	....	97$^{3}_{4}$	99
4% Corporate stock	1958	M N	98$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	98$^{3}_{4}$	Sept'26	....	97$^{3}_{4}$	99
4% Corporate stock	1957	M N	98$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	98$^{3}_{4}$	Spet'26	....	97$^{7}_{8}$	98$^{3}_{4}$
4% Corporate stock	1956	M N	97$^{3}_{4}$	....	97$^{7}_{8}$	97$^{7}_{8}$	1	97$^{1}_{4}$	97$^{7}_{8}$
4% Corporate stock	1955	M N	97$^{3}_{4}$	....	97$^{7}_{8}$	97$^{7}_{8}$	1	97$^{1}_{4}$	97$^{7}_{8}$
4% Corporate stock	1936	M N	....	....	99	Mar'26	....	98	99
4½% Corporate stock	1957	M N	....	105$^{7}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	Sept'26	....	104$^{1}_{2}$	106
4½% Corporate stock	1957	M N	105$^{3}_{4}$	105$^{7}_{8}$	105$^{5}_{8}$	Sept'26	....	104$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{5}_{8}$
3½% Corporate stk May	1954	M N	89$^{1}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{4}$	89	Aug'26	....	87$^{3}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{2}$
3½% Corporate stk Nov	1954	M N	89$^{3}_{8}$	89$^{3}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{2}$	89$^{1}_{2}$	10	88$^{1}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{2}$
3½s Corporate stock	1955	M N	....	....	89	Apr'26	....	88$^{3}_{4}$	89
New York State Canal Im 4s	1961	J J	....	....	102$^{1}_{2}$	Oct'26	....	101$^{3}_{4}$	102$^{1}_{2}$
4s Canal	1960	....	....	....	102$^{1}_{2}$	Aug'26	....	102$^{1}_{2}$	102$^{1}_{2}$
4s	1962	....	....	....	102	May'26	....	101$^{3}_{4}$	102
4s Canal	1942	J J	....	....	101$^{5}_{8}$	Mar'25	....	....	....
4½s Canal impt	1964	J J	....	....	102	Apr'26	....	102	110$^{1}_{4}$
4s Highway impt regist'd	1958	....	....	....	101$^{7}_{8}$	Mar'26	....	101$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{7}_{8}$
Highway improv't 4½s	1963	M S	....	....	110$^{1}_{4}$	May'26	....	110$^{1}_{4}$	110$^{1}_{2}$
Virginia 2-3s	1991	J J	....	....	76$^{1}_{2}$	Feb'25	....	....	....
Foreign Gov't and Municipal's								
Argentine Govt Pub Wks 6s	1960	A O	98$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{4}$	39	98	98$^{5}_{8}$
Argentine (Nat Govt of) 7s	1927	F A	100$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	100$^{3}_{8}$	100$^{3}_{4}$	31	100$^{3}_{8}$	102$^{1}_{8}$
Sink fund 6s of June 1925	1959	J D	98	Sale	97$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{3}_{8}$	85	96	99$^{7}_{8}$
Extl s f 6s of Oct 1925	1959	A O	98$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	98	98$^{3}_{8}$	57	95$^{7}_{8}$	100
Sink fund s f 6s ser A	1957	M S	98$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{3}_{4}$	72	96$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{4}$
External 6s series B Dec	1958	J D	97$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	97$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	52	95$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{3}_{4}$
Extl s f 6s of May '26 temp	1960	M N	98$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	97$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{3}_{8}$	53	97$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{7}_{8}$
Argentine Treasury 5s £	1945	M S	92$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	91$^{1}_{2}$	92$^{3}_{8}$	13	85	93$^{1}_{4}$
Australia 30-yr 5s July 15	1955	J J	98	Sale	97$^{1}_{4}$	98	94	96$^{1}_{8}$	99$^{1}_{2}$
Austrian (Govt) s f 7s	1943	J D	101$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	101$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{3}_{4}$	80	100	103
Bavaria (Free State) 6½s	1945	F A	96$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	96$^{1}_{4}$	96$^{1}_{2}$	155	94$^{3}_{8}$	97
Belgium 25-yr ext s f 7½s g	1945	J D	108	Sale	107$^{1}_{2}$	108$^{1}_{8}$	20	105	111$^{1}_{4}$
20-year s f 8s	1941	F A	107$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	107$^{1}_{4}$	107$^{3}_{4}$	13	105$^{3}_{4}$	108$^{5}_{8}$
25-year external 6½s	1949	M S	97$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	92$^{3}_{8}$	93$^{1}_{4}$	53	88	95
External s f 6s	1955	J J	87	Sale	86	87	75	81$^{1}_{2}$	87$^{5}_{8}$
External 30-year s f 7s	1955	J D	96	Sale	95	96	132	91$^{5}_{8}$	97$^{3}_{4}$
Bergen (Norway) s f 8s	1945	M N	112$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	112$^{1}_{2}$	112$^{1}_{2}$	3	112$^{1}_{4}$	115
25-year sinking fund 6s	1949	A O	99$^{1}_{2}$	100	99$^{1}_{2}$	99$^{1}_{2}$	7	98	101$^{7}_{8}$
Berlin (Germany) 6½s	1950	A O	96$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	96	96$^{1}_{2}$	181	85$^{1}_{8}$	97
Bogota (City) ext'l s f 8s	1945	A O	102$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	102	102$^{7}_{8}$	26	96$^{3}_{4}$	104
Bolivia (Republic of) 8s	1947	M N	103$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{2}$	104	110	96$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{8}$
Bordeaux (City of) 15-yr 6s	1934	M N	87$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	87$^{3}_{8}$	88$^{1}_{2}$	44	81$^{1}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{2}$
Brazil (U S of) external 8s	1941	J D	104$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	104	104$^{1}_{2}$	51	100$^{1}_{2}$	105
External s f 6½s of 1926	1957	A O	89$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	89	89$^{1}_{2}$	148	89	90
7s (Central Railway)	1952	J D	95	Sale	94$^{3}_{4}$	95$^{1}_{4}$	53	89$^{1}_{8}$	96$^{1}_{2}$
7½s (coffee secur) £ (flat)	1952	A O	05	Sale	105$^{1}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{8}$	1	103$^{5}_{8}$	108
Bremen (State of) ext'l 7s	1935	M N	100$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	100	100$^{3}_{8}$	86	92$^{1}_{2}$	100$^{3}_{8}$
Buenos Aires (City) extl 6½s	1955	J J	99$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	99$^{1}_{4}$	100$^{3}_{8}$	9	97$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
Canada (Dominion of) 5s	1931	A O	101	Sale	100$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{1}_{4}$	38	100$^{3}_{4}$	103$^{1}_{8}$
10-year 5½s	1929	F A	101$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{7}_{8}$	101$^{7}_{8}$	102$^{1}_{4}$	28	101$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{3}_{8}$
5s	1952	M N	104$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	104$^{3}_{8}$	116	102	105$^{3}_{8}$
4½s	1936	F A	97$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	97$^{1}_{2}$	97$^{3}_{4}$	19	97$^{1}_{2}$	99
Carlsbad (City) s f 8s	1954	J J	102$^{1}_{2}$	103	102$^{1}_{2}$	Sept'26	....	101$^{1}_{4}$	104$^{1}_{8}$
Chile (Republic) ext'l s f 8s	1941	F A	108$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	108$^{3}_{8}$	109$^{1}_{8}$	48	107$^{1}_{4}$	109$^{3}_{4}$
20-year external 7s	1942	M N	100$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	100	101	208	100	102$^{1}_{2}$
25-year sinking fund 8s	1946	M N	108$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	108$^{3}_{8}$	109$^{1}_{8}$	41	107	109$^{3}_{8}$
Chile Mtge Bk 6½s June 30	1957	J D	96	Sale	95$^{7}_{8}$	96$^{1}_{4}$	48	94$^{3}_{4}$	98$^{1}_{2}$
8 f 6¾s of 1926 June 30	1961	J D	98$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{2}$	154	98	99$^{1}_{2}$
Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5s	1951	J D	35	Sale	35	37	10	25	48$^{7}_{8}$
Christiania (Oslo) 30-yr s f 6s	1954	M S	99$^{3}_{4}$	101$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{1}_{2}$	Oct'26	....	99	102$^{1}_{2}$
Cologne (City) Germany 6½s	1950	M S	96$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	96	96$^{3}_{8}$	117	91	97
Colombia (Republic) 6½s	1927	A O	100$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	100$^{1}_{8}$	100$^{1}_{4}$	6	99$^{3}_{4}$	101
Copenhagen 25-year s f 5½s	1944	J J	99$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	99$^{1}_{4}$	100	19	98$^{1}_{4}$	101
Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 7s	1942	J J	98$^{1}_{2}$	98$^{7}_{8}$	97$^{5}_{8}$	98	10	95$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{7}_{8}$
Cuba 5s of 1904	1944	M S	100	101	100$^{7}_{8}$	101	5	98	102
External 5s of 1914 ser A	1949	F A	101$^{3}_{4}$	....	95$^{3}_{4}$	Sept'26	....	9 3^{4}	102$^{1}_{2}$
External loan 4½s	1949	F A	94$^{3}_{4}$	95$^{3}_{8}$	94$^{3}_{4}$	95$^{5}_{8}$	21	88$^{3}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
Sinking fund 5½s	1953	J J	102	Sale	102	102$^{1}_{2}$	15	100$^{1}_{2}$	103
Czechoslovakia (Rep of) 8s	1951	A O	102$^{1}_{8}$	102$^{1}_{2}$	102$^{1}_{8}$	102$^{7}_{8}$	36	99$^{3}_{4}$	103$^{3}_{4}$
Sinking gund 8s ser B	1952	A O	102$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	102	102$^{1}_{2}$	33	99$^{3}_{4}$	104
External s f 7½s series A	1945	A O	101$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	101$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{7}_{8}$	59	95$^{7}_{8}$	103
Danish Cons Municip 8s A	1946	F A	110$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	109$^{7}_{8}$	111	11	108$^{1}_{2}$	112$^{1}_{4}$
Series B s f 8s	1946	F A	109$^{1}_{2}$	110	110	110	1	108$^{1}_{2}$	112
Denmark 20-year 6s	1942	J J	103$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	103$^{5}_{8}$	104	60	102	105$^{1}_{2}$
Dept of Caldas(Colombia) 7½s	1946	J J	95$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	95$^{1}_{2}$	95$^{7}_{8}$	31	95$^{1}_{2}$	96
Dominican Rep Con Adm s f 5s	1958	F A	102$^{1}_{4}$	....	102$^{1}_{4}$	Sept'26	....	101$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{1}_{2}$
Custom Administr'n 5½s	1942	M S	97$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	97$^{1}_{2}$	97$^{7}_{8}$	22	93$^{7}_{8}$	99$^{3}_{8}$
Dresden (City) external 7s	1945	M N	99$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	99	99$^{3}_{8}$	87	92$^{1}_{4}$	99$^{3}_{8}$
Dutch East Indies extl 6s	1947	J J	104$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{7}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	28	103$^{3}_{4}$	106$^{3}_{8}$
40-year 6s	1962	M S	105	Sale	104$^{7}_{8}$	105$^{1}_{4}$	63	103$^{3}_{4}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
30-year external 5½s	1953	M S	103	Sale	103	103	19	101$^{1}_{2}$	104$^{1}_{2}$
30-year external 5½s	1953	M N	103	103$^{1}_{4}$	103	103$^{1}_{4}$	7	102	104$^{3}_{8}$
El Salvador (Repub) 8s	1948	J J	107$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	107$^{1}_{4}$	107$^{3}_{8}$	7	103	109$^{1}_{4}$
Finland (Republic) extl 6s	1945	M S	89	Sale	88$^{1}_{2}$	89	13	84$^{3}_{4}$	90
External sink fund 7s	1950	M S	99$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	98$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{3}_{8}$	29	94$^{1}_{2}$	100
Finnish Mun Loan 6½s A	1954	A O	93$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	93$^{1}_{2}$	93$^{3}_{4}$	24	89$^{1}_{4}$	94$^{1}_{2}$
External 6½s series B	1954	A O	94	Sale	94	94$^{1}_{2}$	5	89$^{1}_{4}$	95
French Repub 25-yr ext'l 8s	1945	M S	104$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	104$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{1}_{2}$	207	98$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{1}_{2}$
20-year external loan 7½s	1941	J D	99$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	98	99$^{3}_{4}$	265	92$^{1}_{2}$	99$^{3}_{4}$
External 7s of 1924	1949	J D	93$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	92	93$^{3}_{8}$	1004	86$^{1}_{8}$	94$^{1}_{4}$
German Republic ext'l 7s	1949	A O	105	Sale	105	105$^{1}_{4}$	146	101$^{3}_{8}$	105$^{3}_{8}$
German Cent Agric Bank 7s	1950	M S	99$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	99$^{1}_{2}$	100	68	94	100$^{1}_{4}$
Graz (Municipality) 8s	1954	M N	98$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{2}$	99	27	96$^{1}_{8}$	100
Gt Brit & Irel (UK of) 5½s	1937	F A	104$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{3}_{4}$	105$^{1}_{8}$	54	103$^{1}_{4}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
10-year conv 5½s	1929	F A	117$^{1}_{2}$	117$^{3}_{4}$	117$^{1}_{2}$	117$^{5}_{8}$	38	117$^{1}_{8}$	119
Greater Prague (City) 7½s	1952	M N	101$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	101	101$^{3}_{4}$	80	92$^{7}_{8}$	102$^{1}_{4}$
Greek Government 7s	1964	M N	88$^{1}_{4}$	88$^{7}_{8}$	87$^{7}_{8}$	88	21	84	89$^{1}_{4}$
Haiti (Republic) s f 6s	1952	A O	38	Sale	98	98$^{1}_{2}$	37	95$^{3}_{4}$	99$^{3}_{4}$
Heidelberg (Germany) ext 7½s	1950	J J	101$^{1}_{2}$	102	101$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{5}_{8}$	2	96$^{1}_{8}$	101$^{5}_{8}$
Hungarian Munic Loan 7½s	1945	J J	96$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	95$^{1}_{2}$	96$^{3}_{8}$	93	84$^{3}_{4}$	100
Hungary (Kingd of) s f 7½s	1944	F A	99$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	99$^{3}_{4}$	100	28	93$^{1}_{2}$	102
Ind Bank of Japan 6% notes	1927	F A	100$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	100	100$^{1}_{4}$	33	99$^{3}_{4}$	100$^{7}_{8}$
Italy (Kingdom of) ext'l 7s	1951	J D	92	Sale	91$^{5}_{8}$	92$^{3}_{8}$	840	88$^{1}_{8}$	94$^{3}_{4}$
Japanese Govt £ loan 4s	1931	J J	89$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	89	89$^{5}_{8}$	112	‡83$^{3}_{8}$	90$^{1}_{8}$
30-year s f 6½s	1954	F A	98	Sale	97$^{7}_{8}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	157	92$^{3}_{8}$	98$^{1}_{2}$
Oriental Development 6s	1953	M S	92$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	91$^{1}_{2}$	92$^{1}_{4}$	71	85	94
Leipzig (Germany) s f 7s	1947	F A	98$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	98$^{3}_{8}$	98$^{3}_{4}$	49	95	98$^{7}_{8}$
Lyons (City of) 15-year 6s	1934	M N	88	Sale	87$^{1}_{2}$	88$^{1}_{4}$	60	81$^{1}_{8}$	89$^{1}_{2}$
Marseilles (City of) 15-yr 6s	1934	M N	88	Sale	87$^{1}_{8}$	88$^{1}_{2}$	46	81$^{1}_{2}$	89
Mexican Irrigation 4½s	1943	M N	....	....	30	Mar'26	....	30	31
Assenting s f 4½s	1943	....	34$^{1}_{2}$	36	36	36	5	28$^{4}_{4}$	40
Mexico (U S) extl 5s of 1899 £	1945	Q J	51$^{1}_{2}$	70	50	Aug'26	....	42$^{1}_{2}$	55
Assenting 5s of 1899	1945	....	43	Sale	43	43$^{1}_{2}$	90	34$^{1}_{2}$	50$^{1}_{8}$
Assenting 5s large		....	....	....	42	Aug'26	....	38	48$^{3}_{4}$
Assenting 5s small		....	....	....	37$^{1}_{2}$	May'25	....	....	....
Gold deb 4s of 1904	1954	J D	29	39$^{1}_{2}$	34	July'26	....	27$^{1}_{4}$	34
Assenting 4s of 1904		....	27$^{3}_{4}$	28$^{1}_{8}$	27$^{1}_{4}$	27$^{3}_{4}$	44	20$^{1}_{4}$	37$^{1}_{2}$
Assenting 4s of 1904 small		....	....	....	25$^{7}_{8}$	Sept'26	....	25$^{3}_{8}$	25$^{5}_{8}$
Assenting 4s of 1910		J J	27	27$^{5}_{8}$	25$^{5}_{8}$	Aug'25	....	....	....
Assenting 4s of 1910 large		....	....	....	27	27$^{5}_{8}$	22	23$^{5}_{8}$	34$^{7}_{8}$
Assenting 4s of 1910 small		....	24$^{3}_{4}$	Sale	24	24$^{3}_{4}$	86	22	31$^{3}_{8}$
Treas 6s of '31 assent (large) '33		J J	42$^{3}_{8}$	44	42$^{3}_{4}$	42$^{3}_{4}$	2	39$^{1}_{2}$	52$^{1}_{4}$
Small		....	43	Sale	43	43	10	37$^{1}_{2}$	53$^{1}_{2}$
Montevideo 7s	1952	J D	100	Sale	100	100$^{7}_{8}$	31	96	102$^{1}_{2}$
Netherlands 6s (*flat prices*)	1972	M S	107$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	107$^{1}_{4}$	107$^{1}_{4}$	6	106$^{5}_{8}$	110
30-year external 6s (*flat*)	1954	A O	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{7}_{8}$	104$^{1}_{8}$	137	103$^{1}_{4}$	104$^{7}_{8}$
Norway 20-year extl 6s	1943	F A	101$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	101	101$^{1}_{2}$	40	99$^{3}_{4}$	102$^{7}_{8}$
20-year external 6s	1944	F A	101$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	101$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{2}$	45	100	102$^{1}_{4}$
30-year external 6s	1952	A O	101$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	101	101$^{1}_{2}$	46	100	102$^{1}_{2}$
40-year s f 5½s temp	1965	J D	98$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	98$^{1}_{4}$	98$^{1}_{2}$	100	95	99$^{1}_{4}$
Oslo (City) 30-year s f 6s	1955	M N	100$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	100	100$^{3}_{8}$	9	98$^{1}_{2}$	101$^{1}_{4}$
Panama (Rep) extl 5½s	1953	J D	103	Sale	102$^{7}_{8}$	103	22	100$^{1}_{2}$	103
Peru (Rep of) external 8s	1944	A O	103$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	103$^{1}_{2}$	103$^{3}_{4}$	129	101$^{1}_{2}$	105
Extl sink fd 7½s temp	1940	M N	100	Sale	100	100$^{1}_{4}$	40	97	101$^{3}_{8}$
Poland (Rep of) gold 6s	1940	A O	70$^{3}_{8}$	71	70$^{1}_{2}$	71	27	61	71$^{1}_{2}$
Extl sink fd g 8s	1950	J J	89$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	88$^{3}_{4}$	89$^{1}_{4}$	92	82$^{1}_{8}$	91
Porto Alegre (City of) 8s	1961	J D	102$^{1}_{2}$	103$^{1}_{4}$	102	102$^{5}_{8}$	7	98$^{5}_{8}$	103$^{7}_{8}$
Queensland (State) extl s f 7s	1941	A O	114	Sale	114	114	7	110$^{1}_{2}$	114$^{1}_{4}$
25-year external 6s	1947	F A	105	105$^{1}_{2}$	105	105$^{3}_{8}$	11	104$^{1}_{8}$	108
Rio Grande do Sul extl s f 8s	1946	A O	103	104	103$^{1}_{8}$	103$^{1}_{2}$	16	98$^{5}_{8}$	105
Rio de Janeiro 25-yr s f 8s	1946	A O	103	Sale	102$^{1}_{4}$	103	17	97$^{1}_{4}$	104
25-yr extl 8s	1947	A O	102$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	102	102$^{3}_{4}$	18	97	103
Rotterdam (City) extl 6s	1964	M N	105$^{1}_{8}$	Sale	104$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{1}_{8}$	33	103	107
Sao Paulo (City) s f 8s	1952	M N	107	....	107	107$^{1}_{4}$	2	100$^{1}_{2}$	107$^{1}_{4}$
San Paulo (State) ext s f 8s	1936	J J	105$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	105	105$^{1}_{4}$	12	102$^{1}_{4}$	106$^{1}_{2}$
External s f 8s int rects	1950	J J	105$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	105	106	17	101$^{1}_{2}$	106
External water loan 7s	1956	M S	96$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	96	96$^{1}_{2}$	38	94$^{1}_{2}$	97$^{1}_{2}$
Santa Fe (Prov Arg Rep) 7s	1942	M S	94$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	94$^{3}_{8}$	95	120	93	95
Seine (France) extl 7s	1942	J J	92	Sale	90$^{7}_{8}$	92	80	84	94
Serbs, Croats & Slovenes 8s	1962	M N	94	Sale	93$^{7}_{8}$	94$^{1}_{8}$	154	81	94$^{3}_{8}$
Soissons (City) extl 6s	1936	M N	85$^{3}_{8}$	Sale	85	85$^{1}_{2}$	35	81	87
Sweden 20-year 6s	1939	J D	105$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	105$^{1}_{4}$	105$^{3}_{8}$	28	103$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{3}_{4}$
External loan 5½s	1954	M N	103$^{7}_{8}$	Sale	103$^{3}_{4}$	104$^{3}_{8}$	42	101$^{1}_{2}$	105$^{1}_{8}$
Swiss Confed'n 20-yr s f 8s	1940	J J	113$^{1}_{4}$	Sale	113$^{1}_{4}$	113$^{1}_{2}$	15	113	117$^{1}_{4}$
Switzerland Govt ext 5½s	1946	A O	103	Sale	103	103$^{1}_{2}$	35	102$^{3}_{4}$	106
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912	1952	M S	74$^{1}_{2}$	Sale	74$^{1}_{2}$	75$^{1}_{4}$	11	67	77
Trondhjem (City) ext 6½s	1944	J J	100	Sale	100	100	1	99$^{1}_{4}$	101$^{1}_{2}$
Upper Austria (Prov) 7s	1945	J D	91	Sale	90$^{3}_{4}$	91	12	90	94
Uruguay (Republic) extl 8s	1946	F A	109	Sale	108$^{1}_{2}$	109$^{1}_{2}$	9	107$^{1}_{2}$	111
External s f 6s int rects	1960	M N	95	Sale	94$^{3}_{8}$	95$^{3}_{8}$	565	94$^{3}_{8}$	97
Railroad									
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 5s	1943	J D	102	....	103$^{5}_{8}$	Aug'26	....	101$^{7}_{8}$	103$^{3}_{8}$
Ala Mid 1st guar gold 5s	1928	M N	100$^{1}_{2}$	102	100$^{1}_{2}$	Sept'26	....	100$^{3}_{8}$	102
Alb & Susq conv 3½s	1946	A O	86$^{1}_{4}$	....	85$^{7}_{8}$	Sept'26	....	84$^{1}_{8}$	86$^{3}_{4}$
Alleg & West 1st g gu 4s	1998	A O	84	....	86$^{1}_{2}$	86$^{1}_

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	Range Since Jan. 1 High
Charleston & Savannah 5s...1936	J J	118½	----	118½	118½	1	118½	118½
Ches & Ohio fund & impt ts..1929	J J	101½	101⅝	101⅝	Oct'26	----	100¼	101⅜
1st consol gold 5s.....1939	M N	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103½	9	102⅜	105⅝
Registered.....1939	M N	----	----	102½	Oct'26	----	101¼	103¼
General gold 4½s.....1992	M S	95⅝	Sale	95⅝	96¼	23	92	97
Registered.....1992	M S	----	----	93⅜	Sept'26	----	93⅜	93⅜
20-year conv 4½s.....1930	F A	98¾	Sale	98¾	99	60	97⅞	99⅞
Craig Valley 1st g 5s.....1946	J J	100⅛	----	100½	Sept'26	----	100⅛	102¼
Potts Creek Branch 1st 4s..1946	J J	83¾	87⅝	86⅛	Aug'26	----	83	88
R & A Div 1st con g 4s....1989	J J	86½	87	86¼	86½	2	85¾	88⅝
2d consol gold 4s.....1989	J J	84⅛	85¾	86	Sept'26	----	82⅞	87½
Warm Springs V 1st g 5s...1941	M S	99½	101¾	102	July'26	----	98¾	102
Chic & Alton RR ref g 3s....1949	A O	68¾	69	68¾	69¼	39	65	71½
Ctf dep stpd Apr 1926 int....	----	68¼	69	69½	Sept'26	----	64	70
Railway first lien 3½s....1950	J J	60½	Sale	60	60½	56	51⅜	61⅜
Ctfs dep Jan '23 & sub coup	----	58½	Sale	58½	59¾	27	51	59¾
Chic Burl & Q—Ill Div 3½s.1949	J J	86⅛	----	86⅛	86⅛	27	83¾	87
Registered	J J	----	----	84½	Feb'26	----	84½	84¾
Illinois Division 4s.....1949	J J	93⅜	93¾	92⅞	93⅜	29	91⅜	94½
Nebraska Extension 4s....1927	M N	99½	----	99½	99½	5	96¾	100¼
Registered.....1927	M N	98⅝	----	99½	Mar'26	----	99½	99½
General 4s.....1958	M S	92⅝	Sale	91⅞	92⅜	34	90⅝	93½
Registered.....1958	M S	----	----	92⅛	Mar'26	----	91⅛	92⅜
1st & ref 5s series A.....1971	F A	105⅝	Sale	105½	105¾	40	102⅝	106⅛
Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s...1934	A O	105	107½	105½	Sept'26	----	103⅜	107½
C & Ill Ry (*new co*) gen 5s...1951	M N	78½	Sale	78	78½	28	73⅛	79¾
Chic & Erie 1st gold 5s.....1982	M N	105	----	105	106	2	101⅝	106⅛
Chicago Great West 1st 4s...1959	M S	68⅛	Sale	68	68½	53	64⅛	70⅞
Chic Ind & Louisv—Ref 6s..1947	J J	113⅜	----	113⅜	Oct'26	----	110⅞	113⅜
Refunding gold 5s.....1947	J J	104	Sale	104	104	1	101	101
Refunding 4s Series C.....1947	J J	90⅜	----	90⅜	Sept'26	----	79⅝	90⅜
General 5s A.....1966	M N	98	Sale	98	98⅞	2	92	99¾
General 6s B.....May 1966	J J	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅜	6	103¼	108¾
Chic Ind & Sou 50-year 4s...1956	J J	89½	----	90¼	Aug'26	----	83½	92
Chic L S & East 1st 4½s.....1969	J D	96¼	----	96⅜	Sept'26	----	95	96⅜
C M & Puget Sd 1st gu 4s....1949	J J	53⅞	Sale	53	53⅛	8	47	54¾
U S Tr certifs of deposit.....	----	52½	Sale	53	53	7	45⅞	54⅜
Ch M & St P gen g 4s Ser A..*c*1989	J J	83	Sale	83	83	7	81⅜	87
Registered.....1989	Q J	81	----	81	Sept'26	----	81	81
General gold 3½s ser B...*c*1989	J J	73½	----	73½	Aug'26	----	70¼	74¾
Gen 4½s Series C....May 1989	J J	92⅛	Sale	92⅛	92⅜	13	90⅜	95
Registered.....1989	----	54¼	54⅝	91¼	Apr'26	----	91	91¼
Gen & ref series A 4½s...*a*2014	A O	54⅜	Sale	54	55	42	48¼	56¼
Guar Tr certifs of deposit....	----	54¼	Sale	54⅛	54⅝	27	47¼	55⅜
Gen ref conv ser B 5s....*a*2014	F A	53¾	Sale	53½	53¾	23	47½	55¼
Guar Tr certifs of deposit....	----	53¼	54	53⅛	53⅜	4	47	56¼
1st sec 6s.....1934	J J	103	103¼	102⅞	103¼	27	102	106
Debenture 4½s.....1932	J D	53⅜	54¼	53½	54	13	47	55¾
Bankers Tr certifs of deposit	----	53⅛	Sale	53⅛	54	8	46¾	55⅝
Debenture 4s.....1925	J D	53½	54	53½	53¾	37	45⅝	55½
U S Mtge & Tr ctfs of dep..	----	53¼	Sale	53¼	54	127	46⅞	55½
25-year debenture 4s.....1934	J J	53½	54	54¼	Oct'26	----	47½	55¼
Farm L & Tr ctfs of dep..	----	50⅛	54	53¼	53⅜	16	47	55½
Chic & Mo Riv Div 5s....1926	J J	99⅞	----	99½	June'26	----	98½	99⅞
Chic & N'west gen g 3½s....1987	M N	77½	Sale	76¾	77½	8	74⅝	78½
Registered.....1987	Q F	----	----	74½	July'26	----	74½	74½
General 4s.....1987	M N	87¼	Sale	87¼	87¼	4	85⅝	89½
Registered.....1987	Q F	----	----	87	Aug'26	----	86¼	87
Stpd 4s non-p Fed in tax '87	M N	----	----	88¼	Oct'26	----	85⅝	89¼
Gen 4½s stpd Fed Inc tax..1987	M N	103	Sale	101¾	103	165	101¼	102¼
General 5s stamped.....1987	M N	105¾	106½	106	106¼	6	103	108⅜
Sinking fund 6s.....1879-1929	A O	102½	----	103	Oct'26	----	101½	105⅞
Registered.....1879-1929	A O	102¼	----	102¾	Sept'26	----	102¾	103¾
Sinking fund 5s.....1879-1929	A O	101	----	101	Oct'26	----	100½	103⅛
Registered.....1879-1929	A O	101	----	101	Oct'26	----	100½	101
Sinking fund deb 5s.....1933	M N	101¼	101½	101¼	Oct'26	----	100	101⅞
Registered.....1933	M N	----	----	101¼	Aug'26	----	101¼	101¼
10-year secured 7s g.....1930	J D	107	Sale	107	107	3	106¾	108⅛
15-year secured 6½s g....1936	M S	111½	Sale	111½	111½	3	111¼	114½
1st & ref g 5s.....May 2037	J D	102⅜	Sale	101½	102⅜	55	99⅝	104¼
Chic R I & P—*Railway* gen 4s1988	J J	87	Sale	86⅜	87	15	85	88
Registered.....1988	J J	83⅞	87¾	84⅞	84⅞	3	83¾	85½
Refunding gold 4s.....1934	A O	91¼	Sale	90⅞	91¼	399	87½	92
Registered.....1934	A O	----	----	89⅝	Aug'26	----	88¼	90½
Ch St L & N O Mem Div 4s..1951	J D	88½	----	89¾	Oct'26	----	86¾	90
St L & P 1st cons g 5s....1932	A O	101½	102	101	101	1	101	102
Chic St P M & O cons 6s....1930	J D	103¼	103½	103¼	103⅜	8	102⅞	104½
Cons 6s reduced to 3½s..1930	J D	94¼	----	94⅛	Sept'26	----	94⅛	95
Debenture 5s.....1930	M S	99	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	2	98¼	101
Stamped.....1930	----	99	100⅛	99	Oct'26	----	98½	100¼
Chic T H & So East 1st 5s..1960	J D	90¾	Sale	90½	90¾	11	77	92
Inc gu 5s.....Dec 1 1960	M S	83½	Sale	81⅞	83½	244	76⅝	85¾
Chic Un Sta'n 1st gu 4½s A..1963	J D	97	Sale	97	97	2	94⅛	98
1st 5s series B.....1963	J J	103¾	Sale	103¾	104	9	101	105⅞
Guaranteed g 5s.....1944	J D	82½	83	101	101¼	5	100	103
Guaranteed 6 ½s series C.....1963	J J	96⅝	97½	117⅝	118	5	115⅞	119¼
Chic & West Ind gen g 6s...*p*1932	Q M	105¾	----	105¾	Sept'26	----	99½	106½
Consol 50-year 4s.....1952	J J	85⅝	Sale	85⅛	85⅝	56	81	87¼
1st ref 5½s ser A.....1962	M S	103⅜	Sale	103⅜	103⅜	26	100½	105
Choc Okla & Gulf cons 5s....1952	M N	104	105¼	103½	Oct'26	----	102⅜	104
Cin H & D 2d gold 4½s.....1937	J J	97⅛	98¼	96	96	13	96	98¾
C I St L & C 1st g 4s...Aug 1936	Q F	95⅛	----	93½	Aug'26	----	93	94½
Registered.....Aug 1936	Q F	94½	----	93¼	July'26	----	93¼	93¼
Cin Leb & Nor gu 4s g.....1942	M N	90⅜	----	91	Sept'26	----	89½	91
Cin S & Cl cons 1st g 5s....1928	J J	100½	----	100½	100½	1	100	101½
Cleve Cin Ch & St L gen 4s..1993	J D	87½	Sale	87	87½	6	85	87⅞
20-year deb 4½s.....1931	J J	99	----	98⅞	Oct'26	----	97¼	99⅜
General 5s Series B.....1993	J D	102⅞	----	102	Aug'26	----	102	104⅛
Ref & impt 6s series A....1929	J J	103	Sale	102⅞	103⅛	34	101¾	103⅞
6s series C.....1941	J J	107	107½	107½	Oct'26	----	105	108
5s series D.....1963	J J	101⅝	Sale	101⅝	102⅜	39	99¾	103¾
Cairo Div 1st gold 4s.....1939	J J	92⅝	93⅜	92	Oct'26	----	91	93½
Cin W & M Div 1st g 4s..1991	J J	84¾	85¾	85	Oct'26	----	81¾	85⅞
St L Div 1st coll tr g g 4s..1990	M N	86¾	----	86¾	86¾	5	82½	87¾
Registered.....1990	M N	84⅝	----	83¼	Feb'26	----	83¼	83¼
Spr & Col Div 1st g 4s...1940	M S	90⅜	92½	91⅛	July'26	----	89	91⅛
W W Val Div 1st g 4s....1940	J J	90½	----	81½	May'26	----	81½	90
C C C & I gen cons g 6s....1934	J J	104¼	107¼	104⅛	Sept'26	----	104⅛	107⅜
Clev Lor & W con 1st g 5s..1933	A O	101⅛	----	101¼	Sept'26	----	10 1¼	102¾
Cleve & Mahon Val g 5s....1938	J J	99¾	----	99⅝	Sept'26	----	99⅝	99⅝
Cl & Mar 1st gu g 4½s.....1935	M N	98	99¾	96⅜	Mar'26	----	96⅜	96⅜
Cleve & P gen gu 4½s ser B..1942	A O	99	----	99⅛	Aug'26	----	99⅛	99⅛
Ser A 4½s.....1942	J J	99	----	101½	Mar'26	----	101½	101½
Series C 3½s.....1948	M N	85⅛	----	85¼	Oct'26	----	83½	86
Series D 3½s.....1950	F A	84½	----	84⅝	Sept'26	----	84⅝	85½
Cleve Shor Line 1st gu 4½s..1961	A O	99	Sale	99	99	6	97¾	101½
Cleve Union Term 5½s....1972	A O	107⅛	Sale	107	107⅛	3	105½	108⅜
1st s f 5s ser B.....1973	A O	102½	Sale	102½	102½	16	100¾	104¾
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s....1945	J D	88½	90	88⅜	July'26	----	86¾	88⅝
Colorado & South 1st g 4s..1929	F A	98½	Sale	98½	98⅝	10	98¼	99½
Refunding & exten 4½s..1935	M N	96	97	95¾	96⅜	24	95⅜	97½
Col & H V 1st ext g 4s.....1948	A O	89⅛	92½	90	Aug'26	----	87⅛	92½
Col & Tol 1st ext 4s.....1955	F A	89½	----	89⅛	Aug'26	----	87⅛	90
Conn & Passum Riv 1st 4s..1943	A O	78	88	85¾	Sept'26	----	81	85¾
Consol Ry deb 4s.....1930	F	92½	----	92⅜	Aug'26	----	75½	92¾
Non-conv 4s.....1954	J J	71½	73	73	73	1	65½	73
Registered.....1954	J D	----	----	70	Sept'26	----	70	70
Non-conv debenture 4s....1955	J J	----	----	73	Oct'26	----	65½	75
Non-conv debenture 4s....1956	J J	71½	73	73	73	1	65½	74
Cuba RR 1st 50-year 5s g...1952	J J	96⅛	Sale	95½	96⅛	13	88¾	96½
1st ref 7½s.....1936	J D	99	99½	108¾	109½	10	105	110
1st lien & ref 6s ser B.....1936	J D	97½	98¼	99	99	1	97½	100
Cuba Northern Ry 1st 6s...1966	J J	97¾	Sale	97¾	98¼	11	92¼	98¾

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	Range Since Jan. 1 High
Day & Mich 1st cons 4½s...1931	J J	97⅞	----	97⅞	June'26	----	97⅞	98⅜
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s....1943	M N	92⅞	Sale	92⅜	92⅞	99	90⅜	95
30-year conv 5s.....1935	A O	114½	Sale	113	116¼	221	108⅛	122⅛
15-year 5½s.....1937	M N	104	Sale	104	104	6	102⅞	105½
10-year secured 7s.....1930	J D	108½	Sale	108½	108½	7	107	110⅛
D RR & Bdge 1st gu 4s g....1936	F A	94½	----	95	Apr'26	----	94¼	95
Den & R G—1st cons g 4s...1936	J J	90	Sale	89¾	90	42	85⅜	91
Consol gold 4½s.....1936	J J	93⅜	Sale	93¼	93⅜	17	89	95
Improvement gold 5s.....1928	J D	99⅜	Sale	98⅞	99⅜	128	95½	100
Den & R G West gen 5s..Aug 1955	M N	69⅛	Sale	68¾	69½	109	62	73¼
Des M & Ft D 1st gu 4s....1935	J J	35	41	39	Sept'26	----	39	47½
Temporary ctfs of deposit....	----	36½	39	40	Aug'26	----	39	47
Des Plaines Val 1st 4½s....1947	M N	93⅞	----	96¾	Aug'26	----	96½	96¾
Det & Mack—1st lien g 4s...1995	J D	71¼	75	71	June'26	----	70	72
Gold 4s.....1995	J D	65	68	65	Sept'26	----	65	65
Detroit River Tunnel 4½s...1961	M N	95½	Sale	95⅜	95½	7	94¾	98½
Dul Missabe & Nor gen 5s..1941	J J	103⅛	----	103½	Oct'26	----	103½	104¾
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s....1937	A O	102	102½	101¾	Oct'26	----	101⅛	103⅛
Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5s....1937	J J	82⅛	88	83⅜	83⅜	6	81¼	90½
East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s.'48	A O	90¾	93	91	Sept'26	----	91	91⅜
East T Va & Ga Div g 5s....1930	J J	100½	100¾	101	101	1	100⅜	101¾
Cons 1st gold 5s.....1956	M N	105¾	Sale	105¾	105¾	6	100⅜	106¾
Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5s...1941	M N	101¼	102½	101⅜	Oct'26	----	101⅛	104⅞
El Paso & S W 1st 5s.....1965	A O	104¾	----	105½	Oct'26	----	102⅜	105⅛
Erie 1st consol gold 7s ext...1930	M S	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	4	105¾	108⅛
1st cons g 4s prior.....1996	J J	79⅜	79½	79⅜	79⅜	15	74½	80¾
Registered.....1997	J J	76⅝	78	71½	Dec'25	----	----	----
1st consol gen lien g 4s....1996	J J	71⅜	Sale	71⅜	71½	117	64	72¾
Registered.....1996	J J	----	----	68	Oct'26	1	65	68½
Penn coll trust gold 4s.....1951	F A	97½	Sale	97½	97½	5	96⅝	98⅝
50-year conv 4s series A...1953	A O	75¼	Sale	75⅛	75⅞	36	67¼	77
Series B.....1953	A O	75½	Sale	75	75½	30	67¼	77
Gen conv 4s series D.....1953	A O	82½	Sale	82⅜	82⅞	122	73⅛	85
Erie & Jersey 1st s f 6s....1956	J J	110¾	Sale	110¾	110¾	5	104	111
Genesee River 1st s f 5s...1957	J J	110¾	Sale	110½	110¾	11	104¼	110¾
Erie & Pitts gu g 3½s B....1940	J J	88¼	91	89	June'26	----	86	92
Series C 3½s.....1940	J J	88¼	91	88⅛	Sept'26	----	88	89⅞
Est RR exti s f 7s.....1954	M N	88	Sale	87	87¾	167	81½	89
Fla Cent & Penn 1st ext g 5s..1930	J J	100½	----	99⅜	Apr'26	----	98	100
Consol gold 5s.....1943	J J	101	102	101⅛	101⅛	1	98¼	102
Florida East Coast 1st 4½s..1959	J D	97⅞	98	98	Oct'26	----	95⅜	98⅛
1st & ref 5s series A.....1974	M S	97¾	Sale	97½	98	102	97	100½
Fonda Johns & Glov 4½s....1952	M N	60	Sale	60	60	1	58⅜	64⅞
Fort St U D Co 1st g 4½s....1941	J J	94¾	----	90¼	Dec'25	----	----	----
Ft W & Den C 1st g 5½s....1961	J D	106¾	----	106¾	Sept'26	----	103	107
Ft Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4s...1928	J J	97	98½	98¼	Oct'26	----	96	98⅜
Frem Elk & Mo Val 1st 6s....1933	A O	107¼	109	107½	Oct'26	----	107	108⅝
G H & S A M & P 1st 5s....1931	M N	100½	100¾	100½	Sept'26	----	97¼	101⅛
2d extens 5s guar.....1931	J J	99⅞	100	100½	100½	2	100⅛	101
Galv Hous & Hend 1st 5s....1933	A O	96	96½	96¼	96¼	4	93½	99
Ga & Ala Ry 1st cons 5s....*c*1945	J J	97¾	Sale	97¾	97¾	2	96	100
Ga Caro & Nor 1st gu g 5s...1929	J J	99¾	100	99	99	8	99¾	100½
Georgia Midland 1st 3s.....1946	A O	72	73	72	73	14	63	73
Gr R & I ext 1st gu g 4½s...1941	J J	95⅛	----	97	Sept'26	----	95⅝	97⅞
Grand Trunk of Can deb 7s..1940	A O	115¼	Sale	114⅜	115¼	11	113⅛	116½
15-year s f 6s.....1936	M S	106¾	107	106⅝	106¾	4	106⅝	108
Great Nor gen 7s series A....1936	J J	113⅛	Sale	113⅛	113⅜	155	109¾	114½
Registered.....1936	J J	----	----	113⅛	Apr'26	----	112¼	113⅛
1st & ref 4½s series A.....1961	J J	96	Sale	96	96	1	91½	97½
General 5½s series B.....1952	J J	106	Sale	105¾	106⅛	26	102⅝	108
General 5s series C.....1973	J J	101	Sale	100⅜	101	49	97¼	102⅜
General 4½s series D.....1976	J J	92	Sale	91½	92	67	90¾	95⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs A....	Feb	83	----	84	Oct'26	----	78	85
Debentures ctfs B.....	Feb	22	Sale	21⅝	22	30	13½	22
Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4s....1940	M N	91⅛	----	91¼	July'26	----	88⅜	91¼
Gulf Mob & Nor 1st 5½s....1950	A O	104½	Sale	104	104½	10	101	106
Gulf & S I 1st ref & t g 5s...*b*1952	J J	106⅞	----	106⅞	Sept'26	----	103½	107½
Hocking Val 1st cons g 4½s..1999	J J	95¾	Sale	95⅜	95¾	30	91⅜	97½
Registered.....1999	J J	93⅜	----	90	May'26	----	90	90
Housatonic Ry cons g 5s....1937	M N	97	98	97¼	97½	6	95½	99½
H & T C 1st g int guar.....1937	J J	101⅜	----	102¼	Sept'26	----	100	102¾
Waco & N W 1st 6s.....1930	M N	101¾	----	101¾	Mar'26	----	101¾	101¾
Houston Belt & Term 1st 5s..1937	J J	98¼	----	99¼	99¼	2	96½	100
Houston E & W Tex 1st g 5s..1933	M N	100⅛	----	100⅛	Sept'26	----	100⅛	101¾
1st guar 5s red.....1933	M N	100⅛	----	100⅛	Aug'26	----	100	101½
Hud & Manhat 5s series A...1957	F A	96¾	Sale	96½	97	20	92½	98
Registered.....1957	F A	----	----	97	Apr'26	----	97	97
Adjustment income 5s....1957	A O	80½	Sale	80¼	81	65	75¼	83½
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s....1951	J J	91½	----	93¾	Oct'26	----	91¼	97½
Registered.....1951	J J	91½	92¼	93	Mar'26	----	93	93
1st gold 3½s.....1951	J J	86½	89	91	Sept'26	----	83¼	91
Registered.....1951	J J	83½	----	82¾	Jan'25	----	----	----
Extended 1st gold 3½s....1951	A O	84	87	87	Sept'26	----	83⅛	87
1st gold 3s sterling.....1951	M S	67¾	----	71	Feb'26	----	71	71
Collateral trust gold 4s....1952	A O	90	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	9	88½	92
Registered.....1952	A O	84¼	----	80⅜	Nov'25	----	----	----
1st refunding 4s.....1955	M N	92½	93⅛	92½	92½	19	90⅞	93⅛
Purchased lines 3½s.....1952	J J	82	83⅛	82	Oct'26	----	81⅝	85½
Registered.....1952	J J	79½	----	84½	July'25	----	----	----
Collateral trust gold 4s....1953	M N	87¼	87½	87⅛	87½	2	85	89¼
Registered.....1953	M N	85½	----	82¾	Dec'25	----	----	----
Refunding 5s.....1955	M N	105¾	107	105⅜	106	25	105	108½
15-year secured 5½s.....1934	J J	102	Sale	101¾	102½	31	101⅜	104
15-year secured 6½s g....1936	J J	111½	112	111½	Oct'26	----	111⅛	113¾
Cairo Bridge gold 4s.....1950	J D	90	92⅞	92⅞	July'26	----	90⅜	92⅞
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s..1951	J J	75⅝	----	76⅜	Sept'26	----	74	78¼
Louisv Div & Term g 3½s..1953	J J	82½	83	83	83	10	80⅝	83
Registered.....1953	J J	81⅛	----	81⅛	Aug'26	----	78⅜	82½
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s....1951	F A	74⅜	75	74½	July'26	----	73½	74½
St Louis Div & Term g 3s..1951	J J	74½	----	74½	74½	2	73⅝	74½
Gold 3½s.....1951	J J	72⅜	----	84½	84½	1	81⅛	87¼
Springfield Div 1st g 3½s..1951	J J	83⅞	84¾	84	Sept'26	----	82½	85
Western Lines 1st g 4s....1951	F A	89½	----	89¾	90⅛	3	89¾	90½
Registered.....1951	F A	88	----	84	Aug'25	----	----	----
Ill Central & Chic St L & N O—								
Joint 1st ref 5s series A...1963	J D	101¾	Sale	101½	102	19	99½	103⅓
Gold 5s.....1951	J D	104⅜	Sale	104¼	Sept'26	----	103¼	105⅓
Registered.....1951	J D	----	----	102¼	Apr'26	----	102¼	102¼
Gold 3½s.....1951	J D	79	----	75½	Feb'26	----	78⅓	78⅓
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4s..1940	A O	91⅜	----	91	Sept'26	----	92⅓	92⅓
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s.....1950	J J	90¾	----	91	Sept'26	----	89⅜	92
Ind & Louisville 1st gu 4s...1956	J J	81¾	85	83½	Oct'26	----	79⅜	84⅓
Ind Union Ry gen 5s ser A...1965	J J	102	----	102½	Aug'26	----	100⅝	104
Gen & ref 5s series B.....1965	J J	101⅜	----	102½	Sept'26	----	100⅞	103⅓
Int & Grt Nor 1st 6s ser A...1952	J J	104⅞	Sale	103¾	104⅞	19	103	106½
Adjustment 6s series A....1952	April	78¾	Sale	78¾	79	132	66	83
Stamped.....1952	April	101⅜	----	79½	Oct'26	----	69¼	80⅜
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s....1972	M N	77	Sale	76⅝	77	2	76¼	81
1st coll tr 6% notes.....1941	M N	95	Sale	95	95	38	95	98
Iowa Central 1st gold 5s....1938	J D	57¼	Sale	57¼	57¼	4	57⅛	65⅝
Certificates of deposit.....	----	57¼	Sale	57¼	57¼	2	57¼	65
Refunding gold 4s.....1951	M S	17	17½	17½	Oct'26	----	16¾	23⅛
Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	----	15	Aug'26	----	15	15
James Frank & Clear 1st 4s..1959	J D	89⅛	91¼	89¼	89¼	1	88⅝	91¼
Ka A & G R 1st gu g 5s.....1938	J J	102½	----	101	Apr'26	----	101	101
Kan & M 1st gu g 4s.....1990	A O	83⅞	87	84	84	1	83	87
2d 20-year 5s.....1927	J J	100⅛	Sale	99⅞	100⅛	12	99⅞	101¼
K C Ft S & M cons g 6s....1928	M N	101⅞	Sale	101⅞	101⅞	1	100⅛	103⅜
K C Ft S & M Ry ref g 4s...1936	A O	92	Sale	91¾	92	20	89⅛	93
K C & M R & B 1st gu 5s...1929	A O	100⅛	Sale	100½	100½	5	98¾	102½
Kansas City Sou 1st gold 3s..1950	A O	72⅝	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞	12	72½	76
Ref & impt 5s.....Apr 1950	J J	98¼	Sale	97⅜	98¼	46	93⅜	99½

a Due Jan. *b* Due Feb. *c* Due May. *o* Due Oct. *p* Du Dec. *s* Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period		Price Friday, Oct. 15.		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
			Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Kansas City Term 1st 4s...1960	J	J	86⅞	Sale	86½	87⅛	53	85	88¼
Kentucky Central gold 4s...1987	J	J	86½	89	86¼	Sept'26	----	86	91
Kentucky & Ind Term 4½s..1961	J	J	82¼	86	91½	Aug'26	----	81	91½
Stamped 1961	J	J	87	88¼	88½	Sept'26	----	85¾	88½
Lake Erie & West 1st g 5s...1937	J	J	101¾	----	101¾	101¾	2	100	103
2d gold 5s..... 1941	J	J	99⅜	Sale	99⅜	99⅜	2	98⅜	101
Lake Shore gold 3½s..... 1997	J	D	80	Sale	79½	80	41	78⅝	82
Registered..... 1997	J	D	----	----	77½	Sept'26	----	77	80
Debenture gold 4s..... 1928	M	S	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	5	98⅜	99½
25-year gold 4s..... 1931	M	N	97½	Sale	97¼	97½	4	96¼	97¾
Registered..... 1931	M	N	----	----	96	Dec'25	2	----	----
Lah Val Harbor Term 5s...1954	F	A	1037⅜	1041¼	104	Oct'26	----	102	1045⅜
Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 4½s...1940	J	J	98½	98⅞	98	98	1	90	99
Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s...2003	M	N	86	----	86	86	8	82⅝	87½
Registered.....	M	N	----	----	80½	May'26	----	80	83
General cons 4½s..... 2003	M	N	95	Sale	94⅜	95	14	92	99
Lehigh Val RR gen 5s series..2003	M	N	103½	Sale	103½	103½	2	100¾	105¾
Leh V Term Ry 1st gu g 5s...1941	A	O	102	----	105	Oct'26	----	102	105
Leh & N Y 1st guar gold 4s...1945	M	S	88	88⅞	89¾	Sept'26	----	85	90⅝
Lex & East 1st 50-yr 5s gu...1965	A	O	107¾	Sale	107	107¾	102	105½	110
Little Miami 4s..... 1952	M	N	86	88	86½	Oct'26	----	84⅝	87½
Long Dock consol g 6s..... 1935	A	O	109	----	109⅛	Oct'26	----	109	109¾
Long Isld 1st con gold 5s Jul 1931	Q	J	100¾	----	101	Sept'26	----	100⅛	101
1st consol gold 4s....Jul 1931	Q	J	96½	----	97½	Aug'26	----	94½	97½
General gold 4s..... 1938	J	D	91½	----	92	Aug'26	----	90⅝	93
Gold 4s..... 1932	J	D	94¼	----	97	July'26	----	97	97
Unified gold 4s..... 1949	M	S	88½	Sale	88½	88½	25	84⅜	91⅝
Debenture gold 5s..... 1934	J	D	99¼	99⅞	99½	99½	5	97⅜	99¾
20-year p m deb 5s..... 1937	M	N	95	96½	97	Oct'26	----	94	100
Guar refunding gold 4s...1949	M	S	86⅞	87½	86⅞	87½	3	85	90⅜
Nor Sh B 1st con g gu 5s..o1932	Q	J	100	100¾	100	Sept'26	----	99⅝	100¾
Louisiana & Ark 1st g 5s...1927	M	S	100⅛	Sale	100¼	100⅜	5	99⅞	101
Lou & Jeff Bdge Co gu g 4s..1945	M	S	88¾	----	90	Oct'26	----	86⅝	90½
Louisville & Nashville 5s...1937	M	N	103⅛	104	103⅜	Sept'26	----	102½	105¾
Unified gold 4s..... 1940	J	J	95¼	Sale	95	95¾	19	93¼	95⅞
Collateral trust gold 5s...1931	M	N	100½	Sale	100½	100½	1	100⅜	104
10-year secured 7s..... 1930	M	N	105½	106½	105½	105½	1	105¼	108
1st refund 5½s series A...2003	A	O	106⅞	107¾	107¾	107¾	3	105⅜	110¼
1st & ref 5s series B..... 2003	A	O	106	Sale	105½	106	9	103¼	108¼
1st & ref 4½s series C.....2003	A	O	98	Sale	97⅞	98	56	96	100¼
N O & M 1st gold 6s..... 1930	J	J	103¾	107	104¼	Sept'26	----	104	107
2d gold 6s..... 1930	J	J	103½	104½	103¾	Sept'26	----	103⅜	104
Paducah & Mem Div 4s...1946	F	A	92	92⅞	92	Sept'26	----	91⅜	92½
St Louis Div 2d gold 3s...1980	M	S	67	----	67½	Oct'26	----	65½	68
Mob & Montg 1st g 4½s...1945	M	S	99	----	98⅜	Aug'26	----	98¾	99⅝
South Ry joint Monon 4s..1952	J	J	86⅜	Sale	86⅜	86⅞	7	85⅛	89
Atl Knoxv & Cin Div 4s...1955	M	N	92⅛	94	91¾	91¾	1	90¼	93½
Louv Cin & Lex Div g 4½s'32	M	N	99½	100½	99½	Oct'26	----	99¼	100
Mahon Coal RR 1st 5s..... 1934	J	J	101⅞	----	101¾	Mar'26	----	101⅜	101¾
Manila RR (South Lines) 4s..1939	M	N	64¾	Sale	64¾	64⅞	15	60½	67
1st 4s..... 1959	M	N	71¼	72	71¼	Sept'26	----	62½	76⅛
Manitoba Colonization 5s...1934	J	D	100	100½	100	100	1	100	101
Man G B & N W 1st 3½s...1941	J	S	83⅛	----	85	Apr'26	----	85	85
Mich Cent Det & Bay City 5s.'31	M	S	101	101⅞	101	Sept'26	----	100⅞	102
Registered.....	M	S	----	----	101	June'26	----	99⅝	101
Mich Air Line 4s..... 1940	J	J	94⅛	95⅛	95⅝	July'26	----	92⅝	95⅝
J L & S 1st gold 3½s..... 1951	M	S	83¾	----	79	Mar'26	----	79	80⅜
1st gold 3½s..... 1952	M	N	85	86¼	84¾	Sept'26	----	83	85½
20-year debenture 4s..... 1929	A	O	98¼	98½	98½	98½	2	93⅝	98
Mid of N J 1st ext 5s..... 1940	A	O	94½	----	98½	Oct'26	----	90½	96
Milw L S & West imp g 5s...1929	F	A	100¼	100½	100½	Oct'26	----	100⅛	101⅝
Mil & Nor 1st ext 4½s(blue)1934	J	D	95	96	94½	Dec'25	----	----	----
Cons ext 4½s (brown)..... 1934	J	D	95	96½	99½	Oct'26	----	93⅝	99½
Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4s...1947	M	S	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛	1	89	93
Milw & State L 1st gu 3½s.1941	J	J	83	----	81⅜	Dec'25	----	----	----
Minn & St Louis 1st 7s..... 1927	J	D	----	100	103	Nov'25	----	----	----
1st consol gold 5s..... 1934	M	N	57	58	57⅛	57¼	7	57	64
Temp ctfs of deposit.....	M	N	57⅝	Sale	57⅝	57⅝	5	56	63⅜
1st & refunding gold 4s...1949	M	S	19	20¼	19	19	4	18	23
Ref & ext 50-yr 5s ser A...1962	Q	F	14	14¾	14	14	16	12⅜	16¼
1st guar g 7s..... 1927	J	D	99	102	102	Sept'25	----	----	----
M St P & S S M con g 4s int gu'38	J	J	87¼	Sale	87¼	87⅝	13	85⅞	91½
1st cons 5s..... 1938	J	J	97½	98⅛	97½	97½	1	97½	99¾
1st cons 5s gu as to int...1938	J	J	97⅞	Sale	97⅞	98	9	97¾	99¾
10-year coll trust 6 ⅛s...1931	M	S	102¾	Sale	102⅝	102¾	17	101⅝	106
1st & ref 6s series A..... 1946	J	J	103¼	Sale	102½	103½	12	100⅜	103⅝
25-year 5 ½s..... 1949	M	S	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	7	88⅝	97½
1st Chicago Term s f 4s...1941	M	N	93	----	93	Mar'26	----	93	93
Mississippi Central 1st 5s ..1949	J	J	95	----	101	101	1	93	01
Mo Kan & Tex—1st gold 4s..1990	J	D	86½	87	86¾	87	5	84⅝	87⅝
Mo-K-T RR—Pr l 5s ser A ..1962	J	J	100⅝	Sale	100¼	101	35	96¼	103
40-year 4s series B..... 1962	J	J	84¾	Sale	84½	85	21	80½	86½
10-year 6s series C..... 1932	J	J	102¾	Sale	102⅜	102¾	14	102⅜	104¼
Cum adjust 5s ser A Jan..1967	A	O	92⅝	Sale	92¼	93	286	90½	95⅜
Missouri Pacific (reorg Co)									
1st & refunding 5s ser A...1965	F	A	97¾	Sale	97½	97¾	74	89¼	100
1st & refunding 6s ser D...1949	F	A	106	Sale	105½	106	29	101¾	107
1st & refund 6s ser E int..1955	M	N	105⅞	Sale	105⅝	106¼	49	101¾	107¼
General 4s..... 1975	M	S	72½	Sale	72¼	72¾	89	65	74½
Mo Pac 3d 7s ext at 4%.....1938	M	N	92⅛	Sale	92⅛	92⅛	1	88	93
Mob & Bir prior lien g 5s...1945	J	J	100⅛	----	99	Sept'25	----	----	----
Mortgage gold 4s..... 1945	J	J	94¾	----	86	Sept'26	----	79¾	90⅞
Small..... 1945	J	J	85⅛	85¾	78¾	Sept 26	----	78¾	87
Mobile & Ohio new gold 6s..1927	J	D	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅝	2	100⅞	103⅝
1st extended gold 6s...Jul 1927	Q	J	101⅛	Sale	101⅛	101⅛	2	100½	106¼
General gold 4s..... 1938	M	S	92½	----	92½	Sept'26	----	90	92½
Montgomery Div 1st g 5s..1947	F	A	100	Sale	100	100	1	98¾	101
St Louis Division 5s..... 1927	J	D	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	2	99½	100½
Mob & Mar 1st gu gold 4s...1991	M	S	90¾	Sale	90¾	90¾	1	87	98⅝
Mort C 1st gu g 6s..... 1937	J	J	111½	112½	111½	111½	1	109⅝	112½
Registered.....	J	J	109⅛	111½	109¼	Oct'26	----	109¼	109¼
1st guar gold 5s..... 1937	J	J	103¼	----	102¼	July'26	----	101½	102⅞
Morris & Essex 1st gu 3½s..2000	J	D	78½	79	79	79	4	77¾	81⅝
Nashv Chatt & St L 1st 5s...1928	A	O	100½	100¾	100½	100½	11	100½	101⅝
N Fla & S 1st gu g 5s..... 1937	F	A	101⅝	103½	103⅛	Aug'26	----	101¾	103⅛
Nat Ry of Mex pr lien 4½s...1957	J	J	----	----	30	Sept'25	----	----	----
July 1914 coupon on.....			----	----	19	Apr'25	----	----	----
Assent cash war rct No 3 on			----	17½	Sale	17⅞	18⅛	17	15	22½
Guar 70-year s f 4s..... 1977	A	O	----	----	87½	Aug'25	----	----	----
April 1914 coupon off.....	A	O	----	----	23⅛	Sept'26	----	23⅛	23⅛
Assent cash war rct No 3 on			19	24½	21	21	5	17¾	27
Nat RR Mex prior lien 4½s.1926	J	J	----	----	38½	July'25	----	----	----
July 1914 coupon on.....	J	J	----	----	23	June'26	----	23	23
Assent cash war rct No 3 on			29	29¼	28¾	29	3	28½	35½
1st consol 4s..... 1951	A	O	----	----	28	Apr'25	----	----	----
April 1914 coupon on.....	A	O	----	----	18½	June'26	----	18½	21
Assent cash war rct No 3 on			15¼	16	15½	Oct'26	----	13	20⅝
New England cons 5s..... 1945	J	J	97⅛	101	100⅛	July'26	----	95¼	100⅛
Consol 4s..... 1945	J	J	96⅛	----	86¼	Sept'26	----	81	87
N J Junc RR guar 1st 4s...1986	F	A	84	----	84⅜	Sept'26	----	84⅜	86¼
N O & N E 1sr ref&imp 4½s A'52	J	J	95⅛	96	95⅞	Oct'26	----	92¾	97⅝
New Orleans Term 1st 4s...1953	J	J	85⅛	Sale	85⅛	85⅛	10	84	87⅜
N O Texas & Mex n-c inc 5s..1935	A	O	99½	100	99½	99½	12	96¼	100¾
1st 5s series B..... 1954	A	O	99¾	Sale	99¼	99⅝	24	96	100⅞
1st 5½s series A..... 1954	A	O	104⅞	Sale	104⅝	105	36	102⅛	105½
N & C Bdge gen guar 4½s...1945	J	J	96½	----	96¼	Oct'26	----	94½	96¾
N Y B & M B 1st con g 5s...1935	A	O	100¾	101¼	100¾	June'26	----	99¾	102
N Y Cent RR conv deb 6s...1935	M	N	107	Sale	107	107¼	5	104⅜	109
Registered.....	M	N	----	----	106½	May'26	----	106½	106½
Consol 4s series A..... 1998	F	A	88⅜	Sale	88¼	88¾	20	85¾	90¼
Ref & impt 4½s "A"....2013	A	O	97	Sale	96⅛	97¼	77	92¼	97½
Ref & impt 5s series C....2013	A	O	103½	Sale	103⅜	103¾	73	101⅛	105¾
Registered.....	A	O	----	----	103¼	Aug'26	----	103⅛	103⅞

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period		Price Friday, Oct. 15.		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
			Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
N Y Central & Hudson River—									
Mortgage 3½s..... 1997	J	J	80⅜	Sale	79⅞	80½	20	76½	81½
Registered..... 1997	J	J	77⅞	79⅜	78¼	Oct'26	----	76⅝	80⅜
Debenture gold 4s..... 1934	M	N	96	Sale	95⅞	96¼	28	94¼	96½
Registered.....	M	N	94⅝	----	94¾	Sept'26	----	94⅛	94⅜
30-year debenture 4s..... 1942	J	J	93¼	94	94	Sept'26	----	92¼	97
Registered.....			----	----	93	Feb'25	----	----	----
Lake Shore coll gold 3½s..1998	F	A	77¼	78¾	77¼	77½	17	75⅞	80
Registered..... 1998	F	A	76	76⅞	77¾	June'26	----	76	78
Mich Cent coll gold 3½s...1998	F	A	80⅛	Sale	80⅛	80⅛	2	78	84
Registered..... 1998	F	A	78⅛	----	78¾	Sept'26	----	77	80
N Y Chic & St L 1st g 4s...1937	A	O	94⅝	95¼	95	Oct'26	----	92¾	95
Registered..... 1937	A	O	93⅞	----	94⅝	July'26	----	92	94⅝
25-year debenture 4s..... 1931	M	N	96⅛	96⅞	96½	Oct'26	----	93⅜	97⅛
2d 6s series A B C..... 1931	M	N	102¾	Sale	102⅛	103	23	102⅛	105
Refunding 5½s series A ..1974	A	O	103½	Sale	103⅛	103½	76	98½	104⅝
Refunding 5½s series B ..1975	J	J	103½	Sale	103	103⅝	56	98¼	105
N Y Connect 1st gu 4½s A...1953	F	A	93⅝	94⅞	93⅝	Oct'26	----	92	96¾
1st guar 5s series B..... 1953	F	A	102	Sale	101½	102	13	100⅛	104
N Y & Erie 1st ext gold 4s..1947	M	N	91	----	91	Sept'26	----	89½	91
3d ext gold 4½s..... 1933	M	S	98	----	98	Sept'26	----	98	98
4th ext gold 5s..... 1930	A	O	100⅛	----	100⅝	Mar'26	----	100⅛	100⅝
5th ext gold 4s..... 1928	J	D	98¼	99½	99	Mar'26	----	98⅜	99
N Y & Greenw L gu g 5s...1946	M	N	99⅛	99½	99¼	99¼	1	94	99⅜
N Y & Harlem gold 3½s....2000	M	N	79⅜	Sale	79⅜	79⅜	2	79¼	79⅜
N Y Lack & W 1st & ref 5s...1973	M	N	----	----	80	July'25	----	----	----
First & ref 4½s..... 1973	M	N	101	Sale	101	101	100	99⅜	102
N Y L E & W 1st 7s ext.....1930	M	S	105⅛	----	106⅛	July'26	----	106⅛	106¼
N Y & Jersey 1st 5s..... 1932	F	A	100½	101	100½	Sept'26	----	100⅜	101⅞
N Y & Long Branch gen g 4s1941	M	S	90¾	92	90¾	Oct'26	----	90	90¾
N Y & N E Bost Term 4s...1939	A	O	91½	----	91⅝	Oct'26	----	88	91⅝
N Y N H & H n-c deb 4s.....1947	M	S	74½	77	73	Oct'26	----	70½	77½
Registered.....	M	S	----	----	60	June'25	----	----	----
Non-conv debenture 3½s..1947	M	S	67⅝	73	70	Aug'26	----	62½	76
Non-conv debenture 3½s..1954	A	O	64½	67	68	Sept'26	----	61¾	68
Non-conv debenture 4s....1955	J	J	73½	74⅞	74	Oct'26	----	66¾	75⅛
Non-conv debenture 4s....1956	M	N	73	Sale	73	73	2	67⅝	75
Conv debenture 3½s.....1956	J	J	65½	Sale	65½	65½	1	61	74
Conv debenture 6s..... 1948	J	J	103¾	Sale	103⅛	103½	197	97¾	104¾
Registered.....	J	J	----	----	100¾	Sept'26	----	96	100¾
Collateral trust 6s..... 1940	A	O	100⅛	Sale	99⅞	100⅛	125	96½	101
Debenture 4s..... 1957	M	N	66¾	67½	66¾	67¾	3	58	70
Harlem R & Pt Ches 1st 4s 1954	M	N	88⅜	89⅛	88⅞	Oct'26	----	84¾	89¾
N Y & Northern 1st g 5s....1927	A	O	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	4	100	100⅜
N Y O & W ref 1st g 4s..June 1992	M	S	72⅞	73½	73⅜	73⅞	8	67¾	76
General 4s..... 1955	J	D	67¼	Sale	67	67¼	10	62½	71
N Y Providence & Boston 4s.1942	A	O	88	----	86½	Apr'25	----	----	----
N Y & Putnam 1st con gu 4s 1993	A	O	86	89⅝	87½	May'26	----	86⅛	87½
N Y & R B 1st gold 5s..... 1927	M	S	100	----	100	100	3	100	100¾
N Y Susq & West 1st ref 5s.1937	J	J	86	87¾	87⅝	Sept'26	----	77⅜	89⅞
2d gold 4½s..... 1937	F	A	----	75	71⅛	Oct'26	----	64	73
General gold 5s..... 1940	F	A	69	69½	69	69	2	63	74½
Terminal 1st gold 5s..... 1943	M	N	99	100¾	99	July'26	----	97⅝	99
N Y W'ches & B 1st ser I 4½s '46	J	J	75¾	Sale	76	76½	44	69⅜	78⅜
Nord Ry ext'l s f 6½s..... 1950	A	O	85⅞	Sale	85½	86	64	77¼	86
Norfolk South 1st & ref A 5s..1961	F	A	88	Sale	87½	88	15	77¾	90
Norfolk & South 1st gold 5s..1941	M	N	99	100½	100	100	10	98	101
Norfolk & W 1st gen gold 6s..1931	M	N	107	108	108	Sept'26	----	105¾	108
Improvement & ext 6s....1934	F	A	108⅜	Sale	108⅝	108⅝	9	108⅝	110
New River 1st gold..... 1932	A	O	106⅞	----	107	July'26	----	107	107⅝
N & W Ry 1st cons g 4s.....1996	A	O	92	Sale	91¼	92	43	90¼	93¾
Registered..... 1996	A	O	93	93⅝	91⅞	May'26	----	89	92½
Div'l 1st lien & gen g 4s 1944	J	J	93¼	Sale	93⅛	93¾	23	90⅞	94½
10 y r conv. 6 1929	M	S	----	----	159¼	159¼	2	138	166
Pocah C & C joint 4s.....1941	J	D	92½	92¾	92¼	92¼	4	91	93
North Cent gen & ref 5s A...1974	M	S	104⅛	----	104½	Aug'26	----	100⅜	104½
North Ohio 1st guar g 5s.....1945	A	O	93¼	94	93¼	Oct'26	----	88	97¼
North Pacific prior lien 4s...1997	Q	J	89¾	Sale	89⅜	89¾	216	86⅛	91
Registered..... 1997	Q	J	87½	----	88	Sept'26	----	86	88
General lien gold 3s.....q2047	Q	F	65¼	Sale	65¼	65⅜	58	61⅜	66
Registered.....q2047	Q	F	----	----	63	Sept'26	----	60	63½
Ref & impt 4½s series A..2047	J	J	93	Sale	92	93	6	87	95⅛
Registered.....	J	J	----	----	112⅜	Apr'25	----	----	----
Ref & impt 6s series B.....2047	J	J	111¾	Sale	111½	112	45	108¼	114¼
Registered.....	J	J	----	----	110¼	Mar'26	----	110¼	110¼
Ref & impt 5s series C....2047	J	J	100⅞	102¾	101½	101⅝	16	98¼	104
Ref & impt 5s series D....2047	J	J	100⅞	Sale	100⅞	101¾	26	98¼	103¼
Nor Pac Term Co 1st g 6s...1933	J	J	109¾	110¼	110¼	110¼	1	109¾	110¼
Nor of Calif guar g 5s.....1938	A	O	105⅛	----	104¾	May'26	----	101½	105¼
North Wisconsin 1st 6s..... 1930	J	J	102⅝	Sale	102⅝	102⅝	5	102⅛	103¼
Og & L Cham 1st gu 4s g...1948	J	J	79⅛	80¾	80	Sept'26	----	73	82
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st 4s...1943	M	S	92¼	----	90¾	Dec'25	----	----	----
Ohio River RR 1st g 5s.....1936	J	D	101⅝	102½	101⅛	Sept'26	----	100½	102⅝
General gold 5s..... 1937	A	O	100½	102½	102	June'26	----	----	----
Oregon & Cal 1st guar g 5s...1927	J	J	100⅛	Sale	100⅛	100½	18	100⅛	101¼
Oregon RR & Nav con g 4s..1946	J	D	91⅞	92¼	91¾	92	26	89¼	92½
Ore Shore Line 1st cons g 5s.1946	J	J	106	Sale	105½	106	19	104¾	108
Guar cons 5s..... 1946	J	J	106	Sale	106	106	1	105⅛	108
Guar refunding 4s..... 1929	J	D	98¼	Sale	98	98¼	78	96⅞	98⅞
Oregon-Wash 1st & ref 4s...1961	J	J	85⅝	Sale	85⅝	86	29	83¾	88
Pacific Coast Co 1st g 5s....1946	J	D	93⅝	94	94	Sept'26	----	91⅝	96
Pac RR of Mo 1st exti g 4s...1938	F	A	93⅛	94¾	93¾	Oct'26	----	91½	94
2d extended gold 5s..... 1938	J	J	101¼	----	101¼	101½	2	100	101¾
Paducah & Ills 1st s f 4½s...1955	J	J	97¼	98¼	97¾	97¾	1	96¼	98¼
Paris-Lyons-Med RR 6s....1958	F	A	80½	Sale	79¾	81	329	73½	82
Sinking fund external 7s...1958	M	S	91⅜	Sale	90¼	91¼	134	82	93
Paris-Orleans RR s f 7s.....1954	M	S	89¼	Sale	89	89¾	63	82	90¾
Paulista Railway 7s..... 1942	M	S	101½	103½	102½	102⅝	11	100⅝	103
Pennsylvania RR cons g4s...1943	M	N	94¾	----	93¼	Aug'26	----	93¼	94⅞
Consol gold 4s..... 1948	M	N	93¾	94¾	93⅝	93⅝	10	91⅜	99¾
4s steri stpd dollar..May 1 1948	M	N	----	----	93¾	93¾	2	91¼	98¼
Consolidated 4½s..... 1960	F	A	93½	94	100⅜	101	3	97⅜	101⅜
General 4½s series A..... 1965	J	D	97⅞	Sale	97⅜	98	127	94¼	99⅛
General 5s series B..... 1968	J	D	105¼	Sale	104¾	105½	47	102⅜	106⅞
10-year secured 7s..... 1930	A	O	107½	Sale	107⅜	107½	50	106⅝	108⅜
15-year secured 6½s..... 1936	F	A	112	Sale	112	112	21	111⅜	113½
Registered.....	F	A	----	----	112	June'26	----	112	112¼
40-year gold 5s..... 1964	M	N	101¾	Sale	101⅛	102	111	98⅜	102⅝
Pa Co gu 3½s coll tr A reg..1937	M	S	85	----	87	Oct'26	----	87	87
Guar 3½s coll trust ser B..1941	F	A	85	----	86	July'26	----	83	86
Guar 3½s trust ctfs C..... 1942	J	D	84½	----	84⅛	Aug'26	----	84	84⅛
Guar 3½s trust ctfs D..... 1944	J	D	84	----	83⅝	June'26	----	82	83⅝
Guar 15-25-year gold 4s....1931	A	O	97⅛	Sale	97⅛	97⅜	45	96¼	97¾
Guar 4s series E..... 1952	M	N	89¼	Sale	88½	88½	1	86⅛	89¼
Peoria & Eastern 1st cons 4s.1940	A	O	83⅝	Sale	83⅝	83⅝	9	79⅝	87½
Income 4s..... 1990	Apr.		40	40⅛	40	40⅛	73	35	42
Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 5½s.1974	A	O	101½	Sale	101½	101¾	2	100¼	104
Pere Marquette 1st ser A 5s.1956	J	J	102⅞	Sale	102⅝	103	45	101⅛	104½
1st 4s series B..... 1956	J	J	86½	87½	86⅝	86⅝	2	85⅜	88⅞
Phila Balt & Wash 1st g 4s..1943	M	N	93⅞	94¾	93⅞	93⅞	4	93⅜	94¾
General 5s series B..... 1974	F	A	108⅛	110½	108	Oct'26	----	106⅛	111½
Philippine Ry 1st 30-yr s f 4s 1937	J	J	41¼	42	42	42	1	40½	45
Pine Creek registered 6s.....1932	J	D	105⅜	----	105¼	Mar'25	----	----	----
P C C & St L gu 4½s A.....1940	A	O	97⅛	100	99	Oct'26	----	96⅞	100¼
Series B 4½s guar..... 1942	A	O	96¾	98½	99	Oct'26	----	96⅝	99⅛
Series C 4½s guar..... 1942	M	N	96	----	98½	Aug'26	----	97⅜	98½
Series D 4s guar..... 1945	M	N	94	----	94	Oct'26	----	93½	98
Series E 3½s guar gold....1949	F	A	94⅞	----	94⅛	Aug'26	----	92¼	94⅛
Series F 4s guar gold..... 1953	J	D	93¾	96⅛	95⅛	Aug'26	----	92⅞	95⅛
Series G 4s guar..... 1957	M	N	94¾	----	94½	94½	1	93	95⅝

d Due April. p Due Dec. s Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Pitts Cin Chic & St L (Concluded)								
Series H 4s 1960	F A	94⅞	----	97¼	Sept'26	----	97¼	97¼
Series I cons guar 4½s 1963	F A	94½	----	98⅛	Aug'26	----	95¼	98⅛
Series J 4½s 1964	M N	----	----	98	Sept'26	----	96	98
General M 5s series A 1970	J D	102½	Sale	102½	102½	14	100	104⅛
Registered	J D	----	----	102	Oct'26	----	102	102
Gen mtge 5s series B 1975	A O	102½	102⅞	102½	102¾	38	99½	104⅝
Pitts & L Erie 2d g 5s a1928	A O	----	100⅞	100	Aug'26	----	100	101
Pitts McK & Y 1st gu 6s 1932	J J	105½	106	106	Aug'25	----	----	----
Pitts Sh & L E 1st g 5s 1940	A O	101½	----	101⅜	Sept'26	----	100⅞	103¼
1st consol gold 5s 1943	J J	100⅜	----	101⅜	June'26	----	101¼	101¾
Pitts Va & Char 1st 4s 1943	M N	92	----	91¼	May'25	----	----	----
Pitts Y & Ash 1st cons 5s 1927	M N	100⅛	----	100⅛	Oct'26	----	99¾	100⅛
1st gen 4s series A 1948	J D	92⅜	----	91½	Mar'26	----	91	91⅛
1st gen 5s series B 1962	F A	102⅛	104½	102⅞	Sept'26	----	102½	104⅝
Providence Secur deb 4s 1957	M N	----	70	68½	Aug'26	----	62½	68¾
Providence Term 1st 4s 1956	M S	83⅝	----	84⅜	Aug'26	----	83⅛	84⅝
Reading Co gen gold 4s 1997	J J	97½	98½	98½	Oct'26	----	95⅛	99
Registered	J J	----	----	44⅞	May'25	----	----	----
Jersey Central coll g 4s 1951	A O	90½	91¼	90½	91	3	90	95
Gen & ref 4½s series A 1997	J J	97⅝	Sale	97⅝	97¾	30	94¼	98⅜
Richm & Danv deb 5s stmpd 1927	A O	99⅞	100⅛	100½	Sept'26	----	99¾	100½
Rich & Meck 1st g 4s 1948	M N	78	----	79½	79½	1	78	80
Richm Term Ry 1st gu 5s 1952	J J	101½	----	101½	Sept'26	----	100½	102⅜
Rio Grande June 1st gu 5s 1939	J D	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	100¼	4	95½	101¼
Rio Grande Sou 1st gold 4s 1940	J J	6	12	7	7	3	5¼	7
Guaranteed (Jan 1922 coup on)	J J	6	----	6	May'25	----	----	----
Rio Grande West 1st gold 4s 1939	J J	90½	Sale	90½	90½	11	86⅞	92⅜
Mtge & coll trust 4s A 1949	A O	82½	Sale	82	82½	21	74⅛	85
R I Ark & Louis 1st 4½s 1934	M S	94½	Sale	93¾	94½	30	89	94⅞
Rut-Canada 1st gu g 4s 1949	J J	79⅝	80⅜	80	Oct'26	----	75⅜	83⅜
Rutland 1st con g 4½s 1941	J J	90⅛	91⅜	91	Oct'26	----	87	92
St Jos & Grand Isl 1st g 4s 1947	J J	85½	----	85¼	85¼	1	78¼	85¼
St Lawr & Adir 1st g 5s 1996	J J	99	----	99¼	Sept'26	----	97½	99½
2d gold 6s 1996	A O	102	106	101	Sept'25	----	----	----
St L & Cairo guar g 4s 1931	J J	95¼	----	95¼	95¼	1	95	96½
St L Ir Mt & S gen con g 5s 1931	A O	100⅛	Sale	100	100⅜	12	100	101
Stamped guar 5s 1931	A O	100⅛	100½	100⅜	Sept'26	----	100¼	100⅜
Unified & ref gold 4s 1929	J J	96⅞	Sale	96⅞	97⅛	31	95¾	97¾
Registered	J J	----	----	93	Sept'25	----	----	----
Riv & G Div 1st g 4s 1933	M N	92⅞	Sale	92⅛	93	142	89	94
St L M Bridge Ter gu g 5s 1930	A O	100	----	100	Sept'26	----	99¾	100½
St L & San Fran (reorg co) 4s 1950	J J	83	Sale	82¼	83	235	77⅜	84½
Registered	J J	----	----	83¼	June'26	----	80	84
Prior lien series B 5s 1950	J J	98⅝	Sale	97⅞	99	151	93	99⅞
Prior lien series C 5s 1928	J J	102⅛	Sale	102	102¼	20	101⅜	103
Prior lien 5s series D 1942	J J	101¼	Sale	101¼	101⅜	51	99¼	103⅛
Cum adjust series A 6s h1955	A O	96½	Sale	96¼	97¼	86	92¼	98⅛
Income series A 6s h1960	Oct	90	Sale	87⅞	90⅝	1458	84⅜	96¼
St Louis & San Fr Ry gen 6s 1931	J J	105⅞	Sale	105⅞	105⅞	1	101	106⅛
General gold 5s 1931	J J	100½	101½	100¾	Oct'26	----	100⅛	101½
St L Peor & N W 1st gu 5s 1948	J J	103⅜	104	103⅜	Aug'26	----	102½	104
St Louis Sou 1st gu g 4s 1931	M S	94⅛	----	94⅜	94⅜	1	94⅛	97⅜
St L S W 1st g 4s bond ctfs 1989	M N	85⅜	86½	86	Oct'26	----	84⅛	88
2d g 4s income bond ctfs p1989	J J	79	79½	79	79	2	75	82
Consol gold 4s 1932	J D	94½	Sale	93½	94½	58	91⅜	95
1st terminal & unifying 5s 1952	J J	94½	95	94	95	45	89½	97⅜
St Paul & K C Sh L 1st 4½s 1941	F A	92½	Sale	91¼	92	29	86	92⅛
St Paul & Duluth 1st 5s 1931	Q F	101⅜	----	101½	Sept'26	----	101¼	101¼
1st consol gold 4s 1968	J D	89½	90½	95⅜	Sept'26	----	87	91
St Paul E Gr Trunk 4s 1947	J J	92⅞	Sale	92⅞	92⅞	1	90⅛	97⅝
St Paul Minn & Man con 4s 1933	J D	97	----	96⅞	97	4	95¾	97¾
Registered	J D	----	----	92½	July'25	----	----	----
1st consol g 4s 1933	J D	107⅞	109	107⅜	Sept'26	----	107⅜	109¾
Registered	J J	----	----	108	Aug'26	----	107	108
6s reduced to gold 4½s 1933	J J	99¾	100	99⅞	100	4	99	100
Registered	J J	----	----	97½	Aug'26	----	97½	99
Mont ext 1st gold 4s 1937	J D	94⅜	----	94¼	Oct'26	----	93	95⅝
Registered	J D	----	----	93	Sept'26	----	92¼	93
Pacific ext guar 4s (sterling) '40	J J	89¾	----	89⅛	Sept'26	----	89⅛	93
St Paul Union Depot 5s 1972	J J	104⅛	Sale	104⅛	104⅛	10	101⅞	105⅜
S A & Ar Pass 1st gu g 4s 1943	J J	88⅞	Sale	88	88⅞	31	84	89
Santa Fe Pres & Phen 5s 1942	M S	102	----	112½	Sept'26	----	100½	102¾
Sav Fla & West 1st g 6s 1934	A O	108½	110	108	Sept'26	----	108	110
1st gold 5s 1934	A O	102½	103¼	102¾	102¾	8	102½	102¾
Scioto V & N E 1st gu g 4s 1989	M N	88¾	Sale	88⅝	88¾	2	87⅞	90
Seaboard Air Line g 4s 1950	A O	80¼	81½	82	Oct'26	----	78¼	95⅜
Gold 4s stamped 1950	A O	80	80½	80	80	5	78¼	82
Adjustment 5s Oct 1949	F A	79	Sale	78½	79½	75	76	87⅞
Refunding 4s 1959	A O	72¼	Sale	72¼	72¼	4	69¼	76
1st & cons 6s series A 1945	M S	94¼	Sale	94	94¾	103	91	96⅜
Atl & Birm 30-yr 1st g 4s d1933	M S	90½	Sale	91¼	91¼	1	88½	94
Seaboard Atl Fla 1st gu 6s A 1935	F A	94	Sale	94	94½	14	92¼	98⅜
Seaboard & Roan 5s extd 1931	J J	100	100⅜	100½	Aug'26	----	99⅞	100½
So Car & Ga 1st ext 5s 1929	M N	101	101¾	101⅜	Aug'26	----	101	102
S & N Ala cons gu g 5s 1936	J J	102½	103½	102½	Sept'26	----	102¼	104¼
Gen cons guar 50-yr 5s 1963	A O	104¼	8 1	1 6⅛	Sept'26	----	105¾	108⅝
So Pac coll 4s (Cent Pac coll) k'49	J D	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	15	85½	90⅝
Registered	J D	84⅛	88	85½	May'26	----	84⅜	85½
20-year conv 4s June 1929	M S	98¼	Sale	98	98½	104	96⅞	98⅜
20-year conv 5s 1934	J D	101	Sale	100	101	7	100	102¾
20-year gold 5s 1944	M N	99½	100	100	Oct'26	----	99¾	101⅞
San Fran Termi 1st 4s 1950	A O	90	90⅜	90	90¼	5	87	91
Registered	A O	----	----	86	Oct'26	----	85	85
So Pac of Cal—Gu g 5s 1937	M N	103½	Sale	103⅛	103½	1	100⅜	104¾
So Pac Coast 1st gu g 4s 1937	J J	94½	----	95	Sept'26	----	94¼	95
So Pac RR 1st ref 4s 1955	J J	92	Sale	91¾	92	44	90	93
Southern—1st cons g 5s 1994	J J	106¼	Sale	105½	106	74	104	108
Registered	J D	----	----	106½	June'26	----	101⅜	106½
Devel & gen 4s series A 1956	A O	84⅜	Sale	84	84½	111	81¼	86⅜
Develop & gen 6s 1956	A O	111	111⅜	110¾	111½	38	10⅛	113⅞
Devel & gen 6s 1956	A O	117⅝	Sale	117⅝	118	48	112	118⅞
Mem Div 1st g 4s-5s 1996	J J	105⅜	106	105¾	Sept'26	----	101¾	106½
St Louis Div 1st g 4s 1951	J J	89¾	89⅞	91	Sept'26	----	86	91
East Tenn reorg lien g 5s 1938	M S	100	103	100½	Oct'26	----	99⅞	101
Mob & Ohio coll tr 4s 1938	M S	91¾	Sale	91¾	91¾	2	87½	93
Spokane Internat 1st g 5s 1955	J J	82	85¾	85¾	85¾	6	81	87¾
Superior Short Line 1st 5s c1930	M S	100	----	100½	Sept'26	----	99½	100½
Term Assn of St L 1st g 4½s 1939	A O	97⅞	98½	97⅞	97⅞	1	95¼	98½
1st cons gold 5s 1944	F A	102¼	----	102⅛	102⅛	4	101	106
Gen refund s f g 4s 1953	J J	86	87	86¼	86¼	5	84¾	87½
Texarkana & Ft S 1st 5½s A 1950	F A	102¾	Sale	102⅛	103	78	101⅜	10
Tex & N O con gold 5s 1943	J J	99½	102	99½	Sept'26	----	98⅜	102¼
Texas & Pac 1st gold 5s 2000	J D	105⅛	106	105⅛	105⅛	3	103	107½
La Div B L 1st g 5s 1931	J J	100	Sale	100	100	2	99¾	101
Tex Pac-Mo Pac Ter 5½s 1964	M S	102½	Sale	102½	102½	11	99¼	105
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st gu 5s 1935	J J	101	----	101	Oct'26	----	100⅛	101⅞
Western Div 1st g 5s 1935	A O	100½	----	100½	Oct'26	----	100½	101⅛
General gold 5s 1935	J D	100⅛	101¼	100⅜	Oct'26	----	97⅜	102⅛
Toledo Peoria & West 4s 1917	J J	----	30	23	June'26	----	23	37⅜
Tol St L & W 50-yr g 4s 1950	A O	89½	90	90	Oct'26	----	87¼	90⅜
Tol W V & O gu 4½s A 1931	J J	99	100	98	Mar'26	----	97⅜	98
Series B 4½s 1933	J J	99	----	96⅜	Dec'25	----	----	----
Series C 4s 1942	M S	92⅜	93½	93	Oct'26	----	91	93
Tor Ham & Buff 1st g 4s 1946	J D	89⅜	----	89⅜	89⅜	1	87⅛	90¼
Ulster & Del 1st cons g 5s 1928	J D	66⅛	Sale	66⅛	66⅛	1	60½	80
1st refunding g 4s 1952	A O	38	43	40⅜	Oct'26	----	36½	48
Union Pacific 1st g 4s 1947	J J	94	Sale	93⅝	94½	55	92⅛	95½
Registered	J J	92⅝	----	92¼	Sept'26	----	83⅛	93¾
10-year conv 4s 1927	J J	99⅝	Sale	99⅜	99¾	116	99¼	100
Registered	J J	----	----	99½	May'26	----	99	99½
1st & refunding 4s e2008	M S	90¼	Sale	89⅞	90¼	51	86	90¾
1st lien & ref 5s e2008	M S	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	107⅝	2	106¼	109½
10-year perm secured 6s 1928	J J	102	Sale	101⅞	102¼	12	101⅞	103¾

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
U N J RR & Can gen 4s 1944	M S	94¼	----	92½	Dec'25	----	----	----
Utah & Nor 1st ext 4s 1933	J J	96	96½	95⅞	Sept'26	----	95½	95⅞
Vandalia cons g 4s series A 1955	F A	90½	----	90½	Aug'26	----	88	90⅜
Consol 4s series B 1957	M N	90½	----	90½	90½	2	88⅛	90¾
Vera Cruz & P 1st gu 4½s 1934	J J	----	----	20	Sept'25	----	----	----
July 1914 coupon on	J J	24	26	24	Apr'26	----	24	24
Assenting 1st 4s 1934	----	----	----	25	25	1	22	33
Virginia Mid 5s series F 1931	J J	100⅜	----	101	Sept'26	----	101	101
General 5s 1936	M N	102⅜	----	102⅜	Sept'26	----	101	102⅝
Va & Southw'n 1st gu 5s 2003	J J	101	102½	101¼	101¼	12	99½	103
1st cons 50-year 5s 1958	A O	92⅜	93¼	96	Sept'26	----	90¾	96
Virginian 1st 5s series A 1962	M N	101⅞	Sale	101¼	101⅞	73	99¾	103½
Wabash 1st gold 5s 1939	M N	103	Sale	102⅞	103⅛	12	101	104
2d gold 5s 1939	F A	101⅛	Sale	101⅛	102	3	98½	102
Ref s f 5½s series A 1975	M S	103	Sale	102¼	103	101	98½	105
Debenture B 6s registered 1939	M S	51¼	----	93¼	Feb'25	----	----	----
1st lien 50-yr g term 4s 1954	J J	82⅛	84	84½	Aug'26	----	84	86⅛
Det & Chi ext 1st g 5s 1941	J J	102½	----	102⅝	July'26	----	101	102⅝
Des Moines Div 1st g 4s 1939	J J	88⅜	89⅞	88⅜	Sept'26	----	84¼	90
Om Div 1st g 3½s 1941	A O	81½	----	83¼	Sept'26	----	77⅜	83¼
Tol & Ch Div g 4s 1941	M S	89¾	----	90	Aug'26	----	87	90
Warren 1st ref gu g 3½s 2000	F A	----	----	80½	Sept'26	----	80	81
Wash Cent 1st gold 4s 1948	Q M	85	88	85⅝	Sept'26	----	84	86
Wash Term 1st gu 3½s 1945	F A	84⅞	85½	85⅛	Sept'26	----	83	88⅞
1st 40-year guar 4s 1945	F A	83	Sale	83	83	1	83	91⅜
W Min W & N W 1st gu 5s 1930	F A	98½	Sale	98¼	98½	2	96⅜	98⅝
West Maryland 1st g 4s 1952	A O	73¼	Sale	73	73½	68	66⅞	75⅝
West N Y & Pa 1st g 5s 1937	J J	100⅞	102¼	102¼	Sept'26	----	100¾	102⅛
Gen gold 4s 1943	A O	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞	2	83⅜	88
Income g 5s Apr 1943	Nov	----	----	45	Feb'25	----	----	----
Western Pac 1st ser A 5s 1946	M S	99⅜	99½	99⅛	99⅜	45	95⅞	100⅞
1st gold 6s series B 1946	M S	102⅜	106	102⅜	Oct'26	----	100¾	106½
West Shore 1st 4s guar 2361	J J	85¾	Sale	85	85¾	17	83⅜	87
Registered 2361	J J	84⅜	85	84¾	84¾	10	83	86
Wheeling & L E 1st g 5s 1926	A O	----	100¼	99⅜	Sept'26	----	99⅜	101
Wheeling Div 1st gold 5s 1928	J J	95	Sale	99½	99½	4	99½	102⅛
Ext'n & impt gold 5s 1930	F A	99½	101	95	95	2	97	99⅞
Refunding 4s series A 1966	M S	89¾	Sale	89¾	90	6	80⅞	90¼
RR 1st consol 4s 1949	M S	86	86½	86	86	1	81	89⅜
Wilk & East 1st gu g 5s 1942	J D	70	72	71	71	2	64¼	74⅝
Will & S F 1st gold 5s 1938	J D	102½	----	102½	Apr'26	----	102⅜	102½
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s 1960	J J	86¼	87	86¼	Oct'26	----	85¼	88¼
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s 1949	J J	81⅝	Sale	81¼	81⅝	7	80⅛	87
Sup & Dul div & term 1st 4s '36	M N	88	Sale	88	88	10	86½	90⅜
Wor & Con East 1st 4s 1943	J J	86⅛	----	86	June'26	----	76¼	86½
INDUSTRIALS								
Adams Express coll tr g 4s 1948	M S	88½	88¾	88½	88½	3	85	88¾
Ajax Rubber 1st 15-yr s f 8s 1936	J D	101⅛	103½	103½	103½	1	101½	105
Alaska Gold M deb 6s A 1925	M S	4	4⅝	4¼	Oct'26	----	4⅛	5
Conv deb 6s series B 1926	M S	4	5½	4½	Feb'26	----	4	4⅛
Alpine-Montan Steel 7s 1955	M S	90	Sale	90	90	15	89¼	91⅛
Am Agric Chem 1st 5s 1928	A O	----	----	103	Oct'26	----	102⅜	104¼
1st ref s f 7s 1941	F A	104	Sale	104	104½	60	103⅛	106
Amer Beet Sug conv deb 6s 1935	F A	92⅛	Sale	91⅛	93	8	90½	101⅛
American Chain deb s f 6s 1933	A O	101½	Sale	101¼	101½	32	98¼	102
Am Cot Oil debenture 5s 1931	M N	94½	Sale	94½	95⅜	15	93½	97¼
Am Dock & Impt gu 6s 1936	J J	105¼	----	105½	July'26	----	105½	106⅜
Amer Ice deb 7s July 15 1939	----	----	134⅜	129	Sept'26	----	118	134½
Am Mach & Fdy s f 6s 1939	A O	102⅛	Sale	102	102⅜	28	100¼	104
Am Republic Corp deb 6s 1937	A O	99	99½	99	99¼	2	98	100⅜
Am Sm & R 1st 30-yr 5s ser A '47	A O	101	Sal	100⅛	101	32	99	101⅜
1st M 6s series B 1947	A O	108⅛	Sale	108⅛	108½	12	106	108¾
Amer Sugar Ref 15-yr 6s 1937	J J	104⅜	Sale	104	104½	29	102	105½
Am Telep & Teleg coll tr 4s 1929	J J	98⅜	Sale	98⅛	98⅜	130	96⅞	98¾
Convertible 4s 1936	M S	92¾	Sale	92¾	92¾	1	92	95⅝
20-year conv 4½s 1933	M S	98	99¾	98½	Sept'26	----	97¼	102½
30-year coll tr 5s 1946	J D	102⅜	Sale	101¾	102⅜	35	100⅛	103½
Registered	J D	----	----	103	June'26	----	102¾	103
35-yr s f deb 5s 1960	J J	100¼	Sale	100⅛	100⅜	305	97⅜	102
20-year s f 5s 1943	M N	105⅛	Sale	104⅞	105¼	74	102⅜	106¾
Am Type Found deb 6s 1940	A O	102⅜	Sale	101½	102¾	62	100¼	105
Am Wat Wks & Elec 5s 1934	A O	97½	Sale	97	97½	6	95¾	99½
Am Writ Paper s f 7-6s 1939	J J	57½	Sale	57½	58	5	42	61¼
Temp interchangeable ctfs dep	----	56¾	58	57⅜	58	28	41⅛	61⅜
Anaconda Cop Min 1st 6s 1953	F A	103	Sale	102⅞	103¼	144	101¼	104½
Registered 1938	F A	106⅜	Sale	106	106½	97	102¼	107⅜
15-year conv deb 7s 1938	F A	106⅜	Sale	106	106½	253	96⅞	108
Andes Cop Min conv deb 7s 1943	J J	106	Sale	105¼	106½	97	102¼	107¾
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate 7s 1945	M N	93	Sale	92½	94	157	91⅜	100⅛
Antilla (Comp (Azuc) 7s 1939	J J	87	Sale	87	87¼	10	84½	92¼
Ark & Mem Bridge & Ter 5s 1964	M S	99½	Sale	99½	99½	11	94⅛	99⅞
Armour & Co 1st real est 4½s '39	J D	90½	Sale	90½	91	65	90¼	92⅞
Armour & Co of Del 5½s 1943	J J	93⅜	Sale	93¼	93⅝	45	92	96⅛
Associated Oil 6½ gold notes 1935	M S	102⅜	Sale	102½	102¾	43	102	103½
Atlanta Gas L 1st 5s 1947	J D	100⅜	----	99⅜	Mar'25	----	----	----
Atlantic Fruit 7s ctfs dep 1934	J D	15⅜	24	15	Sept'26	----	15	28
Stamped ctfs of deposit	----	21⅛	----	20⅛	Jan'26	----	20⅛	20⅛
Atl Gulf & W I SS L col tr 5s 1959	J J	67	69	67	68	2	65½	71½
Atlantic Refg deb 5s 1937	J J	100⅞	Sale	100⅛	100⅞	23	99¾	102¾
Baldw Loco Works 1st 5s 1940	M N	106½	Sale	105	110	19	102¼	110
Baragua (Coup Az) 7s 1937	J J	104	Sale	104	104⅛	2	103	106⅛
Barnsdall Corp deb 6s 1940	J D	96¾	Sale	96½	97	79	96	101
Belding-Hemingway 6s 1936	J J	96¼	Sale	96	96¼	7	94⅜	100⅞
Bell Telephone of Pa 5s 1948	J J	102⅛	Sale	102	102½	53	100⅜	103⅞
1st & ref 5s series C 1960	A O	102½	Sale	102½	102½	31	100	103⅞
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s guar A '42	M N	100½	Sale	99¼	100½	17	95⅜	102⅛
30-yr p m & imp s f 5s 1936	J J	97½	Sale	97½	98	22	93	98⅛
Cons 30-year 6s series A 1948	F A	100¾	Sale	100½	100⅞	123	95⅛	101⅝
Cons 30 year 5s series B 1953	F A	94⅞	Sale	94⅝	95½	100	87½	97⅞
Bing & Bing deb 6s 1950	M S	92⅞	Sale	92¾	93	9	90½	95
Booth Fisheries deb s f 6s 1926	A O	95	97	97	97	2	70	97½
Botany Cons Mills 6s 1934	A O	84¼	Sale	84	84¼	8	80½	95¼
Brier Hill Steel 1st 5s 1942	A O	103⅛	Sale	103⅛	103½	40	101	105
B'way & 7th Av 1st c g 5s 1943	J D	71¾	Sale	71¾	72	6	71	76⅜
Ctfs of dep stmpd June '26 int	----	69⅝	71½	68⅛	Sept'26	----	68⅛	73
Brooklyn City RR 5s 1941	J J	94⅜	Sale	94⅜	94⅜	1	93¼	95⅛
Bklyn Edison inc gen 5s A 1949	J J	104⅜	Sale	104⅛	104⅜	15	102⅜	105¾
General 6s series B 1930	J J	105⅛	105½	105½	Oct'26	----	103⅜	106⅛
Bklyn-Man R T sec 6s 1968	J J	96	Sale	95⅜	96¼	334	92¼	98
Bklyn Qu Co & Sub con gtd 5s '41	M N	59	61¾	61¼	Oct'26	----	61	64⅜
1st 5s 1941	J J	74½	79	79	Aug'26	----	72	79
Brooklyn R Tr 1st conv g 4s 2002	J J	88	----	88½	Aug'26	----	88½	88½
3-yr 7% secured notes 1921	J J	----	----	136½	Nov'25	----	----	----
Ctfs of deposit stamped	----	----	----	123⅜	Mar'25	----	----	----
Bklyn Un El 1st g 4-5s 1950	F A	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	4	88½	97½
Stamped guar 4-5s 1950	F A	92¾	93½	92¾	92¾	1	88½	95⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 1st cons g 5s 1945	M N	102	Sale	101½	102	6	100⅜	104¾
1st lien & ref 6s series A 1947	M N	112	114½	113	113	10	110	114
Conv deb 5s 1936	J J	151	Sale	151½	152¼	46	126	166
Buff & Susq Iron s f 5s 1932	J D	92	----	91	June'26	----	91	92
Bush Terminal 1st 4s 1952	A O	89⅝	92½	90¼	Sept'26	----	87¾	92¼
Consol 5s 1955	J J	94½	Sale	94½	94½	5	90	98¼
Bush Term Bldgs 5s gu tax-ex '50	A O	100	Sale	100	100	6	95¾	100
Cal G & E Corp unif & ref 5s 1937	M N	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅜	1	100¼	102⅛
Cal Petroleum s f g 6s 1933	A O	103½	103¾	103½	104	18	103⅜	105¾
Camaguey Sug 1st s f g 7s 1942	A O	98½	Sale	98	98½	5	90½	99⅞
Canada SS Lines 1st coll s f 7s '42	M N	105	Sale	105	105	9	101⅛	105½
Cent Dist Tel 1st 30-yr 5s 1943	J D	102⅜	103	102⅞	102⅞	3	101½	103½
Cent Foundry 1st s f 6s 1931	F A	96⅛	98⅛	96⅛	Sept'26	----	93¾	99¾
Cent Leather 1st lien s f 6s 1945	J J	102¾	Sale	102¼	102¾	51	100	103

a Due Jan. d Due May. e Due June. h Due July. k Due Aug. p Due Nov s Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Price Friday, Oct. 15. Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	Week's Range or Last Sale High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	Range Since Jan. 1 High
Central Steel 1st g s f 8s....1941	M *	120⅞	121⅜	120⅞	121½	10	115¼	123⅛
Chic City & Conn Rys 5s...1927	A O	----	----	53	Oct'26	----	44¼	56
Ch G L & Coke 1st gu g 5s..1937	J J	101⅞	103	101⅜	Sept'26	----	101½	103
Chicago Rys 1st 5s.....1927	F A	76⅛	Sale	76	76⅜	15	65⅜	81
Chile Copper conv 6s ser A..1932	A O	105	Sale	104⅞	105⅜	127	101¾	109½
Cincin Gas & Elec 1st & ref 5s '56	A O	102¼	----	102¼	Oct'26	----	102	103½
5 ½s ser B due.....Jan 1 1961	A O	103⅝	Sale	103⅝	103⅝	4	102¼	105½
Cities Serv Pow & L s f 6s...1944	M N	95⅜	Sale	95	95⅜	230	94⅜	97½
Clearfield Bit Coal 1st 4s....1940	J J	78	----	82	May'26	----	82	82⅛
Colo F & I Co gen s f 5s....1943	F A	94½	95⅝	95	95	5	90¼	95¾
Col Indus 1st & coll 5s gu...1934	F A	91⅛	91⅝	90¼	91¾	16	83⅜	91⅞
Columbia G & E 1st 5s.....1927	J J	99⅞	Sale	99⅞	99⅞	3	99¼	101¼
Stamped 1927	J J	99⅞	Sale	99⅞	99⅞	3	99⅞	101
Col & 9th Av 1st gu g 5s....1993	M S	----	----	10	Oct'25	----	----	----
Columbus Gas 1st gold 5s...1932	J J	98¾	99	99	99	1	99	100¾
Commercial Cable 1st g 4s..2397	Q J	80	Sale	79⅛	80	4	75	81¼
Commercial Credit s f 6s...1934	M N	98½	Sale	98⅜	98½	11	98	100⅛
Col tr s f 5½% notes.....1935	J J	93	94	93	Oct'26	----	92½	99¾
Commonwealth Power 6s...1947	M N	103¾	Sale	103¾	104½	21	102¾	105½
Computing-Tab-Rec s f 6s..1941	J J	105	Sale	104⅞	105	2	104½	106
Conn Ry & L 1st & ref g 4½s 1951	J J	93	----	93½	Sept'26	----	90	94½
Stamped guar 4½s.....1951	J J	94½	95	94½	94½	1	90	95
Cons Coal of Md 1st & ref 5s.1950	J D	82½	Sale	82½	82⅞	14	78½	86
Consol Gas (N Y) deb 5½s...1945	F A	105¾	Sale	105¼	105¾	55	104¼	105¾
Cont Pap & Bag Mills 6½s...1944	F A	75⅛	76	75⅛	76	7	73⅞	82
Consumers Gas of Chic gu 5s 1936	J J	101	----	100⅛	100¼	10	98¼	102¾
Consumers Power 1st 5s....1952	M N	100¼	Sale	100¼	Oct'26	----	97½	103
Copenhagen Telep ext 6s...1950	A O	99¼	100	100	Oct'26	----	99	101
Corn Prod Refg 1st 25-yr s f 5s '34	M N	103¼	103¾	103¾	Oct'26	----	100½	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 1st s f 6s..1942	F A	94	94¾	94	94	6	82¾	95
Crown-Willamette Pap 6s....1951	J J	99⅞	Sale	99½	99⅞	12	99	100
Cuba Cane Sugar conv 7s...1930	J J	93	Sale	93	94½	16	88	96
Conv deben stamped 8%..1930	J J	97	Sale	95⅝	97½	54	92	100
Cuban Am Sugar 1st coll 8s.1931	M S	108½	Sale	107⅝	108½	9	106½	109½
Cuban Dom Sug 1st 7½s....1944	M N	97½	Sale	97½	97¾	25	91¼	99¼
Cumb T & T 1st & gen 6s...1937	J J	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	2	100¼	102⅝
Cuyamel Fruit 1st s f 6s A...1940	A O	95½	96½	95½	Oct'26	----	93¾	97⅝
Davison Chemical deb 6½s 1931	J J	87½	92⅞	92¾	97	4	93	97
Denv City Tramw 1st con 5s 1933	A O	----	----	92⅛	Aug'25	----	----	----
Den Gas & E L 1st & ref s f g 5s'51	M N	97	Sale	96⅜	97	9	94	98⅝
Stamped	M N	96½	97¼	97¼	Oct'26	----	93½	98½
Dery Corp (D G) 1st s f 7s..1942	M S	76	77½	77½	77½	2	77½	91
Detroit Edison 1st coll tr 5s.1933	J J	101⅜	Sale	101⅜	101⅜	3	100⅞	103⅞
1st & ref 5s series A July 1940	M S	102½	Sale	102⅛	102½	11	100⅝	108
Gen & ref 5s series A.....1949	A O	101¼	Sale	101⅝	101⅝	3	100	104⅜
1st & ref 6s series B..July 1940	M S	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107¾	2	106	108¾
Gen & ref 5s ser B.....1955	J D	101½	Sale	101	101⅝	96	100⅛	104
Det United 1st cons g 4½s...1932	J J	93¼	94	94	Oct'26	----	90	97½
Dodge Bros deb 6s.....1941	M N	94½	Sale	94½	95⅛	163	92½	97¾
Dold (Jacob) Pack 1st 6s...1942	M N	81⅞	83	81	81	7	69¾	86
Dominion Iron & Steel 5s..1939	J J	40	Sale	40	41½	12	34	62¾
Donner Steel 1st ref 7s.....1942	J J	98	Sale	97⅛	98	9	92⅞	98
Duquesne Lt 1st & coll 6s...1949	J J	105½	Sale	105	105¾	68	104¾	107
1st coll trust 5½s series B.1949	J J	105	105½	105	105½	2	104¾	106⅜
East Cuba Sug 15-yr s f g 7½s'37	M S	105½	105¾	105¾	106	28	103	108⅝
Ed El Ill Bkn 1st con g 4s....1939	J J	94	----	94½	Sept'26	----	93	99⅞
Ed Elec Ill 1st cons g 5s....1995	J J	106⅞	----	106⅞	Sept'26	----	103	108⅝
Elec Pow Corp (Germany) 6½s'50	M S	94⅜	Sale	94¼	94⅝	33	85⅞	95
Elk Horn Coal 1st & ref 6½s.1931	J D	99½	100⅛	100	100	3	98⅛	100⅛
Deb 7% notes (with warr'ts'31	J D	----	----	98	Oct'26	----	98	99¼
Empire Gas & Fuel 7½s....1937	M N	103½	Sale	103¼	103½	84	101½	104
1st & ref 6½s(with warr'ts)'41	A O	96½	Sale	96½	96⅞	66	96½	98
Equip Gas Light 1st con 5s..1932	M S	100	Sale	100	100	1	99½	100¾
Federal Light & Tr 1st 5s...1942	M S	98	Sale	95½	98	12	92½	98
1st l ien 6s stamped.....1942	M S	103½	104⅜	103½	103½	2	100	104⅜
30-year deb 6s ser B.....1954	J D	97¼	Sale	97⅛	97½	11	93	97¾
Federated Metals s f 7s.....1939	J D	87	Sale	87	87	1	84½	98
Fisk Rubber 1st s f 8s.....1941	M S	115	Sale	115½	115½	2	113½	116¾
Ft Smith Lt & Tr 1st g 5s...1936	M S	87	87¼	87⅞	Oct'26	----	75¼	8
Frameric Ind & Dev 20-yr 7½s'42	J J	94½	Sale	93⅜	94½	22	88	95⅛
Francisco Sugar 1st sf 7½s.1942	M N	104	Sale	104	104½	7	104	107⅝
French Nat Mail SS Lines 7s 1949	J D	86⅜	Sale	85¼	86⅜	79	79	86⅜
Gas & El of Berg Co cons g 5s'1949	J D	102⅜	103⅜	102¾	Sept'26	----	100⅜	102¾
Gen Asphalt conv 6s.....1939	A O	107	107½	106⅝	107½	42	102	110
Gen Electric deb g 3½s....1942	F A	91¾	Sale	91¼	91¾	4	87	92
Gen Elec(Germany) 7s Jan 15.'45	J J	102½	Sale	101¾	102½	25	95	104
S f deb 6½s with war.....1940	J D	115½	Sale	114⅛	115⅜	181	99¼	118½
Without warr'ts attach'd '40	J D	97⅝	Sale	97½	97⅞	76	97	98¼
Genl Petrol 1st s f 5s.....1940	F A	100¼	Sale	99¾	100¼	64	98¾	101½
Gen Refr 1st s f g 6s ser A...1952	F A	100½	Sale	100½	101½	7	100½	103¼
Good Hope Steel & I sec 7s..1945	A O	96⅞	Sale	96	96½	41	92	97
Goodrich (B F) Co 1st 6½s..1947	J J	104½	105½	104½	105⅞	59	104	107
Goodyear Tire & Rub 1st 8s.1941	M N	120½	Sale	119⅞	121	50	119½	122
10-year s f deb g 8s.....d1931	F A	110¼	Sale	110	110½	51	109¾	112⅜
Gould Coupler 1st s f 6s....1940	F A	93½	Sale	93	96⅝	64	85	97
Granby Cons M S & P con 6s A'28	M N	100	101	100	Oct'26	----	100	101
Stamped.....1928	M N	100	102	100	Sept'26	----	100	101
Conv deb 7s.....1930	M N	129¾	Sale	121¾	130	142	100	132⅞
Gt Cons El Power(Japan)7s..1944	F A	95⅛	Sale	95	95¼	47	90⅜	96⅛
Great Falls Power 1st s f 5s..1940	M N	103⅜	104	103⅜	Oct'26	----	100	104½
Hackensack Water 1st 4s....1952	J J	83	85⅜	85	Oct'26	----	85	88⅛
Hartford St Ry 1st 4s.....1930	M S	86⅞	----	90	Oct'26	----	90	90
Havana El Ry L & P gen 5s A'54	M S	104	105	104¼	Oct'26	----	92½	104⅞
Havana Elec consol g 5s....1952	F A	97	98	97	97	4	94½	100⅛
Hershey Choc 1st & coll 5½s1940	J J	102	Sale	101⅞	102¼	43	99⅛	102¼
Hoe (R) & Co 1st 6½s temp..1934	A O	96	98	97⅝	97⅝	4	91½	99¼
Holland-Amer Line 6s (*flat*)..1947	M N	92	Sale	89	92½	83	79	92½
Hudson Co Gas 1st g 5s....1940	M N	102½	103	102½	102½	5	100⅜	103½
Humble Oil & Refining 5½s.1932	J J	101½	Sale	101⅜	101½	20	101⅛	103
Illinois Bell Telephone 5s...1956	J D	102½	Sale	102⅛	102½	51	100¾	103½
Illinois Steel deb 4½s.....1940	A O	96	97¾	97½	97¾	22	94¾	98
Ind Nat Gas & Oil 5s.....1936	M N	97¾	98½	97¾	Sept'26	----	91⅛	98½
Indiana Steel 1st 5s.....1952	M N	103	Sale	103	103¾	17	101¼	105⅛
Ingersoll-Rand 1st 5s.....1935	J J	100	----	99¾	Dec'25	----	----	----
Inland Steel deb 5½s.....1945	M N	100½	Sale	100½	100½	11	98¾	104½
Inspiration Con Copper 6½s.1931	M S	101½	Sale	101	101½	4	100⅛	102
Interboro Metrop coll 4½s..1956	A O	----	19⅞	11	Apr'25	----	----	----
Guaranty Tr Co ctfs dep.....	----	----	12	13	May'26	----	13	13
Ctf dep stpd asstd 16 % sub..	----	----	----	101½	May'25	----	----	----
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5s..1966	J J	71	Sale	71	71⅜	109	62½	75⅞
Stamped.....	----	70⅞	Sale	70¾	71⅜	305	62	75⅞
10-year 6s.....1932	A O	74⅝	Sale	74½	74⅝	35	64	78¾
10-year conv 7% notes...1932	M S	95¼	Sale	95⅛	95⅝	111	85¾	97¼
Int Agric Corp 1st 20-yr 5s..1932	M N	91½	93	95	Sept'26	----	88¼	98½
Stamped extended to 1942....	M N	84	87⅞	89¾	July'26	----	82⅛	91⅞
Inter Mercan Marine s f 6s..1941	A O	88½	Sale	88½	89½	136	84¾	98
International Paper 5s.....1947	J J	96½	Sale	95⅛	96½	15	91⅝	98
Ref s f 6s ser A.....1955	M S	98⅞	Sale	98¾	100	80	96½	100½
Int Telep & Teleg conv 5½s 1945	M S	108½	Sale	108⅜	109¼	218	107	116
Jurgens Works 6s (*flat price*)..1947	J J	107	Sale	107⅛	107½	18	103	116
Kansas City Pow & Lt 5s...1952	M S	103	Sale	102¼	103	31	100¼	104
Kansas Gas & Electric 6s...1952	M S	105⅝	Sale	105⅜	105⅝	40	101⅜	106⅛
Kayser (Julius) & Co 1st s f 7s'42	F A	106½	Sale	106½	107	12	105	107½
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s.....1946	M S	98	Sale	97½	98	10	97	99
Kelly-Springf Tire 8% notes.1932	M N	104½	Sale	104	104¾	56	102⅞	108
Keyston Telep Co 1st 5s....1936	J J	91	91½	91½	Sept'26	----	90	92½
Kings County El & P g 5s...1937	A O	103	----	103	Sept'26	----	102	104
Purchase money 6s.....1997	A O	119	122¾	122¾	Oct'26	----	120⅞	124
Kings County Elec 1st g 4s..1949	F A	80⅜	82	80¼	Oct'26	----	77¼	82⅛
Stamped guar 4s.....1949	F A	80⅜	81½	80½	Oct'26	----	77½	89
Kings County Lighting 5s...1954	J J	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	Oct'26	----	98⅜	101
First & ref 6½s.....1954	J J	109⅜	112	109⅜	109⅜	1	106	110
Kinney(GR)& Co 7½% notes '36	J D	103¼	Sale	102	103¼	2	101½	107
Kresge Found'n coll tr 6s...1936	J D	101	Sale	100⅝	101	53	100	101
Lackawanna Steel 1st 5s A...1950	M S	98⅜	99	99	99	5	96¼	100
Lac Gas L of St L ref&ext 5s.1934	A O	100⅛	101	101	101	1	100	103¼
Coll & ref 5½s series C...1953	F A	103½	Sale	103¼	103½	22	102⅝	105
Lehigh C & Nav s f 4½s A...1954	J J	97¾	Sale	97¾	97¾	9	97⅛	100½
Lehigh Valley Coal 1st g 5s...1933	J J	100⅛	100⅝	101¼	101⅝	6	100⅛	101¼
1st 40-yr gu int red to 4%..1933	J J	94½	----	95	Oct'26	----	94½	95
1st & ref s f 5s.....1954	F A	99¾	101¼	99½	99½	1	99¼	100⅝
Lex Ave & P F 1st gu g 5s..1993	M S	----	----	4.⅛	Feb'26	----	----	397⅛
Liggett & Myers Tobacco 7s.1944	A O	123	Sale	123	124	13	118	126½
Registered.....	A O	117	----	120½	May'26	----	120½	122
5s.....1951	F A	100⅝	Sale	100⅛	100⅝	40	99¾	103¾
Registered.....	F A	----	----	99⅛	Sept'26	----	99⅛	100
Liquid Carbonic Corp 6s...1941	F A	98½	Sale	98½	99	19	98¼	100
Lorillard Co (P) 7s.....1944	A O	117⅜	Sale	117⅜	117¾	2	115½	121⅛
Registered.....	A O	115	----	118¼	June'26	----	118½	118½
5s.....1951	F A	99⅛	Sale	98⅞	99⅛	15	98⅜	102⅛
Registered.....	F A	----	----	96¼	Oct'25	----	----	----
Louisville Gas & Electric 5s.1952	M N	99⅝	Sale	99⅛	100	37	97⅞	100⅞
Louisville Ry 1st cons 5s ...1930	J J	93⅛	94	94⅛	Oct'26	----	89½	96
Lower Austrian Hydro-Elec Co—								
1st s f 6½s.....1944	F A	85½	Sale	85	85½	6	82½	88
Manati Sugar 7½s.....1942	A O	98⅞	Sale	98⅞	98⅞	1	93¼	103
Manhat Ry (N Y) cons g 4s.1990	A O	65⅜	Sale	65	65⅜	18	59¼	69⅛
2d 4s.....2013	J D	57	60	57	Sept'26	----	53	63
Manila Elec Ry & Lt s f 5s..1953	M S	97	97¼	97	97½	2	89½	98
Market St Ry 7s series A...1940	Q J	97¼	Sale	97¼	97½	24	97	99⅛
Metr Ed 1st & ref g 6s ser B..1952	F A	107⅝	----	108	108½	19	104	108½
1st & ref 5s series C.....1953	J J	100	Sale	100	100	31	96¾	101¼
Metropolitan Power 6s.....1953	J D	105¾	105⅞	105¾	106⅛	3	102½	106⅛
Metr Wesr Side El (Chic) 4s..1938	F A	73½	----	73¼	Oct'26	----	71½	74⅝
Mid-Cont Petrol 1st 6½s...1940	M S	104½	Sale	104¼	104¾	18	101¼	105¼
Midvale Steel & O conv s f 5s 1936	M S	96½	Sale	96	96½	58	92¾	98
Milw Elec Ry & Lt ref&ext 4½s'31	J J	97⅞	Sale	97½	97⅞	9	96⅝	99
General & ref 5s A.....1951	J D	99¾	100	99¾	99¾	3	98⅜	100⅛
1st & ref 5s B.....1961	J D	97¾	Sale	97⅝	97⅞	25	90½	98⅛
1st & ref g 6s series C.....1953	M S	----	----	105	Aug'26	----	100⅜	105
Milwaukee Gas Light 1st 4s..1927	M N	99¾	Sale	99⅝	99¾	2	99	99⅞
Montana Power 1st 5s A....1943	J J	101⅜	Sale	100⅞	101⅜	18	99⅞	105
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s ..1941	J J	97	Sale	97	97½	9	96½	98¾
Gen & ref s f 5s series A...1955	A O	92⅞	93½	93	Oct'26	----	92½	93
Morris & Co 1st s f 4½s....1939	J J	85	Sale	85	85⅝	11	84	88
Mortgage-Bond Co 4s ser 2..1966	A O	80	81	81	May'26	----	80	81
10-25-year 5s series 3.....1932	J J	96½	97½	96¾	Oct'26	----	96¼	98
Murray Body 1st 6½s.....1934	J D	90½	Sale	85⅞	90½	5	83½	96⅜
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gu g 5s.1947	M N	101	102¼	96⅛	Sept'26	----	9 ⅛	103
Mut Un gtd bonds ext 4%...1941	M N	101¾	----	100	Mar'26	----	100	102¼
Nassau Elec guar gold 4s....1951	J J	59½	Sale	59½	60¼	18	58⅛	94⅜
National Acme 7½s.....1931	J D	100¾	Sale	100⅝	101	13	98	101
Nat Dairy Prod 6 ⅛ notes...1940	M N	99½	Sale	99¼	100	112	95½	100⅛
Nat Enam & Stampg 1st 5s..1929	J D	101	101½	101	Sept'26	----	100⅛	103
Nat Starch 20-year deb 5s...1930	J J	99¾	Sale	99¾	99¾	6	99¼	103⅛
National Tube 1st 5s.....1952	M N	104	Sale	103⅛	104	5	101⅛	104¼
Registered.....	M N	----	----	102¼	Sept'26	----	102¼	102¼
Newark Consol Gas 5s.....1948	J D	102½	103½	103½	Oct'26	----	100½	103⅜
New England Tel & Tel 5s..1952	J D	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅜	9	100⅞	103⅛
1st g 4½s series B w i....1961	M N	93⅜	Sale	93⅜	93¾	36	92⅜	94¾
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s...1928	M N	102	Sale	102	102	1	100⅞	103
New Orl Pub Serv 1st 5s A...1952	A O	94⅜	Sale	94⅜	95	13	90¾	96¼
First & ref 5s series B....1955	J D	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	7	90¼	96⅛
N Y Dock 50-year 1st g 4s..1951	F A	83⅜	84¼	83¾	Oct'26	----	81½	86⅛
N Y Edison 1st & ref 6½s A..1941	A O	115	Sale	115	115⅛	44	115	118
First lien & ref 5s B.....1944	A O	103	Sale	103	103	9	102	104⅜
N Y Gas El Lt & Pow g 5s...1948	J D	105	Sale	105	105¾	16	104	106
Purchase money gold 4s...1949	F A	91¼	Sale	91⅛	91¼	15	89⅛	92
N Y L E & W C & RR 5½s...1942	M N	101	----	101	July'26	----	101	101
N Y L E & W Dock & Imp 5s1943	J J	----	----	101½	Sept'26	----	101⅛	102¾
N Y & Q El L & P 1st g 5s...1930	F A	101	101½	101	101	1	100¼	103¾
N Y Rys 1st R E & ref 4s...1942	J J	60	----	55	Apr'26	----	52	60
Certificates of deposit.....	----	60	62	61¾	Sept'26	----	46	62
30-year adj inc 5s....Jan 1942	A O	3¾	4½	5	July'26	----	5	10¼
Certificates of deposit.....	----	3¾	10	5	Aug'26	----	3½	10¼
N Y Rys Corp inc 6s...Jan 1965	----	26⅛	Sale	26¼	27¼	80	22	37
Prior lien 6s series A.....1965	J J	81½	82	82⅝	Oct'26	----	82	88⅛
N Y & Richm Gas 1st 6s....1951	M N	103½	----	103¼	Oct'26	----	100⅜	102¾
N Y State Rys 1st cons 4½s.1962	M N	52	Sale	52	54	27	52	59¾
1st cons 6½s series B.....1962	M N	66⅛	68¾	67¼	67½	2	66	82
N Y Steam 1st 25-yr 6s ser A.1947	M N	103⅛	104¼	103¼	Oct'26	----	101⅛	104⅛
N Y Telep 1st & gen s f 4½s.1939	M N	98⅛	Sale	98⅝	98¼	35	97	99⅛
30-year deben s f 6s....Feb 1949	F A	110	Sale	110	110¼	13	109⅞	111¼
20-year refunding gold 6s..1941	A O	108¼	Sale	108	108¼	40	107½	109½
Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s...1932	J J	101	Sale	100½	101	2	100	103
Ref & gen 6s.....Jan 1932	A O	105⅛	Sale	105⅛	106	11	104¾	106⅛
Niag Lock & O pr 1st 5s A...1955	A O	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝	28	99	101¾
No Amer Cement deb 6½s A.1940	M S	95⅝	96	95¾	95¾	1	95	100
North American Edison 6s...1952	M S	103	Sale	102¾	103⅛	15	101¼	105
Secured s f g 6½s ser B...1948	M S	105¼	Sale	104½	105¼	20	103⅞	106
Nor Ohio Trac & Light 6s....1947	M S	96	Sale	96	96⅛	9	92¾	99
Nor'n States Pow 25-yr 5s A.1941	A O	99⅞	Sale	99¾	100	40	97¾	101
Registered.....	A O	----	----	99¼	Sept'26	----	99	99¼
1st & ref 25-yr 6s series B.1941	A O	105	106	105½	105⅞	3	104¼	106⅛
North W T 1st fd g 4½s gtd..1934	J J	99½	----	98¼	98¼	1	96½	98¼
Ohio Public Service 7½s A...1946	A O	116⅛	116¾	114⅝	116	14	112	116⅛
1st & ref 7s series B.....1947	F A	114⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅞	2	110⅝	119
Ohio River Edison 1st 6s....1948	J J	105½	Sale	105⅛	105½	3	101¼	106¼
Old Ben Coal 1st 6s.....1944	F A	91	Sale	90½	91½	13	88	97¼
Ontario Power N F 1st 5s...1943	F A	100⅜	101¼	100½	100½	12	99⅜	102½
Ontario Transmission 5s....1945	M N	100⅛	Sale	100⅛	100⅛	2	99⅝	101
Pacific Gas & El gen & ref 5s..1942	J J	100⅛	Sale	99⅝	100¼	23	97½	100⅛
Pac Pow & Lt 1st&ref 20-yr 5s '30	F A	100	100½	100	100	1	99⅛	101⅓
Pacific Tel & Tel 1st 5s.....1937	J J	101⅞	Sale	101⅜	101⅞	9	100⅜	102⅝
Ref mtge 5s series A.....1952	M N	100⅜	Sale	100½	101	27	98⅞	102½
Pan-Amer P & T conv s f 6s..1934	M N	104½	Sale	104½	105	109	104	112⅝
1st 10-year 7s.....1930	F A	105¼	Sale	105¼	105¼	1	103⅞	107⅞
Paramount-Bway 1st 5½s...1951	J J	96¾	Sale	96¾	97⅛	29	92½	98
Park-Lex st leasehold 6½s...1953	J J	93	94	93	93	1	85½	96
Pat & Passaic G & El cons 5s.1949	M S	102	----	102⅜	Sept'26	----	100	102⅜
Peop Gas & C 1st cons g 6s...1943	A O	113	----	113½	Oct'26	----	110¼	113½
Refunding gold 5s.....1947	M S	101⅛	101⅝	101	101¼	3	98½	103¼
Philadelphia Co coll tr 6s A.1944	F A	104⅜	Sale	103⅞	104⅜	17	103½	105⅜
15-year conv deb 5½s.....1938	M S	100⅝	Sale	100⅝	101½	13	98⅝	101½
Phila & Reading C & I ref 5s..1973	J J	100⅛	101	100⅛	101	15	99½	102¾
Pierce-Arrow Mot Car deb 8s1943	M S	108	Sale	108	108½	15	103	110
Pierce Oil s f 8s.....Dec 15 1931	J D	97⅜	Sale	97⅝	98⅛	11	97⅜	107⅞
Pillsbury Fl Mills 20-yr 6s...1943	A O	101½	101⅞	101½	102	2	101¼	104⅜
Pleasant Val Coal 1st g s f 5s..1928	J J	98	----	99⅛	Sept'26	----	98½	100
Pocah Con Collieries 1st s f 5s1957	J J	90⅜	93	91¾	Aug'26	----	90⅛	93
Port Arthur Can & Dk 6s A..1953	F A	105¼	----	105¼	105¼	1	102	105⅓
1st M 6s series B.....1953	F A	104⅝	----	105	Oct'26	----	101½	105⅓
Portland Elec Pow 1st 6s B..1947	M N	100⅜	Sale	100½	100⅜	1	99	104
Portland Gen Elec 1st 5s....1935	J J	100⅛	100¾	100⅛	100¾	12	99⅜	102⅓
Portland Ry 1st & ref 5s.....1930	M N	95⅜	----	95⅜	95⅜	2	92⅜	96
Portland Ry L & P 1st ref 5s.1942	F A	90¾	----	90⅞	91	6	88¼	94⅜
1st lien & ref 6s series B...1947	M N	100½	101½	100½	100½	5	99	103⅓
1st & refund 7½s series A..1946	M N	107	107½	107	107¼	2	105⅜	108½
Porto Rican Am Tob 8s....1931	M N	105	----	105	Sept'26	----	105	105¼

d Due May. * Option sale.

New York Bond Record—Concluded—Page 6

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 15.	Interest Period		Price Friday, Oct. 15. Bid	Ask	Week's Range or Last Sale Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Pressed Steel Car conv g 5s..1933	J	J	94	Sale	94	94½	8	94	98⅛
Prod & Ref s f 8s (with war'ts) '31	J	D	111½	----	111¼	Sept'26	----	110¼	112¾
Without warrants attached...	J	D	111⅛	111¼	111	111⅛	8	109¾	112¼
Pub Serv Corp of N J sec 6s..1944	F	A	103⅛	Sale	103⅛	103½	80	100	104¾
Pub Serv Elec & Gas 1st 5½s1959	A	O	104⅞	Sale	104⅞	105	5	103¾	106¼
1st & ref 5½s.....1964	A	O	105	Sale	105	105	11	103⅞	105½
Pub Serv El Pow & Ltg 6s..1948	A	O	103½	Sale	107¼	107⅝	14	101⅜	108
Punta Alegre Sugar deb 7s..1937	J	J	108¼	109	109¼	110	6	104	111
Remington Arms 6s.....1937	M	N	90½	Sale	90	90¾	1	80¼	92
Repub I & S 10-30-yr 5s s f..1940	A	O	100½	----	99¾	100	5	97¼	100¼
Ref & gen 5½s series A...1953	J	J	96½	Sale	96¼	96⅞	17	92½	97¾
Rheinelbe Union 7s with war 1946	J	J	111½	Sale	110¼	111¾	238	95½	112⅜
Without stk purch war'ts..1946	J	J	96¼	Sale	96	96⅜	79	93	97⅝
Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A...1950	M	S	102¼	Sale	101¼	102¼	67	98½	102¼
Rhine-Westphalia Elec Pow 7s'50	M	N	99¾	100	99	100	44	95	100⅛
Rima Steel 1st 7s.....1955	F	A	91	Sale	91	91	16	88	91
Robbins & Myers s f 7s.....1952	J	D	68	Sale	54	70	19	53	70
Rochester Gas & El 7s ser B..1946	M	S	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	5	111	114
Gen mtge 5½s series C...1948	M	S	105	105¼	105	105	10	104⅝	106
Roch & Pitts C & I p m 5s...1946	M	N	90½	----	90¼	Sept'26	----	90¼	90½
Rogers-Brown Iron gen&ref 7s '42	M	N	70	Sale	52⅞	52⅞	3	50	73¾
Stamped	M	N	52⅛	Sale	52⅛	52⅛	6	49	65½
St Jos Ry Lt & Pr 5s.....1937	M	N	95⅞	Sale	95¾	95⅞	3	91¼	97
St Joseph Stk Yds 1st 4½s..1930	J	J	97⅜	----	97⅛	Aug'26	----	95⅜	97⅛
St L Rock Mt & P 5s stmpd..1955	J	J	78	Sale	78	78	2	76½	81⅞
St Paul City Cable cons 5s...1937	J	J	96	----	96	Oct'26	----	95¼	98
San Antonio Pub Serv 1st 6s..1952	J	J	105½	Sale	105½	106⅛	24	101⅜	106⅞
Saxon Pub Wks (Germany) 7s '45	M	S	99½	Sale	99⅛	99⅜	46	92¾	100
Schulco Co guar 6½s.....1946	J	J	100	Sale	100	100⅛	47	100	100⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 1st 8s ser A '41	M	S	108⅛	108½	108	Oct'26	----	107⅜	109
Sheffield Farms 1st & ref 6½s '42	A	O	107⅛	Sale	107⅛	107¼	8	106⅞	108½
Sierra & San Fran Power 5s..1949	F	A	95⅜	Sale	95¼	95⅜	25	91½	98½
Sinclair Cons Oil 15-year 7s..1937	M	S	97¼	Sale	97¼	97½	97	93¾	99⅝
1st l'n col tr 6s C with war..1927	J	D	100⅜	Sale	100¼	100⅞	97	100¼	113¾
1st lien 6½s series B.....1938	J	D	91⅝	Sale	91⅝	91⅞	28	87	94⅝
Sinclair Crude Oil 3-yr 6s A..1928	F	A	100⅜	Sale	100¼	100⅝	69	100⅛	101½
3-yr 6% notes B Feb 15...1926	F	A	----	----	101⅛	Oct'26	----	100⅜	101½
Sinclair Pipe Line s f 5s.....1942	A	O	93⅜	Sale	92⅛	93½	40	87	94¼
Skelly Oil 6½% notes.....1927	A	O	----	----	138	Sept'26	----	111⅜	148
Smith (A O) Corp 1st 6½s..1933	M	N	101¾	Sale	101⅜	102	7	100	102½
South Porto Rico Sugar 7s..1941	J	D	d1067⅛	107½	107⅛	Oct'26	----	105¾	109¾
South Bell Tel & Tel 1st s f 5s1941	J	J	102½	103¼	102½	102⅝	5	101⅛	103½
Southern Colo Power 6s.....1947	J	J	99½	Sale	99⅜	99⅛	20	97½	102⅞
S'west Bell Tel 1st & ref 5s...1954	F	A	102½	Sale	102¼	102½	39	100⅜	103⅝
Spring Val Water g 5s.....1948	M	N	99¼	101	99½	Aug'26	----	99¼	100⅜
Standard Milling 1st 5s.....1930	M	N	100½	----	100½	Oct'26	----	98⅝	101½
1st & ref 5½s.....1945	M	S	100½	Sale	100½	100½	1	97⅞	101¼
Steel & Tube gen s f 7s ser C..1951	J	J	107⅞	108	108	108	2	107½	109
Stevens Hotel 1st 6s ser A...1945	J	J	100	Sale	99½	100	15	99½	100¾
Sugar Estates (Oriente) 7s..1942	----		98½	Sale	98½	98⅜	5	89½	100
Superior Oil 1st s f 7s.....1929	FA	1	96	----	96	96	7	95	97½
Syracuse Lighting 1st g 5s...1951	J	D	102⅜	----	102¼	Aug'26	----	100	102¼
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s..1951	J	J	103½	105¼	103½	Oct'26	----	102⅛	104¾
Tennessee Elec Pow 1st 6s..1947	J	D	105½	Sale	105	105¼	22	102⅝	106
Third Ave 1st ref 4s.....1960	J	J	60⅜	Sale	61⅜	62	17	55½	65½
Adj inc 5s tax-ex N Y...a1960	A	O	50½	Sale	50½	52	86	41½	65⅞
Third Ave Ry 1st g 5s.....1937	J	J	96⅝	98	96½	Oct'26	----	92⅝	98½
Toho Elec Pow 1st 7s.....1955	M	S	95¼	Sale	95	95⅜	33	90½	98¾
6% gold notes ....July 15 1929	J	J	98⅜	Sale	98½	98⅝	83	96½	99
Tokyo Elec Light 6% notes..1928	F	A	98⅝	Sale	98½	98⅝	65	96	99½
Toledo Edison 1st 7s.....1941	M	S	107¾	Sale	107¾	108¼	19	107¼	109¾
Toledo Tr L & P 5½% notes 1930	J	J	98½	Sale	98½	98⅜	5	98	99⅞
Trenton G & El 1st g 5s....1949	M	S	102	----	102	Aug'26	----	100⅛	102¾
Trumbull Steel 1st s f 6s....1940	F	A	98⅛	98½	98⅜	98⅝	22	95⅛	99
Twenty-third St Ry ref 5s....1962	J	J	65	66	65	Aug'26	----	61	75
Tyrol Hydro-Elec Pow 7½s..1955	M	N	97½	Sale	97	97½	8	94¼	97¾
Undergr'd of London 4½s..1933	J	J	93⅝	----	96	Apr'26	----	94	96
Income 6s.....1948	J	J	93⅛	----	95	Aug'26	----	90	95
Union Elec Lt & Pr 1st g 5s..1932	M	S	101	----	101⅜	101½	2	100½	102½
Ref & ext 5s.....1933	M	N	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	7	100⅛	102⅝
1st g 5½s series A.....1954	J	J	102	Sale	101¾	102	44	100½	102¾
Union Elev Ry (Chic) 5s....1945	A	O	80¼	83	83⅞	Oct'26	----	77½	85½
Union Oil 1st lien s f 5s.....1931	J	J	101⅜	102	101⅜	Oct'26	----	100⅛	102
30-yr 6s series A.....May 1942	F	A	106¾	107½	107	107¼	2	100⅜	108¼
1st lien s f 5s series C.....1935	F	A	98⅛	98½	98⅜	98⅝	22	95⅛	99
United Drug 20-yr 6s..Oct 15 1944	A	O	106¾	Sale	106	106⅜	29	103½	107½
United Fuel Gas 1st s f 6s....1936	J	J	103	103½	103	103½	8	101½	104½
United Rys St L 1st g 4s.....1934	J	J	76½	77¾	77½	77½	10	74½	79
United SS Co 15-yr 6s.....1937	M	N	89½	90¾	89⅛	89⅝	9	87½	95
United Stores Realty 20-yr 6s '42	A	O	104	104¼	103¾	104⅛	5	103	105
U S Rubber 1st & ref 5s ser A 1947	J	J	93¼	Sale	93	93⅛	91	91¾	95
Registered	J	J	----	----	92⅞	Sept'26	----	92⅞	92⅞
10-yr 7½% secured notes..1930	F	A	106¾	106⅞	106½	106⅝	5	105⅝	108⅝
U S Steel Corp coupon ...d1963	M	N	106	Sale	105⅝	106¼	95	103	107¾
s f 10-60-yr 5s registered ..d1963	M	N	----	----	105⅛	Sept'26	----	104¾	106½
Utah Lt & Trac 1st & ref 5s..1944	A	O	92⅝	Sale	92⅛	92⅝	7	86⅛	94
Utah Power & Lt 1st 5s.....1944	F	A	97	Sale	96¾	97	28	95	99¾
Utica Elec L & P 1st 5s.....1950	J	J	102¾	----	102	Sept'26	----	100⅝	102¾
Utica Gas & Elec ref & ext 5s 1957	J	J	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	5	100⅛	102⅞
Vertientes Sugar 1st ref 7s..1942	J	D	98	Sale	98	98⅛	19	90½	99½
Victor Fuel 1st s f 5s.....1953	J	J	54	56	57	Aug'26	----	53¼	64½
Va-Caro Chem 1st 7s.....1947	J	D	----	----	109	Sept'26	----	105	110
Stpd as to payt 40% of prin 1st 7s.....1947	----		----	109½	110	Sept'26	----	104¾	111½
Ctf of deposit asstd.....	----		----	----	108½	Oct'26	----	104½	110
Ctf of deposit stpd.....	----		108		108½	Sept'26	----	106⅞	108½
Va Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5s 1949	M	S	93¼	----	92⅝	92⅝	1	91¼	98
Va Ry Pow 1st & ref 5s.....1934	J	J	98½	98¾	98½	98½	22	97½	101⅝
Walworth deb 6½s(with war) '35	A	O	91⅞	93	91⅞	Oct'26	----	89	95½
1st sink fund 6s series A...1945	A	O	96¼	Sale	96	96⅞	38	91¼	97
Warner Sugar Refin 1st 7s..1941	J	D	85¼	Sale	82⅜	85⅛	113	79	100
Warner Sugar Corp 1st 7s.....1939	J	J	60	Sale	59½	60⅛	32	56	88⅞
Wash Water Power s f 5s...1939	J	J	102⅜	Sale	102⅝	102⅜	10	101½	102⅞
Westches Ltg g 5s stmpd gtd 1950	J	D	101⅞	Sale	101⅞	101⅞	1	101⅞	103⅜
West Ky Coal 1st 7s.....1944	M	N	100¼	100½	101	Oct'26	----	100	102¼
West Penn Power ser A 5s.....1946	M	S	100⅜	Sale	100¼	100½	40	99⅞	103
1st 5s series E.....1963	M	S	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100½	22	99¾	103¼
1st 5½s series F.....1953	A	O	104¾	105	104¾	105	26	104	106
1st sec 5s series G.....1956	J	D	100½	Sale	100½	100½	29	100	100¾
West Va C & C 1st 6s.....1950	J	J	79	Sale	79	79¼	6	65	91
Western Electric deb 5s.....1944	A	O	101	Sale	100⅛	101	77	100⅛	103¼
Western Union coll tr cur 5s..1938	J	J	102½	103¼	103	103⅛	3	101	r103½
Fund & real est g 4½s.....1950	M	N	99⅛	100	99	99	4	96¼	100
15-year 6½s g.....1936	F	A	111⅛	Sale	111⅛	111½	13	111	117⅛
Westinghouse E & M 7s.....1931	M	N	104⅜	Sale	104½	104⅝	72	103⅜	107
Registered.....	M	N	----	----	105¾	Aug'26	----	105¾	105¾
20-year g 5s.....1946	M	S	100⅛	Sale	100	100⅛	152	99⅞	100⅛
White Sew Mach 6s(with war) '36	J	J	98¾	Sale	98¾	99¼	64	94½	101
Wickwire Spen St'l 1st 7s...1935	J	J	48	53½	52¾	52¾	1	52¾	70½
Certificates of deposit.....	----		----	----	60¼	Mar'26	----	60¼	60¼
Ctfs of deposit stamped.....	M	N	----	80	70½	Mar'26	----	70½	70½
Wickwire Sp St'l Co 7s Jan 1935	M	N	50	Sale	46	49⅞	4	39⅞	68½
Willys-Overland s f 6½s.....1933	M	S	102	Sale	102	102	11	101¼	105
Wilson & Co 1st 25-yr s f 6s..1941	A	O	99⅛	Sale	98⅞	99⅛	17	95⅝	101
Registered.....	----		----	----	93	Feb'25	----	----	----
Winchester Arms 7½s.....1941	A	O	104½	Sale	104½	104¾	10	101⅝	105
Young'n Sheet & T 20-yr 6s..1943	J	J	104	Sale	103¾	104¼	29	101¼	105

a Due Jan. d Due April. s Option sale.

Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked

Standard Oil Stocks Par	Bid.	Ask
Anglo-Amer Oil vot st...£1	*18¼	18⅜
Non-voting stock.....£1	*17⅝	18
Atlantic Refining.....100	100	100½
Preferred.....100	114	118
Borne Scrymser Co.....100	250	270
New.....	*63	68
Buckeye Pipe Line Co....50	*43½	44
Chesebrough Mfg new....25	*72	72½
Continental Oil v t c....10	18⅞	19
Crescent Pipe Line Co....50	*15	15¾
Cumberland Pipe Line...100	107	108
Eureka Pipe Line Co.....100	44½	45
Galena Signal Oil com....100	11¼	12½
Preferred old.....100	48⅛	55
Preferred new.....100	35½	45
Humble Oil & Ref.....25	*54¾	55
Illinois Pipe Line.....100	134¼	135
Imperial Oil.....†	*34⅝	35
Indiana Pipe Line Co....50	59	60
International Petroleum..†	*30	30¼
National Transit Co...12.50	*13⅛	13½
New York Transit Co....100	31	32
Northern Pipe Line Co...100	65½	66¼
Ohio Oil.....25	*57½	58
Penn Mex Fuel Co.....25	*16¾	18
Prairie Oil & Gas new....25	*49¾	50¼
Prairie Pipe Line new....100	124¼	124¾
Solar Refining.....100	195	198
Southern Pipe Line Co new..	*23¾	24¾
South Penn Oil.....25	*35½	35⅞
Southwest Pa. Pipe Lines100	55	56¼
Standard Oil (California)...	*60¾	61
Standard Oil (Indiana)...25	*61⅝	61⅞
Standard Oil (Kansas)....25	*19⅛	19⅜
Standard Oil (Kentucky).25	*116¼	117¼
Standard Oil (Neb) new...25	*43½	44
Standard Oil of New Jer...25	*41¾	41⅞
Preferred.....100	116	116¼
Standard Oil of New York 25	*30⅞	31
Standard Oil (Ohio) 100	289	292
Preferred.....100	118¼	119
Swan & Finch.....100	15½	16½
Union Tank Car Co.....100	115	116
Preferred.....100	115½	115⅝
Vacuum Oil new.....25	*94½	95
Washington Oil.....10	----	----
Other Oil Stocks		
Atlantic Lobos Oil.....†	*1⅜	1¾
Preferred.....50	*3⅛	4
Gulf Oil.....25	*89¾	90
Mountain Producers.....10	*23¾	23⅞
Mexican Eagle Oil.....5	*4	6
National Fuel Gas.....100	153	157
Salt Creek Cons Oil.....10	*8	8⅛
Salt Creek Producers....10	*29	29¼
Public Utilities		
Amer Gas & Elec.....†	*99	100
6% pref new.....†	*95	96
Deb 6s 2014.....M&N	100½	101¼
Amer Light & Trac com..100	207	209
Preferred.....100	108½	109½
Amer Power & Lt pref...100	97	98
Deb 6s 2016.....M&S	99¾	100½
Amer Public Util com....100	70	77
7% prior preferred....100	92	95
4% partic pref.....100	84¼	84¾
Associated Gas & El pf...†	*49	50½
Secured g 6½s 1954..J&J	104	105
Blackstone Val G&E com..50	*100½	101½
Cities Service common....20	*45½	46
Preferred.....100	*89⅛	89⅝
Preferred B.....10	*73¾	----
Preferred B-B.....100	77½	----
Cities Service Bankers Shares	*22½	----
Com'w'lth Pow Corp new..†	*38	39
Preferred.....100	90	90½
Elec Bond & Share pref..100	107½	108½
Elec Bond & Sh Secur.....	*67	68
Lehigh Power Securities...†	*14	14½
Mississippi Riv Pow com 100	50	----
Preferred.....100	95	97
First mtge 5s 1951...J&J	100¼	101¼
S F g deb 7s 1935..M&N	102	----
Nat Pow & Lt pref.....†	*101½	102½
North States Pow com...100	103	104
Preferred.....100	101¾	102½
Nor Texas Elec Co com..100	23	25
Preferred.....100	61	63
Pacific Gas & El 1st pref..100	100	101
Power Securities com.....†	*4	7
Second preferred.....†	*23	27
Coll trust 6s 1949...J&D	92	94½
Incomes June 1949..F&A	*83	87
Puget Sound Pow & Lt...100	26½	28
6% preferred.....100	83	85
7% preferred.....100	103	105
1st & ref 5½s 1949...J&D	100¼	101
Republic Ry & Light....100	88	93
Preferred.....100	110	----
South Cal Edison 8% pf..25	*34	36
Standard G&E 7% pr pf 100	101½	102½
Tenn Elec Power 1st pf 7%	103	103½
Western Pow Corp pf....100	97	99
West Missouri Pr 7% pref..	92	95
Short Term Securities		
Anaconda Cop Min 6s'29 J&J	102⅜	102⅝
Chic R I & Pac 5s 1929..J&J	99⅝	100
Federal Sug Ref 6s'33..M&N	82	86
Missouri Pacific 5s '27..J&J	100	100¼
Sloss-Sheff S&I 6s '29..F&A	102¼	103
Wis Cent 5½s Apr 15 '27...	100	100⅜
Chicago Joint Stk Land B		
5½s Nov 1 1951 opt 1931..	102½	104½
5s Nov 1 1951 opt 1931...	101	102½
5s May 1 1952 opt 1932..	101¼	102½
4¾s Nov 1 1952 opt 1932..	100½	102
4½s Nov 1 1952 opt 1932..	99¼	100¾
4¼s May 1 1963 opt 1933..	100¾	102¼
5s Nov 1 1963 opt 1933...	101½	102¾
4½s Nov 1 1964 opt 1934..	99¾	100¾
4½s Oct 1 1965 opt 1935..	100	101
Pac Coast of Portland, Ore—		
5s 1955 opt 1935...M&N	101¼	103¼
5s 1954 opt 1934...M&N	101⅛	103

Railroad Equipments	Per Ct	Basis
Atlantic Coast Line 6s.....	5.12	5.00
Equipment 6½s.....	4.90	4.70
Baltimore & Ohio 6s.....	5.15	5.00
Equipment 4½s & 5s.....	4.85	4.62
Buff Roch & Pitts equip 6s..	5.20	5.00
Canadian Pacific 4½s & 6s..	4.95	4.65
Central RR of N J 6s.....	5.12	4.90
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s.....	5.20	5.00
Equipment 6½s.....	5.15	4.90
Equipment 5s.....	4.95	4.75
Chicago Buri & Quincy 6s..	5.20	5.00
Chicago & North West 6s..	5.15	5.00
Equipment 6½s.....	4.95	4.75
Chic R I & Pac 4½s & 5s...	4.85	4.70
Equipment 6s.....	5.25	5.05
Colorado & Southern 6s.....	5.20	5.00
Delaware & Hudson 6s.....	5.15	5.00
Erie 4½s & 5s.....	5.00	4.75
Equipment 6s.....	5.25	5.05
Great Northern 6s.....	5.20	5.00
Equipment 5s.....	4.85	4.70
Hocking Valley 5s.....	4.85	4.70
Equipment 6s.....	5.20	5.00
Illinois Central 4½s & 5s...	4.75	4.60
Equipment 6s.....	5.15	5.00
Equipment 7s & 6½s.....	4.85	4.70
Kanawha & Michigan 6s....	5.30	5.10
Equipment 4½s.....	5.00	4.80
Kansas Clt Southern 5½s..	5.10	4.85
Louisville & Nashville 6s...	5.15	5.00
Equipment 6½s.....	4.90	4.75
Michigan Central 5s & 6s....	4.95	4.75
Minn St P & S S M 4½s & 5s	5.10	4.85
Equipment 6½s & 7s.....	5.25	4.90
Missouri Kansas & Texas 6s	5.30	5.00
Missouri Pacific 6s & 6½s..	5.20	4.90
Mobile & Ohio 5½s & 5s.....	4.90	4.65
New York Central 4½s & 5s	4.80	4.60
Equipment 6s.....	5.20	5.00
Equipment 7s.....	4.90	4.75
Norfolk & Western 4½s.....	4.70	4.55
Northern Pacific 7s.....	5.00	4.75
Pacific Fruit Express 7s.....	4.95	4.75
Pennsylvania RR eq 5s & 6s	5.12	4.65
Pitts & Lake Erie 6½s.....	5.05	4.80
Equipment 6s.....	5.15	5.00
Reading Co 4½s & 5s.....	4.70	4.55
St Louis & San Francisco 5s.	4.85	4.70
Seaboard Air Line 5½s & 6s	5.25	4.95
Southern Pacific Co 4½s...	4.70	4.60
Equipment 7s.....	4.85	4.70
Southern Ry 4½s & 5s.....	4.85	4.70
Equipment 6s.....	5.15	5.00
Toledo & Ohio Central 6s..	5.20	5.00
Union Pacific 7s.....	4.85	4.70
Tobacco Stocks		
American Cigar common 100	130	135
Preferred.....100	100	104
British-Amer Tobac ord..£1	*223/4	231/2
Bearer.....£1	*223/4	231/2
Imperial Tob of G B & Irel'd	*28	29
Int Cigar Machinery....100	100	103
Johnson Tin Foil & Met..100	65	75
MacAndrews & Forbes...100	39	41
Preferred.....100	100	103
Mengel Co.....100	40	42
Porto Rican-Amer Tob..100	67¼	80
Universal Leaf Tob com..100	76	80
Preferred.....100	99	101
Young (J S) Co.....100	115	122
Preferred.....100	102	105
Rubber Stocks (*Cleveland*)		
Falls Rubber com.....†	* ----	9½
Preferred.....25	* ----	19
Firestone Tire & Rub com 10	*112	----
6% preferred.....100	100½	----
7% preferred.....100	97	----
General Tire & Rub com..25	*140	145
Preferred.....100	----	110½
Goodyear Tire & R com..100	29	29¾
Goody'r R & R of Can pf 100	r 94½	----
India Tire & Rubber new...†	*30	31½
Mason Tire & Rub com...†	*1¼	1¾
Preferred.....100	14	16
Miller Rubber preferred..100	100	100¾
Mohawk Rubber.....100	34	38
Preferred.....100	----	73
Selberling Tire & Rubber..†	*22	22¾
Preferred.....100	93¾	99
Sugar Stocks		
Caracas Sugar.....50	*1¼	2¼
Cent Aguirre Sugar com...20	*82	84
Fajardo Sugar.....100	140	142
Federal Sugar Ref com...100	35	40
Preferred.....100	50	65
Godschaux Sugar, Inc....†	*2	4
Preferred.....100	18	----
Holly Sugar Corp com....†	*32	35
Preferred.....100	77	81
National Sugar Refining..100	123	125
New Niquero Sugar....100	60	70
Santa Cecilia Sug Corp pf100	½	3
Savannah Sugar com....†	*x140	145
Preferred.....100	120	124
Sugar Estates Oriente pf..100	*63	67
Indus. & Miscellaneous		
American Hardware.....25	*84	86
Babcock & Wilcox.....100	115	117
Bliss (E W) Co new.....†	*23	24
Preferred.....50	*57	----
Borden Company com....†	*94	96
Celluloid Company.....100	14	17
Preferred.....100	60	65
Childs Company pref...100	115	117
Hercules Powder.....100	171	174
Preferred.....100	116	118
International Silver pref..100	104	107
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales..50	*95	97½
Phelps Dodge Corp.....100	130	135
Royal Baking Pow com..100	165	170
Preferred.....100	101	103
Singer Manufacturing...100	360	363
Singer Mfg Ltd.....£1	*6	7

* Per share. † No par value. b Basis. d Purchaser also pays accrued dividend] d'New stock. f Flat price. k Last sale. n Nominal. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. r Canadian quotation. s Sale price.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record

BONDS See Next Page

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.	Sales for the Week.	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan 1 1926 Lowest	Range Since Jan 1 1926 Highest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925 Lowest	PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1925 Highest
							Railroads.				
*z170 171¾	171¾ 171⅝		170¼ 170¼	170 171	171 172¼	366	Boston & Albany 100	159 Jan 9	175 Feb 13	156 Feb	164¾ Jan
83 83	82¼ 82¾		82¾ 82¾	82½ 82½	82¼ 82⅝	226	Boston Elevated 100	77 May 3	85½ July 15	75¼ Mar	85 Jan
*100½ ----	*100½ ----		100½ 100½	*100 ----	---- ----	----	Preferred 100	89 Feb 27	102 Mar 20	92 Jan	104¼ Dec
119 119	120 120		*119 120	*119 120	118½ 118½	39	1st preferred 100	115⅛ Jan 16	122 Jan 7	109 Mar	130 Dec
105¼ 105¼	105 105		105 105	105⅛ 105⅛	105 105	100	2d preferred 100	98½ Jan 9	112 Jan 2	94 Mar	116 Dec
55 55⅜	54½ 54¾		54½ 54¾	54½ 55¼	54 55⅛	1,876	Boston & Maine 100	35 Mar 30	58½ July 26	10 Apr	49½ Dec
*49 53	*49½ 54		*49 53	*49 53	---- ----	----	Preferred 100	32 Apr 14	53 June 30	11½ Apr	46 Dec
*79 81	*79½ 80		80 80	80 81	---- ----	275	Series A 1st pref 100	59 Apr 15	82 Oct 2	17 Apr	65 Dec
*122 126	*122 126		*122 126	*122 126	---- ----	----	Series B 1st pref 100	84 Apr 15	122 Sept 29	29 Apr	87½ Dec
*104 108	*105 108		*105 108	103 103	---- ----	30	Series C 1st pref 100	74 Apr 15	110 Sept 29	25 Apr	79½ Dec
*156 160	*156 160		*156 160	*154½ 160	---- ----	----	Series D 1st pref 100	105 Jan 29	156 Sept 30	35½ Apr	116 Dec
106 106	105½ 106		105½ 106	105 105½	105 105	400	Prior preferred 100	94 Apr 16	107 Sept 17	96 Dec	99 Nov
*180 ----	*180 ----		*180 ----	182 182	---- ----	100	Boston & Providence 100	z175½ Mar 19	182 Jan 29	167 Feb	180 May
35 36	*35 39		*35 38	*35 38	35 35	95	East Mass Street Ry Co 100	28 Oct 6	61 Jan 6	26 Sept	52½ Nov
66 66	*64 ----		*64 ----	*65 68	---- ----	26	1st preferred 100	59½ Apr 29	71 Jan 2	60 July	73 Dec
63 63	*62 ----		62 62	*62 64	---- ----	310	Preferred B 100	56 May 6	69 Jan 13	51 Aug	70 Dec
44 44¼	43 43⅞		43 43½	43½ 43½	43¼ 43¼	455	Adjustment 100	40 Apr 29	49¼ Jan 29	35 Sept	50 Dec
50 50	*50 50½		50½ 50½	*50½ 51	50½ 50½	205	Maine Central 100	49 Sept 1	60 Feb 3	23 May	56 *Dec
40⅜ 40⅝	39½ 40		39⅜ 40⅜	40⅛ 42	40 40⅜	1,718	N Y N H & Hartford 100	31⅞ Mar 30	48⅜ July 17	28 Mar	46¾ Dec
*95 96½	95 95		95 95	*93 95	---- ----	19	Northern New Hampshire 100	81 Apr 8	95 Oct 4	70 Feb	90 Dec
*123 124	*124 ----		*124 ----	*124 ----	---- ----	----	Norwich & Worcester pref 100	120 Apr 22	130 Aug 9	100 Jan	125 Oct
*123 124	123 123		123 123	123 123	123 123	82	Old Colony 100	111 Jan 6	125 Sept 1	96 Jan	113 Oct
101 101	*101 ----		*101 ----	*101 ----	---- ----	28	Vermont & Massachusetts 100	99¾ Mar 12	105 July 26	87 Feb	101 Dec
							Miscellaneous.				
*2½ 3	*2½ 3		2½ 2½	2½ 2¾	2½ 2½	248	Amer Pneumatic Service 25	2½ Sept 22	5 Jan 7	2½ Mar	5 Dec
*21 21¼	*21 21¼		*21 21¼	*21 21¼	---- ----	----	Preferred 50	21 Aug 10	24¼ June 3	16½ Mar	24½ Dec
144¾ 145	144⅛ 144¾		144 145¼	145¼ 146	145½ 146	2,254	Amer Telephone & Teleg 100	139½ June 24	150¾ Feb 15	130⅜ Jan	145 Dec
51 52	51 51½		51 52	52 52¾	---- ----	1,732	Amoskeag Mfg *No par*	48½ July 13	71 Jan 2	61½ May	87 Aug
*73 74	73 73		*73 74	74 75	---- ----	40	Preferred *No par*	72¾ July 2	78 Feb 23	70¼ May	86¾ Aug
*20 ----	*20 ----		*---- 20	*---- 20	---- ----	----	Art Metal Construc, Inc 10	20 Jan 16	21½ Jan 23	14 Jan	16 Aug
*z54 57	*z54 56½		*z54 57	*z54 57	---- ----	----	Atlas Plywood tr ctfs	52½ Apr 14	63¾ Jan 19	46½ Aug	67½ Dec
*8¼ 8¾	8¼ 8¼		*8 9	*8 9	---- ----	100	Atlas Tack Corp *No par*	8¼ Oct 11	17¼ Jan 2	9½ Aug	21 Dec
17¼ 17¼	*17½ 18		*17½ 18¼	18⅛ 18⅛	---- ----	75	Beacon Oil Co com tr ctfs	14⅛ May 11	20½ Jan 14	---- ----	---- ----
74½ 75	75 75		75 76	z75 75	75 75	166	Bigelow-Hartf Carpet *No par*	74½ Oct 7	98½ Jan 2	97½ Nov	109½ Oct
*107 109	*107 109		*107 109	107 107	---- ----	30	Boston Cons Gas pref 6½% 100	105½ Jan 25	109½ June 21	103 Jan	108¼ Aug
*60 65	*60 65		*61 62	*61 62	61 61	275	Dominion Stores, Ltd *No par*	57 May 8	68½ Feb 1	28¼ Jan	74 Oct
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Preferred A 100	104 Jan 5	112⅛ June 9	99 June	100 Dec
1¾ 1¾	*1½ 2		*1½ 2	*1½ 2	---- ----	50	East Boston Land 10	1¾ May 20	3½ Jan 21	1½ Apr	6⅜ Sept
*5¼ 6¼	*5¼ 6		*5¼ 6	*5¼ 6	*5¼ 6	----	Eastern Manufacturing 5	3½ Mar 8	6½ Sept 21	3 July	6¾ Jan
47 47	46½ 46½		46½ 46½	47½ 47½	47 47½	391	Eastern SS Lines, Inc 25	45 Oct 7	88½ Jan 22	42 Mar	89⅞ Dec
*z38 39	*z38 39		*z37 39	*z37 40	---- ----	----	Preferred *No par*	38½ Oct 6	45 Jan 6	35 Jan	46¼ Oct
*90¼ 93	*90¼ 93		*90¼ 93	*90¼ 93	---- ----	----	1st preferred 100	90¼ Oct 6	99½ Jan 9	89 Jan	100 July
*z18 19	*z18 19		*z---- 18	18 18	---- ----	20	Economy Grocery Stores	18 Oct 14	26 Feb 5	18 Aug	23½ Sept
*225 228	227 227		227 227	227 227	222 224	213	Edison Electric Illum 100	z207 Jan 15	250 Feb 11	200 Jan	213 May
*241½ 251½	243¾ 243¾		*24 25	*24 25	24 24⅛	40	Galveston-Houston Elec 100	14 June 22	27 Oct 4	17 Oct	38 Jan
*111¼ 121½	*111¼ 121½		*111¼ 121½	*111¼ 121½	---- ----	----	General Pub Serv Corp com	11⅜ Apr 12	17 Jan 22	---- ----	---- ----
38¼ 38½	38 38¼		*37½ 38	38 38	---- ----	675	Gilchrist Co *No par*	34¼ Apr 20	40⅝ Jan 12	32¾ Aug	43 July
95⅞ 96¼	95 95⅞		93 97	96½ 97⅝	94⅛ 96¼	5,940	Gillette Safety Razor *No par*	88½ Mar 30	113½ Feb 6	57½ Jan	115½ Dec
*12 13	*12 13		*12 12⅜	12 12	12 12	40	Greenfield Tap & Die 25	10 May 6	14 Sept 17	11 May	15½ June
62 62	61 61		62 62	62¼ 62¼	61 61½	183	Hood Rubber *No par*	56 Aug 14	68¾ Feb 4	52 May	72 Oct
---- ----	---- ----		---- ----	---- ----	---- ----	----	Internat Cement Corp *No par*	52 May 17	68¼ Feb 9	52½ Jan	80 Oct
*.25 ----	*.25 ----		*.25 ----	*.25 ----	---- ----	----	International Products *No par*	.10 Jan 2	.25 Mar 24	.05 Dec	2 Jan
*---- .25	*---- .25		*---- .25	*---- .25	---- ----	----	Preferred 100	.30 May 19	.55 Jan 5	.10 Dec	10½ Jan
*95 ----	*95 ----		*95 ----	*95 ----	---- ----	----	Kidder, Peab Accep A pref 100	z93 Apr 15	96 July 30	82½ Jan	95½ Nov
*8½ 9	8½ 8½		*8⅜ 8¾	8⅜ 8⅜	---- ----	18	Libby, McNeill & Libby 10	6½ Aug 13	9¾ Feb 1	6¼ Apr	9⅜ Jan
*7¼ 7½	7½ 7½	Stock	7⅜ 7⅜	7¼ 7½	7¼ 7½	244	Loew's Theatres 25	6 July 8	12⅛ Jan 18	11¼ Aug	13⅞ Jan
87½ 88	87½ 88		87½ 87¾	87⅞ 88	87 87	496	Massachusetts Gas Cos 100	80 Apr 20	88 Oct 5	68 Feb	85 Dec
*67 67½	67 67	Exchange	67½ 67½	67 67½	67⅛ 67½	55	Preferred 100	65 Jan 6	70⅛ Feb 20	63½ Jan	70 Oct
*105 106	104 105½		106 106	106 106¾	*---- 105¾	205	Mergenthaler Linotype *No par*	f104 June 2	f110 May 1	167 Jan	197 Oct
*9 11	*9 11	Closed;	*9 10	---- ----	---- ----	----	Mexican Investment, Inc 10	7¾ Apr 22	14⅝ May 26	7¼ Sept	16¾ Jan
*95 97	*95 97		*95 97	*95 97	94½ 95	14	Miss Riv Pow stpd pref 100	89 Apr 9	96 Jan 4	87½ Jan	96¼ Nov
*2⅝ 2¾	2½ 2⅝	Columbus	2⅝ 2⅝	*2½ 2¾	2½ 2½	142	National Leather 10	2 Aug 4	4½ Jan 5	3¾ Dec	6¾ Jan
25 25	*---- 26½		*---- 25	24¾ 25	24¼ 24¼	410	Nelson (Herman) Corp 5	15½ Jan 9	29½ July 19	11⅝ Dec	17 Dec
*.25 .30	*.25 .30	Day	*.25 .30	.25 .25	---- ----	200	New Eng Oil Ref Co tr ctfs	.20 Jan 2	.95 Apr 29	.10 Dec	2 June
*6 ----	*6 ----		*3 ----	*4 ----	---- ----	----	Preferred tr ctfs 100	3 July 15	10½ Jan 6	5¾ Apr	12 Sept
100¾ 101	101 101	Holiday.	100½ 101	100 100	---- ----	65	New England Pub Serv prior pf	95 Sept 20	101 Sept 1	---- ----	---- ----
*---- 4	2 2		*---- 4	*---- 4	---- ----	5	New Eng South Mills *No par*	1 Oct 1	8 Feb 18	2⅞ Dec	11 Feb
*10 12½	*10 12½		*10 12½	*8 12½	---- ----	----	Preferred 100	5 Aug 5	28 Jan 29	20 Dec	55 Jan
115¾ 115¾	115½ 115¾		115½ 115¾	115¼ 115¾	114¼ 115¾	528	New Eng Telep & Teleg 100	110⅞ Apr 1	118¾ Feb 17	99 Apr	122½ Nov
90 90½	*90 ----		*90 ----	*90 ----	---- ----	20	No Amer Util 1st pf full paid	89 Feb 15	96 Feb 25	90 Sept	100 May
*19 19½	19 19		19 19	*19 19½	---- ----	90	1st pref 25% paid	18 Feb 1	27 Feb 25	20 May	28 Mar
43 43	42 43		42¼ 43	43½ 43½	43 43	414	Pacific Mills 100	35½ July 6	55 Jan 2	50 Dec	81½ Jan
*46 49	*46 49		*46 49	*46 49	---- ----	----	Plant (Thos G), 1st pref 100	40 Mar 25	68¼ Jan 12	32 Aug	75 Oct
*151½ 157⅛	151½ 151½		15 15½	15⅞ 15⅞	---- ----	80	Reece Button Hole 10	15 Feb 8	17¼ Aug 26	15¼ Aug	18 Apr
*11⅜ 13¼	*1⅛ 1¾		*1⅛ 1¾	*1⅛ 1¾	---- ----	----	Reece Folding Machine 10	1⅛ Jan 19	1¾ Apr 28	1¼ Nov	2¾ Jan
104½ 105	104½ 105		104⅞ 104⅞	105 105	103 105	120	Swed-Amer Inv part pref 100	98 May 28	110 Aug 6	99¼ Dec	101 Dec
114⅝ 114¾	114½ 115		114½ 114¾	114¾ 115	114 114¾	222	Swift & Co 100	111 Apr 21	117 Feb 20	109¼ Apr	120 Feb
68 68	*68 69		68 68	67½ 67½	67 67	130	Torrington Co 25	54 Mar 31	72 Sept 10	45½ Apr	73½ Dec
*131½ 14	*131½ 14		13¾ 13¾	*13 14	---- ----	90	Union Twist Drill 5	7 Jan 5	15½ Feb 11	3 Oct	7½ Jan
48 48	48⅛ 48⅞		48½ 48¾	48½ 49	49 49½	558	United Shoe Mach Corp 25	47 Mar 31	53¼ Aug 25	40¾ July	50 Nov
28 28	*28 28½		28 28	*28 28½	28 28	327	Preferred 25	28 Jan 2	30 June 25	26½ Jan	29 Oct
106 106	*z102½ 106		*z104½ 106	104½ 104½	---- ----	180	U S & Foreign Sec 1st pref f pd	100 May 19	135 Feb 16	98 Mar	124½ Dec
83 83½	81⅞ 83¼		*z80¼ 82	80¼ 83	81 82	375	1st pref 75% paid	60 May 30	90 Apr 3	24½ Jan	73 Nov
20¾ 20⅞	20½ 20⅞		20½ 20¾	20½ 20¾	20½ 20¾	877	WaldorfSys, Inc, new sh *No par*	17 Jan 6	21⅞ Aug 19	14½ Aug	19¾ Jan
*37 39	36 36		*37 39	*37 39	37 37	20	Walth Watch cl B com *No par*	29 Jan 18	40 Feb 5	5 Jan	34 Dec
*z56 58	56 56		*z56 58	*z56 58	---- ----	8	Preferred trust ctfs 100	52 Jan 23	60 July 19	17¼ Jan	57 Dec
*104 112	*104 112		*104 110	*104 110	---- ----	----	Prior preferred 100	101 Sept 30	110½ Apr 13	65 Jan	105 Dec
*15 15½	*14 15		14⅞ 14⅞	*14⅞ 15½	---- ----	90	Walworth Company 20	12¾ May 28	23 Jan 27	16¾ June	27¼ July
51½ 51¾	50¾ 51½		51 51¼	51½ 53¼	52½ 53¼	1,128	Warren Bros 50	44 Mar 25	53¼ Oct 15	37 Jan	50½ July
*41 42	42 42		*41 42	*41 41½	41 41	35	1st preferred 50	39 Apr 15	43 May 24	37⅝ Jan	43½ July
*44 47	*44 47		*44 47	*44 47	---- ----	----	2d preferred 50	42 Apr 16	47 Feb 10	40½ Jan	48 Dec
*12 13	*12 13		*12 13	*12 13	---- ----	----	Will & Baumer Candle com	10¾ Aug 18	17½ Jan 2	11 Mar	21⅞ Dec
							Mining.				
*.20 .30	*.20 .30		*.20 .30	*.20 .30	*.05 .25	----	Adventure Consolidated 25	.05 Mar 15	.40 July 19	.05 Dec	.25 Jan
*.05 .25	*.05 .20		*.05 .20	*.05 .25	*.05 .25	----	Algomah Mining 25	.10 Feb 2	.10 Feb 2	.10 Mar	.25 Jan
*a.90 .95	.96 .96		.95 .95	*z .85 .95	*.80 .95	595	Arcadian Consolidated 25	.25 Mar 27	1⅜ Aug 4	.50 Dec	3 Jan
9⅞ 10	9¾ 10		9¾ 10½	10½ 10⅝	10⅝ 10⅝	980	Arizona Commercial 5	9¼ May 25	12¾ Jan 2	9½ Mar	15⅜ Feb
36 36	*35 36		*35 37	36 36	36½ 36½	175	Bingham Mines 10	29 June 2	55¾ Jan 4	28¼ July	60¼ Oct
17 17	16 16⅜		16½ 16⅜	16¼ 16¾	16⅜ 16½	2,424	Calumet & Hecla 25	131¼ June 7	185⅜ Aug 9	123⅜ June	187⅜ Jan
*.25 .30	.25 .25		.21 .25	*.20 .30	*.20 .30	900	Carson Hill Gold 1	.20 June 10	.50 Jan 2	.20 May	.90 Aug
15 15	15 15		14¾ 15	14⅞ 15¼	14 15¼	1,630	Copper Range Co 25	13 May 20	20 Jan 4	18 Dec	33 Jan
2¾ 2¾	2¾ 2¾		2¼ 2½	2½ 2¾	2½ 2½	2,990	East Butte Copper Mining 10	2¼ Oct 13	4 Feb 3	3 June	6¼ Jan
*a.30 .60	*a.30 .60		*a.30 .60	*a.30 .60	*a.30 .60	----	Franklin 25	.30 Sept 9	1¼ Jan 20	.04 Jan	1⅜ Jan
*.50 1	*.50 1		*.50 1	*.50 1	*.50 1	----	Hancock Consolidated 25	.50 Feb 25	1¼ July 17	.50 June	1¾ Feb
*16¼ 17	*16¼ 16⅞		16 16¾	16⅞ 17	16½ 16½	564	Hardy Coal Co 1	14 Mar 29	21¼ Jan 4	15½ July	23 Jan
*.80 1½	.75 .80		*.80 1½	.80 .80	*.80 1½	175	Helvetia 25	.75 Oct 11	2 Jan 11	1 Dec	3½ Feb
180½ 180½	181 181		181 184	184 184	184 184	85	Island Creek Coal 1	141 Mar 29	185 Aug 2	121 Mar	165 Dec
*101¼ ----	*102 ----		*101⅜ ----	102 102	*101 102	10	Preferred 1	99½ Jan 4	106 July 28	94¼ May	100½ Dec
*11 11¾	11 11		11⅜ 11⅜	11¼ 11¼	11½ 11½	280	Isle Royale Copper 25	9½ June 7	14 Aug 9	9⅞ Apr	20½ Jan
*1½ 1¾	*1⅜ 1⅝		1¼ 1¼	1¼ 1⅜	*1¼ 1½	125	Keweenaw Copper 25	.50 Jan 2	2⅞ Sept 30	.50 June	1½ June
*.75 1¼	*.75 1¼		.75 .75	.75 .75	*.75 1¼	123	Lake Copper Co 25	.75 May 19	1⅜ July 14	1 Apr	3 Jan
*1 1¼	*1¼ 1¼		*1 1¼	*1 1¼	*1 1¼	----	La Salle Copper 25	.80 June 12	2½ Mar 15	1 Dec	¾ Jan
*2 2¼	*2 2¼		2⅛ 2⅛	2 2	*2 2¼	150	Mason Valley Mine 5	1¾ Jan 26	2⅜ Sept 17	.95 Sept	2¾ Jan
*.30 .50	*.30 .60		*.30 .50	*.30 .50	.35 .35	100	Mass Consolidated 25	.25 Mar 16	.75 July 19	.40	1¼ Jan
*.65 .75	*a.60 .75		.65 .65	.65 .65	*.65 .70	60	Mayflower-Old Colony 25	.55 May 17	1½ Jan 5	.50	3 Jan
40⅝ 40¾	40½ 40¾		40⅝ 41	40⅜ 41⅜	40⅜ 41	649	Mohawk 25	30 Mar 30	43 Aug 9	25½	41 Jan
21½ 21½	21 21½		21 22	21¾ 23¼	22¼ 22¾	1,697	New Cornelia Copper 5	18½ May 19	24 Aug 9	18 Mar	25 Jan
*---- .18	*---- .18		*---- .18	*---- .18	*---- .18	----	New Dominion Copper	.05 Jan 30	.20 June 10	.10 July	.85 Feb
*---- 22	*---- 22		*---- 22	*---- 22	*---- 22	----	New River Company 100	22 Sept 28	25 Feb 4	25 Apr	31 Aug
*60 61	60 60		60 60	64¾ 63	63 63	583	Preferred 100	45 July 13	72 Feb 11	40 June	65 Aug
*z51¼ 51½	5¼ 5½		5½ 5½	*z5⅜ 5¾	5¼ 5¼	80	Nipissing Mines 5	5 July 8	7⅞ Jan 27	4⅜ July	6¾ Jan
3 3	2¾ 3		3 3	3 3⅛	2¾ 3⅛	1,324	North Butte Mining 15	2 Apr 13	3⅞ Sept 20	.89 June	3⅞ Nov
*a.90 1¼	*a.90 1¼		.80 .80	*a.80 1¼	*a.80 1¼	39	Ojibway Mining 25	.50 Jan 4	1 Apr 29	.15 Nov	1¼ Jan
*161½ 17	16½ 16½		16 16	*16¼ 16¾	*16 16¾	30	Old Dominion Co 25	14 May 26	20 July 17	16¾ Dec	27 Jan
11¾ 11¾	11⅜ 11⅜		11⅛ 11¼	*11¼ 11⅜	11¼ 11¼	665	P'd Cr'k Pocahontas Co *No par*	10½ Mar 29	15 Jan 2	10½ June	18⅞ Sept
18½ 18½	*18½ 19		18 18	18⅞ 18⅞	18½ 18½	105	Quincy 25	15½ May 24	25 July 16	19 Apr	39½ Jan
27 27¼	26½ 26½		27 27	26⅛ 28	27½ 28½	370	St Mary's Mineral Land 25	25½ May 25	38½ Feb 10	28½ Apr	48 Jan
*4¼ 5	---- ----		*4 5	*4¼ 5⅛	*4⅜ 5	----	Seneca Mining	4¾ Sept 29	9⅝ Jan 4	7¼ Nov	11 Nov
.33 .33	*.30 .50		*.30 .50	*.35 .50	*.30 .50	100	Shannon 10	.33 Oct 9	.80 Jan 5	.50 May	1½ Jan
*.25 .40	.35 .35		*.25 .50	.30 .35	*.30 .35	275	Superior & Boston Copper 10	.25 Sept 30	1/16 Mar 1	.70 May	2 Jan
5⅞ 6⅛	6 6		6 6⅛	6⅛ 6¼	6 6	2,260	Utah-Apex Mining 5	z5¾ Oct 5	1 1¼ Feb 5	3⅞ Jan	8 1/16 Jan
*1 1/16 1⅝	1¼ 1 1/16		1½ 1½	1⅜ 1¾	1⅜ 1 1/16	3,150	Utah Metal & Tunnel 1	.00 Jan 8	2 3/16 Mar 13	.40 July	.98 Jan
*.50 .65	.50 .50		*.45 .50	.45 .45	*.45 .50	195	Victoria 25	.40 May 24	.75 Feb 23	.22 Nov	1¼ Jan
*.17 .25	*.17 .25		.16 .16	.16 .16	.16 .20	579	Winona 25	.10 Sept 13	.40 July 20	.10 Dec	.48 Jan
							Wyandot 25	.40 Feb 1	.45 Mar 22	.05 Apr	.21 Feb

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. a Assessment paid. b Ex-stock dividend. f New stock. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. Ex-dividend and rights.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive:

Bonds—	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week	Range Since Jan. 1 Low		High	
Atl G & W I SS L 5s..1959	------	67½	67½	$1,000	65	Apr	74	Feb
Current River 5s.....1927	------	100	100	1,000	99½	Feb	100	June
East Mass Street RR—								
Series A 4½s.....1948	------	66	66	1,000	62	Mar	76½	June
Series B 5s.....1948	------	69	73	9,500	65	Mar	76½	June
European Inv 7½s...1966	------	97	97	2,000	96	Apr	98	Aug
Good Hope S & I Wks 7s '45	------	95¾	95¾	500	90¼	Jan	96	Aug
Hood Rubber 7s.....1937	104½	104½	104½	13,000	104¼	Jan	106¼	June
Gen Public Util 6½s..1956	98	98	98	5,000	97½	July	98½	June
Miss River Power 5s..1951	------	100¾	101	6,000	99	Mar	102½	July
New Eng Tel & Tel 5s.1932	------	100½	100½	2,000	100½	Feb	102	May
P C Pocah Co 7s deb..1935	------	101	105	1,300	100	Mar	111	Feb
So Ice Util Co 6s.....1946	------	97	100	16,000	95	Apr	100	Oct
Swift & Co 5s.....1944	------	100¾	100¾	6,000	99¼	June	102½	Aug
Western Tel & Tel 5s..1932	------	100½	100½	4,000	99½	Mar	101¾	Aug

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sale lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Abbotts Al Dairy, pref.100	------	101½	102	150	100½	Jan	103	Aug
Almar Stores.....	------	18¾	19½	1,060	18½	Oct	20½	Sept
American Stores.....*	73	69	73½	7,766	60	Mar	94½	Jan
Baldwin Locomotive...100	------	116½	120¼	80	99½	Apr	125½	Aug
Bell Tel Co of Penna, pref.	111½	111¼	111¾	174	109½	Apr	113¼	June
Brill (J G) Co.....100	40½	40¾	40¾	750	40¾	Oct	51	Feb
Congoleum Co, Inc.....*	------	21½	22½	150	13¼	May	29	Sept
Consol Trac of N J.....100	------	37	38	64	29	Apr	38	Sept
East Shore G & E 8% pf.25	25	25	25	30	25	Mar	26½	Feb
Eisenlohr (Otto).....100	------	11	11	30	11	Oct	20¾	Feb
Elec Storage Battery...100	------	85½	86½	591	73	Jan	93½	Aug
Fire Association, new...10	------	52¼	52¼	34	50	July	68	Jan
Horn&Hardart(Phila)com.	------	268	269¾	75	268	Oct	275	Oct
Horn & Hardart (NY) com.	------	50	52¾	630	49	Sept	55¾	Oct
General Asphalt.....100	------	76½	79	150	58	Mar	93	Sept
Giant Portl Cement, pf..50	------	53½	53½	100	34½	Jan	56	July
Insurance Co of N A.....10	50¾	50¾	51	552	49	Mar	64½	Jan
Kirschbaum(AB),7% cu pf.	------	91	91	130	91	Oct	91	Oct
Lake Superior Corp.....100	------	2	2	465	1¼	July	4¾	Jan
Lehigh Navigation.....50	106	106	109½	489	97½	Mar	120½	Feb
Lehigh Valley.....50	------	84½	84½	100	80½	Apr	93½	July
Lit Brothers.....10	26½	26½	27	150	25	Mar	33½	Jan
North Pennsylvania.....50	------	82¾	82¾	5	81	May	83	Aug
Penn Cent L & P, cum pf.*	------	71½	73	122	70¾	Sept	91	Feb
Pennsylvania RR.....50	------	53¾	54¾	13,400	48¾	Mar	56½	Sept
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg..50	75½	75	76	58	71	Jan	91	Feb
Philadelphia Co (Pittsb)—								
Pref (cumul 6%).....50	------	48½	48½	45	48½	Apr	50½	July
Phila Elec of Pa.....25	48½	47	49½	39,626	41¾	Apr	67½	Jan
Phila Elec Pow, 8% pref..25	9¼	9¼	9¾	1,086	3¾	Apr	9¾	Oct
Phila Rapid Transit...50	------	54	54	35	51	Jan	57½	Feb
Phila & Read C & I Co...*	------	40¾	42¾	220	27½	May	48¼	Feb
Philadelphia Traction...50	57	57	57½	297	56½	Jan	65	Feb
Phila & Western.....50	------	11	11½	1,058	11	Mar	16½	May
Preferred.....50	------	36¾	36¾	10	4½	Jan	41	Aug
Reading Company.....50	------	86	x86¾	120	82	Apr	99¼	July
Warrants.....	------	37	37	10	37	Oct	40	Aug
Shreve El Dorado Pipe L 25	27	26¼	27¾	4,893	13½	July	28	Oct
Stanley Co of America...*	84½	83¼	85¾	3,605	55	May	92¾	Sept
Tono-Belmont Devel.....1	------	2¾	3	1,325	2 1-16	Apr	4½	Jan
Tonopah Mining.....1	------	4	4½	1,010	3 15-16	Oct	7½	Feb
Union Traction.....50	------	39¾	39¾	835	38	Jan	43½	Jan
United Gas Impt.....50	107	106	109	15,583	84¼	Mar	144½	Jan
Victor Talking Machine..1	------	99	101	403	80	Mar	106¾	Oct
Warwick Iron & Steel...10	------	1	1	45	1	Sept	3¾	Mar
West Jersey & Sea Shore.50	------	40	40¼	50	40	Oct	48	July
Westmoreland Co 1, new.50	------	50	53	254	49	Apr	56	Jan
Bonds—								
Amer Gas & Elec 5s.2007	97¾	92	98	$14,600	89¾	Feb	101¼	May
Elec & Peop tr ctfs 4s.1945	------	57¾	59	13,400	57¾	Oct	69½	Feb
Phila Co 1st 5s cons & coll trust 5s stpd s f & red '51	98¼	98¼	98½	8,000	96½	Jan	99½	May
Phila Elec 1st s f 4s...1966	------	87	87¾	4,300	84	Feb	87½	Sept
5s.....1960	------	101¾	102	1,500	101¾	Oct	103½	Apr
1st 5s.....1966	103¼	102¼	103¼	23,500	102	Mar	104½	June
6s.....1941	------	107¼	107½	2,000	105	July	108¾	Aug
5½s.....1972	102¾	102¼	102¾	13,000	100½	Aug	103	May
Phila & Read cons ext 4s '37	------	95	95	500	95	Oct	95	Oct
Reading Term'l 5s..1941	------	104¾	104¾	4,000	104¾	Oct	104¾	Oct
United Rys & Id tr ctf 4s '42	------	60	61½	15,400	57	June	65	Jan

* No par value. x Ex-dividend.

San Francisco Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High	Sales for Week. Shares	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
American Bank.....100	------	198	199	35	160½	200
Anglo California Trust..100	------	340	340	10	332	355
Bancitaly Corporation...25	80	80	80¼	2,946	72	351
Bank of Calif, N A.....100	252½	252½	252½	10	247	2 0
Bank of Italy.....100	451½	451½	454	225	436	465
Calamba Sugar, pref....100	82½	81¼	83	92	80	91
California Copper.....10	------	5½	6	213	5½	8
Calif Cotton Mills, com.100	------	42	42	10	42	46
Calif Oregon Pow, pref.100	102¼	102¼	103	20	100	104½
California Packing Corp..*	67½	67	68	1,670	67	180
Calif Petroleum, com....25	30½	30	30¾	5,045	30	38¼
Caterpillar Tractor.....100	132¾	131	137½	7,233	111½	150
East Bay Water A, pref.100	96½	96½	97½	74	93½	98½
B, preferred.....100	------	103¾	103¾	5	103¾	112½
Emporium Corporation...*	------	36½	37	50	36	38
Federal Telegraph Co....10	11½	11	11¾	1,145	8¾	13¾
Firemen's Fund Insur....25	90½	90½	92	355	91½	97½
Foster & Kleiser, com....10	13¾	12½	12¾	550	11	13
Great Western Pow, pf.100	103	102¼	103½	242	101	110
Hawaiian Comm'l & Sug.25	------	46½	47	60	44	48
Hawaiian Pineapple.....20	55	54¾	55⅞	162	48	60½
Home Fire & Marine Ins.10	------	30	30	33	30	38¾
Honokaa Sugar.....20	------	2.75	2.75	100	2	3
Honolulu Cons Oil.....10	------	37¼	38	160	35	40¼
Hunt Bros Packing Co A..*	26¾	26½	26¾	2,890	24	26½
Illinois Pacific Glass "A"..*	------	29½	30¼	240	20½	33
Key System Tran, pr pf.100	65	65	66	245	65	89¾
La Gas & Electric, pref.100	------	99¾	100	95	95½	100¾
Magnavox Co.....1	.70	.70	.73	700	.66	1.85
Mar Corp.....	------	1.40	1.40	100	1.12½	1.62½
North American Oil.....10	37¾	37½	38	2,185	32¼	42
Oahu Sugar.....20	31½	31½	31½	10	29	33¾
Onomea Sugar.....20	------	39	39¼	115	32½	40

Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.	High.
Paauhau Sugar Plant'n..20	------	11½	12	20	10	12¾
Pacific Gas & Elec, com.100	130	128½	130	1,358	118	134
First preferred.....100	100	99⅞	100¼	648	97	102¼
Pacific Ltg Corp, 6% pf.100	97	97	97⅝	365	94⅞	98¾
Pacific Tel & Tel, com..100	------	132	132	10	115	133
Preferred.....100	103½	103	103½	110	99⅞	103½
Paraffine Cos, Inc, com..*	104	104	105	500	84¼	109
Phillips Petroleum.....*	47⅛	47	48⅝	1,385	41⅝	52⅞
Pig Wigg West States"A"*	------	19¾	20	150	19½	20
Pign Whis, pref.....	16	16	16	188	16	16½
Pioneer Mill.....20	------	23	23	100	20¼	25
S J L & P, prior pref...100	106	106	106	20	102⅜	106
B F Schlesinger, pref...100	------	93	93	5	90	96
"A", common.....*	------	24½	25	105	22½	27¾
Shell Union Oil, com.....*	28¾	27⅝	28¾	4,045	23⅞	30½
Sherman & Clay—						
7% prior pref.....100	------	90¼	90¼	50	87	96½
Southern Pacific.....100	104	104	105	505	96¼	110¼
Sperry Flour Co, com..100	------	45	45	20	45	61½
Preferred.....100	------	92¾	92¾	15	92¾	97
Spring Valley Water...100	------	103½	104	65	100	108
Standard Oil of Calif....25	61	60¼	63⅝	15,524	52⅝	63¾
Sterling Oil & Develop't..	------	3.90	3.90	100	3.75	4.00
Union Oil Associates....25	55½	53¾	55½	4,055	36⅜	67
Union Oil of California..25	54½	51¾	55	9,420	37½	66¼
Union Sugar, pref.....25	27½	27½	27½	10	25	29
United Oil.....25	------	74	74	100	56	82¾
Deposit certificates....	75	72¼	75¼	3,675	72¼	81¾
U S Petroleum.....1	1.75	1.75	1.75	300	1 50	2 00
Waialua Agricul Co, Ltd.20	34	34	34	100	29½	36¾
West Amer Finance, pf..10	------	9½	9½	570	8¾	10
Western Dairy Products..*	45	45	45	120	44	45
Western Power, pref...100	------	97¾	98	25	94	98¼
Yell-w & Check Cab "A"..0	9¼	9	9¼	140	9	10¾
Zellerbach Corp, pref...100	94	94	96¾	30	95½	98
Zellerbach Corporation.. *	26¾	26	26¾	905	24¼	29⅜

* No par value.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Adams Royalty Co, com.*	------	23½	23½	175	23½	Oct	37½	Feb
All America Radio, cl A..5	13¼	13	14	380	9	Apr	19	Jan
Amer Pub Serv, pref...100	97½	97	97½	65	92	May	99	July
Am Pub Util, part pfd.100	81½	81	82	45	81	Oct	91	Feb
American Seating.....*	------	36	36	200	32¾	Aug	38½	Sept
American Shipbuilding.100	------	79	79	40	70	May	95¾	Jan
Amer States Secur Corp A *	2¾	2¾	3	2,526	1½	May	8¾	Feb
Class B.....*	3	3	3½	1,425	1	Mar	5¾	Feb
Warrants.....	------	¾	¾	500	½	May	1	June
Armour & Co.(Del), pf.100	93½	93½	93½	117	90	Aug	98	Mar
Armour & Co, pref.....100	86	85¾	86½	705	79¾	May	92¾	Mar
Common cl v t c.....25	15	14½	15¼	220	13	May	25¾	Feb
Common cl B v t c.....25	------	8	8¼	250	5¾	May	17	Feb
Assoc Investment Co.....*	------	36½	36¾	353	30	Aug	37½	Mar
Auburn Auto Co, com..25	57½	57½	61¾	12,745	40½	Mar	72¼	Mar
Balaban & Katz, v t c...25	65	62	65	1,650	62	Sept	76½	June
Beaver Board pref ctfs.100	38	38	38	355	32	Mar	45	Aug
Bendix Corp, class A....10	36	35½	37	1,450	25½	Mar	38½	Oct
Borg & Beck, com.....10	51¼	50½	54¼	22,700	28	Jan	55	Sept
Brach & Sons (E J), com.*	30¼	30	31	1,600	27½	May	37½	Feb
Bunte Brothers.....10	18	18	18	20	14	Apr	22	July
Butler Bros.....20	28	28	28¾	1,894	28	Oct	30	July
Cent Ill Pub Serv, pref...*	------	88½	89	166	87	May	91	Jan
Cent Ind Power, pref...100	------	85	89	150	85	July	93	Jan
Cent Pub Serv, Del.....*	16½	16¼	16½	595	12	Apr	16½	July
Central S W, 7% pref....*	------	91¾	92	170	89½	Mar	96¼	July
Warrants.....	20½	19½	20½	1,270	10½	Jan	25⅝	July
Chic City & Con Ry, pref.*	------	4	4	200	2½	Aug	7	Jan
Chicago Fuse Mfg Co....*	------	30	30	40	30	June	35	Jan
Chic N S & Milw, com..100	41½	41½	42	65	37	May	61½	Feb
Prior lien preferred..100	------	99½	100	244	99	Mar	101	Mar
Preferred.....100	71¾	71¾	71¾	20	71¾	Oct	83	Jan
Chic Rys, part ctf ser 2..100	------	⅜	⅜	16	⅛	May	⅝	Jan
Commonwealth Edison..100	137½	136½	139	640	135¼	Aug	145	June
Consumers Co new.....5	6¾	6½	6⅞	1,020	5½	Aug	10¼	Feb
Preferred.....100	73½	73½	75	5	70	Sept	93	Feb
Continental Motors.....*	10⅝	10⅝	11¼	150	9¾	May	13¼	Jan
Crane Co.....25	48½	48½	49	95	48½	Sept	60	Jan
Preferred.....100	116¾	116½	116¾	130	113¼	Mar	117½	Jan
Crown (Wm) Pap 1st pfd..*	98½	98½	98½	370	97½	Mar	100½	Jan
Cuneo Press A.....50	49¼	49	49¾	145	45½	July	50	Feb
Deere & Co pref.....100	108	108	108	237	106	Feb	110	Aug
Diamond Match.....100	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	65	116	Mar	129¾	Feb
Eddy Paper Corp (The)..*	24	24	24	114	18	Apr	27	June
El Household Util Corp.10	------	12½	13	510	12½	Oct	25	Jan
Elec Research Lab.....*	------	16¾	17½	545	8½	July	32½	Jan
Evans & Co, inc, cl A...5	31	29½	31½	4,470	25	May	32	Sept
Class B.....5	26½	26½	27¾	1,850	24¾	Oct	29	Sept
Fair Co (The).....*	------	28	28½	805	27	May	33½	Jan
Preferred.....100	------	104	104	10	104	Oct	109	Feb
Fitz Simons & C Dk & Dr..	27¼	27¼	28¾	100	26	Jan	32	June
General Box Corp com...*	------	2½	2½	25	2½	Oct	2½	Oct
Preferred A.....100	------	45	45	15	45	Oct	45	Oct
Gossard Co (H W).....*	36	36	36½	482	31¾	Mar	39	Jan
Great Lakes D & D....100	143½	142	144	170	122	Mar	171	Jan
Greif Bros Coop'ge A com *	------	38¼	38¾	210	36	May	43	May
Hammerhill Paper pref.100	------	107¼	107¼	10	107¼	Oct	110	Apr
Hart, Schaffner & Marx 100	------	107	107	10	107	Oct	125	Jan
Hupp Motor.....10	20½	20½	21¾	980	19	Mar	28¼	Jan
Illinois Brick.....25	54½	53¼	56	16,125	37	Jan	57	Sept
Illinois Nor Utilities pf..100	------	92¾	92¾	10	90	May	92¾	Oct
Indep Pneumatic Tool...*	58	58	58	10	58	Jan	61	Jan
Jaeger Machine Co.....*	------	27½	27½	100	24½	May	29½	Feb
Kellogg Switchboard new10	14	14	14	50	13½	Aug	17	June
Ky Hydro-Elec pfd....100	------	93⅞	93⅞	10	91¼	June	95⅞	Aug
Kentucky Util Co pref..50	------	51½	51½	40	49	Mar	52½	Aug
Kraft Cheese Co.....25	61	59½	62	1,750	55	May	90½	Jan
La Salle Ext Univ (Ill)..10	------	8	8¼	277	7	Sept	14⅞	Jan
Libby, McN&Libby, new.10	8½	8½	8¾	1,320	7¼	Mar	10½	Sept
McCord Radiator Mfg A..*	------	38	39	205	36	May	49½	Sept
McQuay-Norris Mfg.....*	------	17	17½	375	15½	June	19½	Feb
Merch & Mfrs, pref.....25	------	36	36	150	34	May	36½	May
Middle West Utilities....*	111¾	111¾	114	4,925	108	May	134½	Jan
Preferred.....100	105	104½	105	925	97½	Jan	111½	Feb
Prior lien preferred..100	115½	115¼	115¾	535	106⅜	Jan	123½	Feb
Midland Steel Products..*	42	40	45	455	40	Oct	49½	Feb
Midland Util prior lien..100	100	99¾	100	107	98	Mar	104	June
Preferred A.....100	------	97	97	35	96	Jan	99½	June
Morgan Lithograph Co..*	61¼	61¼	62½	1,535	42½	Mar	65¼	Oct
Mosser Leather Corp, com*	------	16½	16½	20	16	July	16½	Aug
Nat Elec Pow A w i.....*	------	21½	21½	150	19½	Mar	26¼	July
National Leather.....10	2½	2½	2¾	1,071	2½	May	4½	Jan
National Standard.....*	31½	31	32¾	6,000	26	Sept	33½	Oct
North American Car, com *	------	29	29	20	26	Mar	32	Jan
Nor West Util pr in pref 100	96½	96¼	96½	40	93	Jan	99	Jan
7% preferred.....100	95½	95	95½	185	91¼	May	97¾	Aug
Novadel, pref.....*	25½	25½	25½	600	25¼	Oct	28	June
Omnibus v t c, w i a.....*	13½	13	13½	565	13	Oct	21¾	Feb
Penna Gas & Elec w i.....*	20	20	20	235	19¼	June	24	Feb
Pick, Barth & Co, pref A.*	20½	20½	20½	325	19	May	23	Aug
Pines Winterfront A.....5	58	54½	59	650	33¼	Mar	60½	Aug

Stocks (Concluded) Par	Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Pub Serv of N Jll, pref..100	------	101	101	10	100½	Jan	106	July
7% preferred.....100	------	114½	114½	58	112	Jan	116½	Mar
Quaker Oats Co.....*	------	173	173	20	128	Jan	185	Aug
Preferred.....100	------	106¼	106½	20	105	Feb	108½	July
Q R S Music, com.....*	27	26½	27	850	25½	Aug	29	Aug
Real Silk Hosiery Mills..10	47½	47	50½	6,230	31¼	June	58½	Jan
Reo Motor.....10	------	19½	19½	22	17¾	June	25½	Jan
Ryan Car Co (The).....25	------	10	10½	100	10	Oct	16	Jan
Sears, Roebuck & Co....*	------	53	53	100	53	Oct	55¾	Sept
Stewart-Warner Speedom.*	63¾	63	65½	2,015	61¼	Sept	93	Jan
Swift & Co.....100	114½	114	115	1,390	110	Apr	118	Feb
Swift International.....15	18	18	19	4,855	14¾	Apr	22½	Jan
Thompson (J R).....25	47	46	47½	860	42	Apr	50½	Sept
Union Carbide & Carbon.*	90	89½	91	1,045	72½	Jan	94¾	Oct
United Biscuit class A...*	38½	36	39½	1,725	36	Oct	58½	Jan
United Iron Works v t c.50	2½	2½	3	220	¼	Mar	3¾	Sept
United Lt & Pr A w i new.*	11½	11½	11¾	600	11½	Oct	26	Feb
B w i new.....*	------	17	17	100	15	Apr	31	Mar
Preferred cl A w i a....*	88	87¾	88½	375	81¾	Mar	92	May
Preferred cl B w i a....*	------	50¾	51½	135	42¾	Apr	54	Sept
United Paper Board...100	------	18	18	650	18	Oct	38	Mar
U S Gypsum.....20	146¼	146¼	150	765	125	Mar	171	July
Preferred.....100	------	118	118	20	113¼	Apr	121	Aug
Vest Battery Corp.....10	24½	23	25	1,120	8¼	Aug	25	Jan
Wahl Co.....*	------	8	8¼	125	7½	June	14½	Feb
Ward (M) & Co.....10	64¼	64¼	64¼	300	58¾	Mar	81¾	Jan
Class A.....*	111	110	111	405	107¾	May	114	Aug
Williams Oil O Mat com.*	14¼	13¾	15¼	3,625	13	Oct	23¼	Feb
Wolff Mfg Corp.....*	------	6¾	6¾	25	6¾	Oct	10¾	Feb
Wolverine Portl Cement.10	------	6½	7	900	5	Aug	9½	Jan
Wrigley Jr.....*	51¾	51¾	57¾	595	49	Apr	57¾	Oct
Yates Machines part pfd..*	30	30	30½	2,900	26	Mar	32	Feb
Yellow Tr & Coa Mfg B..10	30¾	30½	32½	5,725	21	May	30½	Sept
Yellow Cab Co Inc (Chic) *	46½	46	46¾	2,045	42¾	Mar	50¾	Feb
Bonds—								
Chicago City Ry 5s...1927	77	77	77¾	$2,000	67	Mar	81¾	Sept
Chic City & Con Rys 5s '27	53	53	53	23,000	44¼	July	56¾	Jan
Chicago Rys 5s ser A..1927	------	52½	52½	4,000	45	Mar	54¾	Sept
Adjust Income 4s...1927	------	14	14	3,000	11	May	18	Feb
Hous G G Co s f g 6½s 1931	95	95	96½	13,000	95	Sept	99	Feb
Swift & Co 1st s f 5s 1944		100¾	101¼	4,000	99¾	Jan	101¼	Oct

* No par value.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Stocks— Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Am Laundry Mach com..25	112	108½	112	1,276	108	Mar	147½	Jan
Preferred.....100	------	127½	127½	2	124	Feb	127½	Oct
American Products pref...	------	25	25½	3 1	24½	Apr	27½	Feb
Amer Rolling Mill com..25	46	45¾	47	1,119	45¾	Oct	37	Oct
Preferred.....100	110½	110¼	111	161	108	May	111	Sept
American Thermos A.....	11½	9½	11¾	517	9¾	Oct	20½	Mar
Preferred.....	38½	37¾	38½	29	36	Oct	44¼	Mar
Buckeye Incubator....100	------	40¾	41	160	30	Jan	43	Oct
Carey (Philip) pref....100	------	113½	113½	10	111	Jan	115	Mar
Champ Coated Pap pf..100	------	110	110	17	109	Jan	111	Mar
Champ Fibre pref.....100	------	102½	102½	3	101	Sept	106	June
Churngold Corp.....*	------	50	50½	206	4 ¼	Aug	70	Feb
City Ice & Fuel.....*	22½	22½	22¾	273	22½	Oct	25¾	Jan
Cooper Corp new pref...100	------	104	104¼	60	99¼	June	108	Jan
Eagle-Picher Lead com..20	30¼	30¼	30¾	1,144	26½	May	35	July
Early & Daniel com.....*	------	48½	48½	100	37¾	Mar	57	Oct
Giant Tire.....*	45½	45	46	80	23¼	Jan	39	Jan
Gibson Art com.....*	42	40¾	4 ¼	830	36¾	Feb	40	Apr
Gruen Watch com.....*	44	44	49	18	36	Jan	49	Oct
Preferred.....100	------	109¾	110	20	103½	Feb	109¾	Oct
Jaeger Machine.....*	------	28	28	70	28	Oct	29½	Oct
Kruger com.....10	133	131¾	133	406	104½	May	135¾	Apr
New preferred.....100	112	112	112	136	110½	Mar	112¾	Mar
Paragon Refining com..25	------	7¼	7¼	209	6½	May	9	Jan
Procter & Gamble com..20	156½	155¾	158	584	139½	Jan	164	July
6% preferred.....100	111½	110¾	111½	36	108½	Apr	114¼	Apr
Pure Oil 6% pref.....100	95¾	95¾	95¾	57	85½	Jan	98	Sept
8% preferred.....100	109½	109½	109½	20	105½	Jan	111	Apr
Richardson com.....100	------	140	140	17	140	May	158	Jan
U S Can com.....*	------	47	47	9	39¾	July	63	Jan
Preferred.....100	------	10 ⅝	10 ⅝	10	99	Mar	104	Feb
U S Playing Card.....20	------	153	154	29	137	Apr	155	Jan
U S Print & Litho com..100	86½	86	87	76	80¾	Jan	95	Feb
Preferred.....100	------	98¼	98½	11	91	J l	100	F b
U S Shoe pref.....100	------	45	45	50	44	Sept	56¼	Jan
Western Paper.....*	30½	28½	30½	500	27½	Apr	31¾	June
Whitaker Paper com.....*	53	52	54	245	43	June	56	Jan
Preferred.....100	------	104	104	5	98	Apr	104	Oct
Wurlitzer 7% pref.....100	------	115	115	4	107½	Jan	115¼	Oct
Public Utilities—								
Cinc nnati & Sub Tel...50	------	89½	90	107	81	Apr	89½	July
Cinc Gas & Elec.....100	90	89¾	90	405	88	Mar	75	Apr
Cinc Gas Transp.....100	124	124	124	17	112½	Jan	125	Oct
C N & C Lt & Trac com.100	88	88	88	10	81½	Jan	93½	June
Preferred.....100	66½	66½	66¾	37	63	Apr	70½	June
Ohio Bell Tel pref.....100	------	110¼	110½	60	109	Jan	115	July
Tractions—								
Cinc Street Ry.....50	34½	34½	35½	335	34½	Mar	35	Mar
Railroads—								
C N O & T P pref.....100	------	102	102	15	101	Jan	102¾	June
Little Miami guar.....50	------	95	95	5	91	May	94¼	Feb

* No par value.

Pittsburgh, Baltimore and St. Louis Stock Exchanges.—For this week's transactions on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and St. Louis Stock Exchanges see page 1966-7.

New York Curb Market.—Below is a record of the transactions in the New York Curb Market from Oct. 9 to Oct. 15, both inclusive, as compiled from the official lists. As noted in our issue of July 2 1921, the New York Curb Market Association on June 27 1921 transferred its activities from the Broad Street curb to its new building on Trinity Place, and the Association is now issuing an official sheet which forms the basis of the compilations below.

Week Ended Oct. 15 Stocks— Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan 1 Low		High	
Indus. & Miscellaneous.								
Aetna Life Insurance Co100	------	580	580	1	580	Oct	635	Sept
Ala Great South, com... 50	119	119	119	100	95	Mar	134¾	Sept
Preferred..... 50	130	119	120¼	100	94¾	Mar	135	Sept

Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Allied Packers, com.....*	------	2½	2½	400	1½	Apr	3¾	Feb
P or preferred.....100	19¾	19¾	19¾	25	9½	May	29	Jan
Senior preferred.....100	6	6	6¾	200	6	Sept	10	July
Alpha Portland Cement..*	------	38	38	100	37	Sept	45½	July
Al[illegible] com.....*	------	70	71½	700	54½	Jan	76	Feb
6% preferred.....100	------	102	102	100	98½	May	102¾	Sept
American Arch Co.....100	------	113½	113½	50	106¾	Aug	132¾	Feb
Am Brown Boveri El Corp Founders shares.....*		21	22	300	16¾	Oct	22¼	Aug
Am Cyanamid, cl B pf..100	88½	88½	88½	20	86¾	Sept	96	Feb
Amer Electrice, class A..25	22¼	22	22½	500	20	July	24½	Feb
Com vot trust ctfs.....*	7½	7½	7½	400	6¾	Sept	11¼	Feb
Amer Gas & Elec, com...*	99¾	98¼	103½	17,700	64	Mar	110½	Sept
Preferred.....*	------	95¼	95¾	200	90¼	Apr	96¾	July
American Hawaiian SS..10	------	8¼	8¼	600	7¾	July	11¼	Jan
Amer Lt & Trac, com..100	x208½	205	211	950	195	Mar	264	Jan
Preferred.....100	------	109	109	425	105	Mar	115½	Jan
Amer Multigraph, com..*	20	20	20	100	19¼	Apr	23	Feb
Amer Pow & Lt, pref...100	98	98	99¼	440	92	Apr	99¼	Oct
American Rayon Products*	14½	14½	15	500	11	July	35¾	Jan
Amer Rolling Mill, pref...100	------	109½	109½	20	106	Jan	110	Oct
Am Seating (new corp) vte*	36	35¼	36	1,300	32¼	July	38¾	Sept
Convertible preferred..*	36¾	35¾	37¾	3,700	36¾	Oct	40¼	June
Amer Superpow Corp, A..*	------	28¾	29	500	19½	Mar	37¾	Jan
Class B.....*	29½	29	30½	1,300	21¾	Mar	39	Jan
Participating pref.....25	26¼	25¾	26¼	400	23	Mar	26½	Sept
First preferred.....*	95	95	95	400	93	May	95½	Sept
American Thread, pref....5	------	3½	3¾	2,900	3¼	Aug	4	Jan
Ariz na P wer com....100	20	20	20½	140	20	June	30¼	Jan
Arundel Corporation.....*	------	33¾	34	150	32	Mar	35¾	Aug
Assoc Gas & Elec, class A.*	34½	34½	35¾	2,000	25½	Mar	38¾	Aug
Atlantic Fruit & Sugar....*	1	1	1½	1,600	89c	Jan	2¼	Feb
Atlas Portland Cment....*	42½	42	42½	400	42	Sept	55½	Mar
Automatic Fuel Saving.....*	5¼	5	5¼	300	5	Oct	5¼	Oct
Babcock & Wilcox Co...100	------	115½	117	30	114	Apr	149	Jan
Balaban & Katz com v t c25	63	63	63	50	63	Sept	76½	June
Banca Italy Corp.....25	------	80	80	100	78¾	June	81¾	Sept
Bigelow-Hartf Carp, com.*	------	74	76	125	74	Oct	98¼	Jan
Bliss (E W) & Co.....*	23	22¾	23½	600	16¼	May	2[illegible]	Sept
Blyn Shoes Inc com.....10	5	5	5¾	1,500	3¼	Aug	6½	Feb
Borden Company.....50	94	94	9[illegible]¼	700	91¼	Mar	110	Jan
Brazilian Tr, L & P, ord.100	102	102	110	1,200	89	Mar	110	Oct
Brill Corp (new), class A.*	42	40¼	42	2,500	31¾	Sept	57¾	Jan
Class B.....*	17¾	17	17¾	1,400	14	Sept	33	Jan
Brillo Mfg Co, class B....*	------	19½	19½	100	13½	Aug	33	Jan
Brockway Mot Trk, com.*	------	42	42	100	24½	Apr	43½	Oct
Brooklyn City RR.....10	6¾	6¾	7	2,900	6¾	Oct	9¾	Feb
Brown & Will Tob, cl A..10	------	10¾	10¾	100	10¾	Oct	16½	Jan
Bucyrus Co com.....100	------	222	225	50	179	Jan	335	Feb
Preferred.....100	------	103	103½	50	100	Jan	112	Aug
Buff Niag & East Pow com.*	------	30	30	300	23¾	July	38½	Jan
Bullard Machine Tool....*	------	26¼	26½	50	28¼	Oct	30½	Sept
Canadian Indus Alcohol..*	------	24	24¾	600	24	Oct	24¼	Oct
Celluloid Co, com.....100	15¾	15¾	15¾	10	15	Feb	26	Apr
Preferred.....100	------	62¾	63	20	51	Feb	75	Aug
Celotex Co, com.....*	174½	170	177	300	117	June	205	Aug
Preferred 7%.....100	94	93½	96	1,725	88	June	97¾	Aug
Central Aguirre Sugar..50	------	81¾	82	100	76¾	July	95	Feb
Central Leather (new corp) Class A vot truct ctfs...	19	19	21	2,200	19	Oct	21	Oct
Prior pref vot trust ctfs..	77	77	79½	1,300	77	Oct	79½	Oct
Cont Pow & Lt, 7% pf..100	------	102	102	50	98	Aug	102	Oct
Central States Elec, com.*	22	22	22	100	20	Apr	34¾	Feb
Cent States Pr Util, pr lp stk *	------	97½	9[illegible]	50	97	Oct	99	Oct
Centrifugal Pipe Corp...*	------	16¾	16¾	1,200	15¾	May	27	Jan
Chic Nipple Mfg, class A.50	------	43¾	44¾	500	42	Feb	44½	Aug
Class B.....50	31¾	31	31½	500	25¾	Apr	31¾	Sept
Cities Service, com.....20	z40¾	44¾	46¾	13,300	37¾	Feb	45¾	Oct
Preferred.....100	z89½	89	89½	2,000	82¾	Apr	89½	Sept
Preferred B.....10	------	7¾	7½	100	7	Oct	8	Aug
Preferred BB.....100	------	79	79	200	74	Mar	z79¾	Aug
Fractions shares.....	------	22½	22½	200	19	Jan	22½	Oct
Colombian Syndicate.....	2[illegible]	2½	2¾	10,100	2	Mar	3½	Jan
Columbia Gas & El(new co) Common w i.....*	81¾	79¼	82¾	5,400	78	Aug	85	Aug
Preferred w i.....100	98	97½	9[illegible]½	1,000	92	Aug	99½	Sept
Com'wealth Power Corp— Common.....*	38¾	38	39¾	14,900	29	Mar	43¾	Sept
Preferred.....100	------	89¾	90	3,000	82	Mar	91	Oct
Warrants.....*	------	56	56	25	30¼	Mar	76	Feb
Consol Dairy Prod.....*	------	1½	1¾	400	1½	Oct	5¾	Jan
Con Gas, E L&P Balt com*	51¾	51½	52	1,500	44¾	Jan	58	Feb
Consol Laundries.....*	21½	21	21½	4,000	21	Aug	28½	Feb
Continental Tobacco.....*	19½	19½	20	3,400	11¼	May	20¼	Sept
Co tauulds, Ltd.....£1	------	23¾	23¾	100	23¾	Oct	35½	June
Cuban Tobacco v t c.....*	------	46	46	100	46	Sept	64	Jan
Cuneo Press class A....50	------	49¼	49¼	100	31	Sept	50¾	Feb
Curtiss Aeropl & M, com.*	17¾	17¾	19¼	600	15½	May	23¾	Jan
Curtis Publishing, com...*	------	185¼	185¼	20	185¼	Oct	203	Sept
Preferred.....100	113½	113½	113½	20	113	Sept	115¼	Sept
De Forest Radio Corp.....*	4½	4½	4¾	2,100	51c	June	10¼	Jan
Devoe & Raynolds, class B	33½	33½	33½	100	35½	June	101½	Feb
Dinkler Hotel Co— Class with purch warr*	------	20	20	200	19¾	May	25¼	Jan
Doehler Die-Casting.....*	18¾	18	19	3,100	11¾	May	19	Oct
Dominion Stores, Ltd.....*	59¼	59¼	59½	100	57	May	67½	Jan
Draper Corp new.....100	------	65½	65½	200	65½	Sept	66½	Sept
Dresdner Bank, Amer shs.	147	147	147	300	101	May	147	Oct
Dubilier Cond & Radio...*	4½	4½	4¾	3,200	4½	Oct	11	Jan
Dunhill International....*	18¾	18¾	18¾	200	18	May	26½	Jan
du Pont deN&Co new com*	162½	160	165½	126,300	149	Aug	180¾	Oct
Durant Motors, Inc.....*	10	10	11¼	14,100	3½	May	11¾	Sept
Ettingon-Schild Co com...*	------	33¼	33¾	100	25	Sept	37¾	Jan
Elec Bond & Share pref..100	107	106¾	107½	470	104¾	Jan	110	July
Elec Bond & Share Secur.*	67¾	66	69	7,500	56½	Mar	86	Jan
Elec Invest without warr.*	37½	36½	38¼	4,600	30¾	Mar	74½	Jan
Elec Pow & Lt, 2d pf cl A.*	------	86½	90	275	86¾	Oct	90	Sept
Elec Pow & Lt, opt warr..	6	5¾	6	400	5¾	Oct	8	Oct
Electric Ry Securities....*	------	5½	6½	100	4¾	Jan	10	Jan
Empire Pow Corp part stk*	------	26	26	600	21	May	32	Feb
Erie Steam Shovel.....5	------	24½	24½	4,600	22	Sept	26½	Oct
Estey-Welte Corp class A.*	37¼	36½	37½	11,300	24	Jan	37¾	Oct
Class B.....*	13	12½	13	600	6½	Sept	13	Oct
Fageol Motors Co com..10	4	3¾	4¼	2,100	3½	July	10¼	Jan
Fajardo Sugar.....100	140	140	141	150	124¾	Apr	169	Feb
Fall River Elec Light..25	46½	46½	46½	20	44½	June	47½	July
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops*	26¾	26½	27¾	900	19¾	Sept	28	Sept
Federal Purch Corp cl A.*	31½	30½	31¾	1,300	30	May	33½	June
Class B.....*	------	11¾	11¾	400	9½	Sept	13¾	June
Film Inspection Machine.*	------	7½	7½	100	3½	May	10¾	Sept
Firestone T & R 7% pf 100	------	97	97	200	96½	Aug	100	Jan
Ford Motor Co of Can..100	407	403	415	300	406	Oct	655	Mar
Forhan Co, class A.....*	16½	15¾	16½	1,200	13½	Mar	20	Jan
Foundation Co— Foreign shares class A...*	16¾	16	17¾	1,400	15	May	55	Jan
Fox Theatres, cl A, com..*	24¾	24¾	25¾	6,100	19½	Mar	34¾	Jan
Franklin (HH) Mfg, com.*	21	19¾	21	600	18½	Oct	33	Jan
Preferred.....100	84½	81	84¾	200	78¼	June	90	July
Freed-Eisemann Radio...*	6¾	6¼	7	800	3½	Mar	9½	Aug
Freshman (Chas) Co.....*	32¼	32¼	34¼	10,100	17½	Jan	37¾	Sept
Galv-Hous El Co, com..100	24	24	24	100	14	May	25¾	Oct
Garod Corp.....*	4¼	4¼	4¾	1,300	2	Feb	8	Aug
General Baking, class A..*	57½	54¾	57½	4,600	44½	Apr	70½	Jan
Class B.....*	6	6	6¼	7,400	5¼	Mar	17¾	Jan
General Electric(Germany)	------	39¼	39¾	200	22½	Mar	39¼	Oct
General Ice Cream Corp *	40	39½	40	700	38	Oct	56¾	Jan
General Necessities, com.10	9	8¾	9½	300	7¼	Aug	9¼	Oct
Gillette Safety Razor....*	94½	94½	97½	14,300	89	Mar	114	Feb
C G Spring & Bump om *	11¾	11¾	14¼	1,300	11¾	Oct	15¾	July
Gleasonite-Prod, com...10	11¾	11¾	11¾	1,100	5	Apr	12¾	Sept
Glen Alden Coal.....*	176¾	175¾	178½	1,100	138¾	Jan	184	Sept

Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Gobel (Adolf), Inc, com...*	------	25	25¾	300	25	Sept	25¾	Oct
Goodyear T & R com...100	31½	29	33	12,800	28	May	50	Mar
Grand(F&W)5-10-25c St.*	64½	64½	64½	100	50	Mar	85	Jan
Griffith (D W), class A...*	------	90c	90c	200	50c	Sept	1⅜	Apr
Grimes Rad & Cam Rec...*	------	1⅜	2	1,500	1⅜	Apr	7	Jan
Happiness Candy St cl A.*	------	6¼	6⅝	400	6	July	8¼	Jan
Founders' shares...*	------	6¼	6¼	400	5¾	June	7¾	Jan
Hartford Fire Insur Co.100	------	460	460	20	460	Oct	498	Sept
Havana Elec & Util, v t c.*	------	31	31	600	28	June	44¾	Jan
Preferred...*	77	76	77	200	64⅝	Apr	77	Oct
First preferred...100	100	100	100	100	99½	Feb	100	Oct
Hazeltine Corporation...*	17	17	17⅜	200	8⅝	Apr	21⅜	July
Hellman (Richard) Co—								
Partic pref with warr'ts*	31¼	31	31¼	500	30	Mar	36¾	Feb
Hercules Powder, pref.100	------	116⅜	117¼	70	109	Apr	117¾	Oct
Hires (Chas) Co cl A com.*	22½	22½	22¾	200	22½	Oct	26	Jan
Hollander (H) & Son, com*	------	28	28	100	27	Aug	36¾	Jan
Home Insurance Co...100	------	335	335	10	333	Sept	347	Sept
Horn & Hardart...*	------	51½	51½	100	41	Mar	62⅝	Jan
Hunt Bros Pack,com,cl A.*	------	25	25	200	25	May	26¼	Feb
Imperial Tob of GB&I...£1	------	28⅛	28½	400	24	Feb	28¾	June
Industrial Rayon, class A.*	6½	6⅛	6½	2,000	6¼	Oct	19⅞	Jan
Int Concrete Inc fdrs sh.10	1⅞	1⅞	2	200	1¾	Oct	8½	Jan
International Util, class A*	------	30	30	300	25	Sept	39	Jan
Class B...*	4½	4½	5	900	3½	Sept	9¼	Jan
Johns-Manville, Inc...*	143¼	143¼	143¼	75	130	Mar	165	July
Kraft Cheese...25	------	60	60	150	54½	May	88¾	Jan
Kress (S H) & Co, new...*	62½	62½	63½	200	62⅝	Oct	63½	Oct
Land Co of Florida...*	20	20	21⅛	200	20	Oct	47¾	Jan
Lehigh Coal & Nav...50	------	107	107	100	103	Mar	120¼	Feb
Lehigh Power Securities—								
New consolidated corp.*	14½	14¼	15⅜	11,300	10	Mar	22	Jan
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales.50	94	93	94	125	80	Mar	102	Aug
Lehigh Val Coal ctfs, new..	43½	43½	44	3,700	36½	Mar	45½	June
Libby, McNeill & Libby.10	------	8½	8½	100	7½	Mar	10	Sept
Libby Owens Sheet Glass25	133	133	141	210	125	Aug	219	Jan
Liberty Radio Chain St...*	1⅜	1	1¼	3,700	10c	Apr	3¾	Jan
MacAndrews Forbes, com*	------	39½	40	200	39¼	May	46¼	Feb
Madison Sq Gard Co v t c*	15	14½	15	1,200	13¾	Sept	15¾	Oct
Marmon Motor Car, com.*	48½	48½	48½	200	48½	Oct	50⅝	Sept
McCord Rad & Mfg v t c.*	21	21	21	100	17	May	25⅝	Jan
Melvill Shoe, com...*	------	60½	60½	25	55	Apr	62	Feb
Mercantile Stores Co...100	------	108	108	100	100	June	145	Jan
Mesabi Iron Co...*	------	1¼	1¼	300	1¼	Sept	2¼	Jan
Middle West Util, com...*	112	112	113	500	107½	May	135	Jan
7% preferred...100	105	105	105	250	97	Jan	111½	Feb
Midland Steel Prod...*	------	42	43	300	41	Mar	48½	Feb
Miller Rubber pref...100	------	100	100	50	97	Sept	103	Feb
Miss Riv Pow, 6% pref.100	------	95	95	50	92	Apr	96¼	Sept
Mohawk & Hud Pow, com*	23½	23½	24	2,200	20¼	Mar	28⅝	Feb
First preferred...*	------	103	103½	75	101½	May	105	Mar
Mohawk Valley Co...*	------	39	40	300	25	July	41¾	Aug
Narragansett Elec Ltg..50	------	86½	86½	50	75	Feb	86½	Feb
National Baking, com...*	10⅜	10⅜	11	300	10½	July	14¾	Aug
Nat Elec Power, class A..*	------	22½	22⅜	1,700	15½	Mar	26½	Jan
Preferred...100	------	101⅞	101⅞	25	94	Sept	102⅜	Oct
Nat Power & Light, pref..*	101¾	101¾	101⅞	200	97	Mar	102⅞	Jan
Nat Pub Serv, cl a, com..*	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	500	15½	Mar	24	Jan
Common, class B...*	------	14¼	14¼	100	10	Mar	16⅞	July
National Standard Co...*	32	32	32	100	29	Oct	33½	Oct
National Sugar Refin..100	123½	123½	123½	50	102	Mar	129¼	June
Nelson (Herman) Co...5	------	25½	25⅝	100	19¾	Mar	z29¼	June
New Mex & Ariz Land...1	9¼	9¼	10¼	1,900	9¼	Apr	17	Jan
N Y Telep, 6½% pref.100	112½	112½	113	50	110½	Apr	115½	June
Northeast Power, com...*	16	15⅝	16½	4,700	15⅜	Oct	36½	Jan
Northern Ohio Power Co.*	12½	12	12¾	3,000	11	Mar	26½	Jan
Nor States P Corp,com.100	104	103¼	104½	1,100	98¼	May	136½	Jan
Preferred...100	------	101¼	101¾	25	99½	Apr	103¾	Oct
Ohio Bell Telep, 7% pf.100	------	110	110¼	230	110¼	Oct	113⅝	July
Ovington Bros, part pref.*	------	10	10	100	9¾	June	11	June
Pacific Gas & Elec, com.25	31⅜	31½	31⅝	200	31½	Oct	33	Sept
Pacific Steel Boiler...*	13	13	13½	1,200	11	Apr	16¾	Feb
Pender (David) Groc, cl B*	24	24	25	200	23	Apr	36¼	Feb
Penn Ohio Secur Corp...*	9	8⅞	9½	2,100	6¼	May	10¼	Sept
Preferred...*	------	79¼	79¼	10	79¼	Oct	82	Sept
Penna-Dixie Cement com.*	41½	41½	43	2,700	41½	Oct	43¼	Sept
Penn Water & Power...100	162	160	165¼	260	130¼	Mar	174	Jan
Peoples Drug Stores Inc..*	32	32	32½	600	20	Mar	34½	Mar
Phila Electric, com...25	------	48	49	100	40	Mar	67	Jan
Philip-Morr Cons Inc com*	10¾	10½	11⅜	3,100	10	Sept	12¼	Oct
Class A...25	19	19	19	300	19	Oct	21½	Sept
Pick(Albert),Barth & Co—								
Common vot trust ctf...1	------	13	13⅛	200	10	Apr	13¼	Oct
Preferred series A...*	------	19	20	520	19	Oct	23	Feb
Pitney Bowes Postage Meter Co...*	------	6¼	6¼	100	5	Apr	8¾	Feb
Pittsb & L E RR com...50	------	160	160	50	130	Mar	178	Sept
Pratt & Lambert...*	------	55	55	100	31	Mar	60¾	Feb
Procter & Gamble com..20	115⅜	155⅜	155¾	160	142½	Jan	163	Jan
Pub Ser Corp of N J new..	30¼	30⅝	31⅛	13,200	30⅜	Oct	32¾	Sept
Puget Sound P&L, com 100	27	27	27¼	300	26½	Aug	66½	Jan
6% preferred...100	------	84	84	140	83¼	Aug	84¼	Oct
7% preferred...100	------	103	103	10	102	Sept	103¾	Sept
Purity Bakeries class A..25	------	44½	45⅞	300	35	Mar	47½	Sept
Class B...*	38¼	37	38¼	800	24	Mar	42⅞	Sept
Preferred ...100	------	97½	98	170	91	Mar	100½	Sept
Pyrene Mfg ...10	------	12¼	12¾	900	10¼	Mar	12¾	Oct
Rand-Kardex Bureau...*	41¾	41½	42½	1,200	34⅛	Apr	48	Jan
Realty Associates, com...*	------	200	200	10	198	Oct	245	June
Rem-Noisel Typew com A*	34	34	35	300	30½	Mar	52⅞	Jan
Reo Motor Car...10	19⅝	19¼	19¾	2,800	19¼	Oct	25⅜	Jan
Republic Mot Truck v t c.*	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	500	4	Aug	16¾	Jan
Richmond Radiator, com.*	------	16½	16½	100	15	Jan	23	Feb
Rickenbacker Motor...*	2½	2¼	2¾	5,700	1⅝	Sept	9½	Jan
Safety Car Heat & Ltg..100	------	128	129	90	123	Jan	130	Sept
St Regis Paper Co...*	42¼	42	42⅛	400	39	Sept	50¼	June
Schulte Real Estate Co...*	15	14½	15	600	14	July	24¾	Jan
Seeman Brothers, com...*	------	28	29	400	27	Aug	30	Oct
Servel Corp (Del), com..*	15½	15	16½	9,000	14⅜	Sept	22¾	July
Sharon Steel Hoop...50	------	28	28	700	20	Mar	30⅝	Sept
Sierra Pac Elec Co, com 100	24½	24½	25	200	23	Mar	28⅞	Jan
Silica Gel Corp,com,v t c.*	------	12⅜	14	800	11⅛	Mar	22¾	Jan
Snia Viscosa ord (200 lire) Dep rects Chase Nat Bk.	------	6¼	6⅝	300	6⅛	Sept	3¾	June
Sou Calif Edison, pf B...25	24½	24⅜	24½	300	24⅜	Oct	33	June
South'n Cit Util cl A v t c.*	------	29½	29½	100	29⅜	Oct	29⅜	Oct
Southern G & P, class A..*	------	22¼	22½	800	21¾	July	27¼	Feb
S'eastern Pow & Lt, com..*	29	28⅜	29½	7,500	21½	Mar	46¾	Jan
Participating preferred..*	67¼	67¼	68	500	59	Mar	69¾	Sept
Warrants to pur com stk.	------	8½	8¾	500	7	Mar	15¾	Feb
Southwest Bell Tel pf...100	------	114⅛	114⅜	40	99¼	Feb	104½	Aug
Stand Gas & El, 7% pf.100	------	103	103	20	103	Aug	105	Sept
Stand Pow & Light, cl A.25	------	19½	19¾	500	17½	May	24	Feb
Stand Publishing class A 25	------	5½	5¾	700	4½	Oct	19½	June
Standard Screw, com...100	------	103	103	25	102½	July	110	Sept
Steel Co of Canada, pf.100	------	122⅜	122⅜	25	122⅜	Oct	122⅜	Oct
Stromberg-Carlson Telep.*	------	33⅛	33¾	200	28	Mar	38	Apr
Stroock (S) & Co, Inc...*	46	46	46	500	39	Apr	47½	Sept
Stutz Motor Car...*	17½	17½	19⅝	3,200	16⅛	Oct	37½	Jan
Swift & Co...100	114¼	114¼	114¾	200	110	Apr	116⅛	Feb
Swift International...15	18⅜	18	18⅜	1,900	14½	May	22½	Jan
Tampa Electric Co...*	49¼	49¼	49⅜	300	48	June	67	May
Thompson(RE)Radio vtc*	------	65c	75c	1,000	50c	July	5¼	Jan
Timken-Detroit Axle...10	------	11⅞	12¼	300	8⅞	Mar	13⅝	Aug
Tobacco Prod Exports...*	------	3¼	3⅜	1,400	3⅛	Oct	4⅞	Jan
Todd Shipyards Corp...*	------	38¼	38¼	100	29	Jan	40¼	Sept
Trans-Lux Day Pict Screen Class A common...*	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	5,600	6⅜	June	14	Jan
Travelers Insurance...100	1152	1140	1182	41	1140	Oct	1243	Sept
Traveler Shoe...*	17	17	17¼	200	17	Oct	17¼	Oct
Trumbull Steel common.25	------	10¾	10¾	200	8⅞	Jan	13¾	Feb

Stocks (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Tubise Artif Silk class B..*	169	160½	169	40	160½	Oct	240	Jan
Tung Sol Lamp Wks, com *	------	9¼	9¼	300	7½	Mar	10½	Jan
Class A...*	19½	19¼	19½	1,900	17¼	May	19¾	Sept
United Artists Theatre Co Allot ctfs for com & pf stk	98	98	100	300	98	Oct	101	June
United Elec Coal Cos v t c*	------	24¾	27	800	23	Mar	44½	Feb
United Gas Impt...50	106¼	105¼	108½	2,200	84	Mar	144½	Jan
New stock w i...*	86¼	86½	86¼	200	86¼	Oct	86¼	Oct
United Light & Power A..*	z11¾	11	11¾	22,000	11	Oct	28	Feb
Preferred A...*	------	88¼	88⅜	125	85	June	88⅜	Oct
United Profit Sharing com*	10	10	10	300	10	Aug	10¼	Sept
Un Rys&El,Balt,com...50	------	20	20	100	17½	Jan	20	Oct
U S Gypsum, com...20	148	148	148	50	125	Mar	166	July
U S Light & Heat, com..10	29	27½	29	1,900	16	Mar	29	Oct
Preferred ...10	------	7¼	7¼	100	5⅜	Mar	7¾	May
U S Rubber Reclaiming..*	------	12⅜	12⅜	100	11⅝	Sept	14	June
Universal Pictures...*	38	33	38½	1,900	29½	July	40	Feb
Utilities Pow & Lt, cl B..*	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	100	13½	Aug	18	Feb
Utility Share Corp,opt warr	------	2½	2½	500	2¼	June	6	Feb
Van Camp Pack, pref...50	20	20	20	100	20	Apr	38	Mar
Victor Talking Mach..100	100	100	100½	500	68	Apr	106½	Oct
Warner Bros Pictures...*	45⅝	45½	51	23,200	8	June	65	Sept
Warner Quinlan Co...*	25	25	25¾	700	23½	Mar	30¼	June
Wesson Oil & Snow com vtc*	------	53	53	25	49¾	June	57¾	Sept
Preferred ...*	------	95½	95½	10	92½	June	97¾	Sept
Western Dairy Prod cl A *	45	45	45	300	44	Aug	53	June
Western Power, pref...100	98½	98	98½	150	91½	Mar	99	Jan
Westmoreland Coal...50	------	50¾	51	50	50	Mar	53	Mar
Wheeling Steel, pf, cl A.100	------	105	105	10	104½	Oct	105	Oct
White Sew Mach pref...*	23	21⅞	24	4,400	21¾	Oct	50¼	Feb
Williams Oil-O-Mat H,— Common...*	13¾	13¾	14	200	13¾	Oct	21	July
Yates Amer Mach, part pf*	------	30⅞	31	200	27	July	31	Sept
Yellow Taxi Corp, N Y..*	12	11⅛	12	1,900	9	Mar	17⅝	Apr
Rights—								
Detroit Edison...*	3¼	3⅛	3¼	400	3¼	Oct	3¼	Oct
Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries.								
Anglo-Amer Oil (vot sh) £1	18⅜	18	18⅜	1,400	16⅜	May	19¼	Jan
Voting stock ctfs of dep.	18¼	17⅞	18¼	800	16	May	18⅛	Jan
Non-voting stock...£1	17¾	17⅜	17¾	300	16⅛	Mar	18⅜	Jan
Non-vot stk ctf of dep..	17¾	17¾	17¾	500	16⅞	Oct	17¾	Oct
Borne Scrymser C9(old)100	------	265	265	10	226	Jan	301	Sept
New stock...25	------	67	67	50	67	Oct	75	Sept
Buckeye Pipe Line...50	43½	43½	44½	450	44¼	Oct	69½	Jan
Chesebrought Mfg...25	73	73	73	100	65	Jan	75¼	July
Continental Oil v t c...10	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜	9,200	18⅞	Oct	25⅛	Jan
Crescent Pipe Line...25	15½	15½	15½	300	13½	Apr	16⅞	July
Cumberland Pipe Line.100	108	107½	108	30	107½	July	137	Jan
Eureka Pipe Line...100	------	44½	45	350	43½	Oct	63¼	Jan
Galena-Signal Oil com.100	11½	10⅞	11½	900	9⅞	Oct	32½	Jan
New preferred...100	38¼	38¼	41½	70	38¼	Oct	85	Apr
Old preferred...100	------	52	52	1,000	52	Oct	97½	Jan
Humble Oil & Refining..25	54¾	54¾	56¾	7,500	53½	Mar	68¼	Apr
Illinois Pipe Line...100	------	134½	135	150	131	June	144½	Apr
Imperial Oil (Can)...*	34¾	34⅝	35⅜	3,300	32⅜	May	38¾	Jan
Indiana Pipe Line...50	------	59¼	59¾	200	58	Jan	70	Mar
National Transit...12.50	------	13⅜	13⅜	500	13½	Oct	29¾	Jan
New York Transit...100	------	31	31½	150	30½	Oct	51½	Mar
Northern Pipe Line...100	66	66	66½	450	6	Oct	80½	Feb
Ohio Oil...25	57½	57¼	58	1,300	55¾	July	67¾	Jan
Penn Mexico Fuel...25	17½	17	18½	1,000	15	Mar	24¾	July
Prairie Oil & Gas...25	50	49¾	50¾	10,100	48	Mar	60¼	Feb
Prairie Pipe Line...100	124½	124¼	124½	300	122¼	Sept	127½	Mar
Solar Refining...100	------	195	197	40	184½	June	220	Aug
South Penn Oil...25	36	36	37	1,300	34½	June	50	Jan
Southern Pipe Line...50	------	24	24½	300	24	Oct	27	July
So West Pa Pipe Lines.100	55½	52½	56½	600	49	May	56½	Oct
Standard Oil (Indiana)..25	61⅞	61⅞	63¾	30,000	61¾	Mar	70½	Jan
Standard Oil (Kansas)..25	19½	19½	20	700	19¼	Aug	36½	Jan
Standard Oil (Ky)...25	116¼	116¼	119	2,300	108	Mar	134¾	Jan
Standard Oil (Neb)...25	44¼	43¼	44½	1,000	42	Apr	51¼	May
Standard Oil of N Y...25	31	30⅝	31¼	28,300	30⅛	Apr	47¼	Jan
Standard Oil (O) com..100	------	288	293	150	288	Oct	362	Jan
Preferred...100	118¼	118¼	118¼	10	116½	Feb	122	July
Vacuum Oil...25	95	94½	95¼	3,800	94¼	Mar	109¼	Jan
Other Oil Stocks.								
Allen Oil...1	10c	10c	10c	1,000	5c	May	20c	July
Amer Contr Oil Fields...5	70c	55c	83c	2,000	55c	Oct	6¾	Feb
Amer Maracaibo Co...*	5½	4¾	5⅞	7,000	4¼	Oct	14½	Jan
Anglo Persian Oil...*	29	29	29	100	22½	July	29	Oct
Arkansas Natural Gas..10	------	7½	7⅝	200	5¾	June	7⅝	Oct
Atlantic Lobos Oil, pref..*	------	3½	3½	100	3½	Sept	5	Aug
Beacon Oil Co, com...*	17¼	17⅛	18½	1,000	14½	Mar	19⅝	Jan
Carib Syndicate...*	16¼	16¼	17½	12,400	9¼	Mar	22⅞	Feb
Consol Royalties...1	------	9⅝	9⅞	300	8¼	Mar	10⅜	Feb
Creole Syndicate...*	13	12¾	13½	7,700	10	Mar	16	Sept
Crown Cent Petrol Corp..*	1¼	1¼	1½	3,100	1⅛	Mar	7¾	Jan
Crystal Oil Refining, com..*	------	12	12½	200	12	Oct	14	Sept
Preferred...100	------	52	52	25	52	Sept	53¾	Sept
Darby Petroleum...*	------	2¾	3	500	75c	Apr	3½	July
Euclid Oil...1	1	60c	1 7/16	22,100	60c	Oct	3¼	Feb
Gibson Oil Corp...1	3⅛	3	3¼	15,600	95c	May	7½	May
Gulf Oil Corp of Pa...25	89¼	89¾	90⅝	2,700	82	Apr	95	Sept
International Petroleum..*	30¼	29⅞	32⅛	20,800	28¾	Mar	37¾	Jan
Kirby Petroleum...*	1½	1½	1½	200	1½	Aug	3⅜	Feb
Leonard Oil Develop't..25	7⅛	7½	7¾	4,400	6⅜	Apr	12¼	Feb
Lion Oil Refining...*	20⅛	20½	21½	6,900	20	May	25¾	Feb
Lone Star Gas Corp...*	------	44¾	46	2,100	38	Aug	46	Oct
Margay Oil, new...*	------	12	12¾	300	12	Oct	16	Jan
Marland Oil of Mexico, new	51½	51½	53	800	51¼	Oct	53	Oct
Mexican Panuco Oil...10	2¾	2⅝	3⅛	10,300	2⅜	Oct	5½	Feb
Mexico Oil Corp...10	30c	23c	30c	127,000	8c	Apr	30c	Oct
Mountain Producers...10	24	23¾	24	2,400	23	Apr	26	Jan
National Fuel Gas...100	157	156	157	30	131	Apr	160	Sept
New Bradford Oil...5	54	5¼	5¼	600	5⅜	Oct	6¾	Jan
New England Fuel Oil...*	5½	5½	5½	100	2	Mar	11¾	July
North Central Texas Oil..*	------	10	10	200	8½	July	12½	Feb
Northwest Oil...1	------	4c	4c	1,000	3c	May	7c	June
Ohio Fuel Corporation..25	43½	43⅜	43⅞	2,200	33	Mar	44¾	Aug
Certificates of deposit..	43½	42½	43¾	500	42¼	Sept	43¾	Oct
Pandem Oil Corp...*	6⅞	6⅝	7	2,800	6¼	Oct	9⅞	May
Pantepec Oil of Venezuela	12	12	12	800	12	Oct	12	Oct
Pennok Oil Corp...*	------	13⅞	13⅞	100	13¾	Oct	22¾	Feb
Red Bank Oil...25	------	24	24¼	200	6¼	Feb	38	May
Reiter-Foster Oil Corp...*	16	16	16½	2,700	14½	Jan	30¼	Aug
Richfield Oil of Calif...25	------	25	25¾	200	25	Oct	27½	Sept
Royal-Can Oil Syndicate..*	23c	24c	27c	18,000	20c	Apr	1⅜	Sept
Ryan Consol Petroleum...*	------	4⅜	5	900	4¼	Apr	7½	Jan
Salt Creek Consol Oil...10	------	8⅛	8¼	800	8	Apr	10	Feb
Salt Creek Producers...10	z29¼	29¼	30	1,800	28¼	Apr	36	Jan
Tidal Osage voting stock..*	24	19½	24	82,00	7½	Apr	25	Sept
Non-voting stock...*	20½	19½	21	6,500	8¼	May	22¼	Sept
Tide Water Assoc Oil...*	22	21¾	22¼	6,200	21	Apr	27	Mar
Preferred ...100	97½	97½	97½	1,200	97½	Mar	99½	Mar
Union Oil Associates...*	55	54¾	55¾	600	54¾	Oct	55¾	Oct
Venezuelan Petroleum...5	5½	5⅜	5⅝	6,800	4½	Jan	7½	Mar
Wilcox Oil & Gas new...*	------	26¼	26½	900	22	Mar	36½	June
Woodley Petroleum Corp..*	7½	7	7¾	1,200	4¾	May	9½	Sept
"Y" Oil & Gas...1	18c	18c	21c	17,000	5c	Jan	35c	May

Mining Stocks.	Par	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Amer Tin & Tungsten	1	3c	3c	3c	2,000	2c	Aug	10c	Aug
Arizona Globe Copper	1	------	7c	8c	6,000	7c	May	31c	Feb
Beaver Consol	1	------	80c	81c	1,300	45c	Jan	96c	Feb
Calumet & Jerome Copp	1	------	8c	8c	1,000	8c	June	16c	Feb
Carnegie Metals	10	------	13⅜	13⅜	200	11¼	Sept	21	Jan
Consol Copper Mines	1	------	2¾	2⅞	1,100	1⅝	Apr	3¾	May
Cresson Consol G M & M	1	------	2¾	2⅞	1,300	1¾	June	2¾	Jan
Dolores Esperanza Corp	2	60c	60c	65c	1,700	32c	Aug	1	Sept
Engineer Gold Mines, Ltd	5	------	4⅜	5	1,000	4⅛	Aug	28¾	Feb
Eureka Croesus	1	6c	6c	7c	6,000	3c	Apr	16c	Aug
Falcon Lead Mines	1	68c	68c	70c	3,900	61c	Aug	80c	Sept
Forty-Nine Mining	1	10c	9c	10c	4,000	5c	Feb	19c	Apr
Golden Centre Mines	5	1⅜	1⅜	2	1,300	1	Mar	3	May
Golden State Mining	10c	------	3c	4c	3,000	2c	Jan	6c	June
Goldfield Florence	1	6c	6c	6c	3,000	6c	July	18c	Feb
Hawthorne Mines, Inc	1	11c	11c	11c	19,000	9c	Sept	32c	Feb
Hecla Mining	25c	16	16	17¼	2,000	15½	Mar	19¼	Mar
HollingerConsol GoldMin	5	------	19	19	100	17¾	Jan	19¾	June
Iron Cap Copper Co	10	------	4	4½	600	4	Oct	4¼	Oct
Jerome Verde Devel	50c	------	45c	45c	1,000	45c	Oct	1⅜	Feb
Kay Copper Co	1	1 1/16	1½	1⅝	26,400	1¾	June	2¼	Mar
Kerr Lake	5	90c	90c	90c	400	90c	Oct	1½	Feb
Mason Valley Mines	5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	200	1½	June	2⅝	Sept
New Cornelia Copper	5	------	22	22¾	1,000	18¾	May	23¾	Aug
New Jersey Zinc	100	182½	180	184½	450	180	Mar	210	Jan
Newmont Mining Corp	10	75	71½	77	1,300	46½	Jan	77	Oct
Nipissing Mines	5	5¼	5¼	5½	2,100	5	June	7¾	Jan
Noranda Mines Ltd	*	18¾	18¾	19⅜	2,800	12⅛	Mar	19½	Aug
North Butte	15	------	2⅞	2⅞	100	2	May	3⅝	Jan
Ohio Copper	1	45c	45c	45c	7,000	42c	Oct	75c	Jan
Plymouth Lead Mines	1	------	8c	8c	1,000	8c	Jan	28c	Mar
Premier Gold Min, Ltd	1	2⅛	2	2¼	400	2	July	2¾	Mar
Red Warrior Mining	1	17c	17c	17c	2,000	15c	July	35c	Feb
San Toy Mining	1	4c	4c	4c	1,000	3c	Mar	6c	July
South Amer Gold & Plat	1	------	4⅜	4½	1,000	3¾	Feb	5¾	July
Spea head Gold Mining	1	3c	2c	3c	42,000	2c	Feb	6c	May
Teck-Hughes	1	4¾	4½	5	800	2 11/16	Jan	5	Aug
Tonopah Belmont Devl	1	2¾	2¾	2⅞	700	2½	Apr	4¾	Jan
Tonopah Extension	1	35c	25c	35c	7,000	8c	May	1¼	Jan
Tonopah Mining	1	4 5/16	4¼	4 5/16	200	3⅞	Oct	7¼	Feb
U S Continental Mines		7c	7c	7c	2,000	5c	Sept	10c	Jan
United Eastern Mining	1	50c	50c	50c	900	30c	June	59c	Sept
United Verde Extens	50c	25½	25½	25½	600	25¼	Oct	133	Feb
Utah Apex	5	6	5⅜	6	1,600	5¾	Oct	11½	Feb
Utah Metal & Tunnel	1	------	1⅜	1¾	500	1¾	Feb	2½	Mar
Wenden Copper Mining	1	------	2¼	2⅜	4,100	2⅛	May	3¾	Jan
West End Consolidated	5	16c	12c	16c	2,000	10c	Oct	30c	Feb
Yukon Gold Co	5	------	30c	30c	1,000	20c	Aug	34c	Jan
Bonds—									
Allied Pack deb 8s	1939	78	77	78	$12,000	70⅛	May	89	Jan
Aluminum Co 7s	1933	------	105½	105⅞	5,000	105½	Oct	107⅜	Feb
Am G & El 6s, new	2014	101¼	101¼	101¾	144,000	98¾	Apr	101¾	Sept
American Power & Light— 6s, old without warr	2016	99⅞	99¾	100⅛	123,000	96	Jan	100½	Aug
Amer Seating 6s	1936	98½	98½	99	16,000	98¼	Oct	100¼	July
American Thread 6s	1928	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5,000	101⅜	Sept	103½	Jan
Amer W Wks & El 6s	1975	96¾	96½	97⅛	35,000	92½	Mar	98½	Sept
Amer Writing Paper 6s	1947	------	81	81½	18,000	77½	Aug	81¾	Aug
Anaconda Cop Min 6s	1929	102½	102¼	102⅜	25,000	102¼	Oct	103¾	Aug
Andian Nat Corp 6s	1940								
Without warrants		97¾	97¾	98	6,000	97¾	Sept	101½	July
Appalach El Pow 5s	1956	95	94¾	95	48,000	94¼	July	97¾	May
Assoc Gas & Elec 6s	1955	99⅛	99⅛	100¼	32,000	92¼	Mar	103½	Aug
Assoc'd Sim Hardw 6½s	1933	97½	97½	97⅝	19,000	95	Jan	98	Sept
Beaver Board Co 8s	1933	98	98	99	20,000	93½	Feb	100¾	Sept
Bell Tel of Canada 5s	1955	100¼	100¼	100⅜	44,000	99¼	Jan	101⅛	June
Berlin Electric 6½s	1928	------	99⅜	99⅜	10,000	98	Mar	100¼	Sept
6½s	1929	------	98¾	98⅜	9,000	97	Mar	99½	Sept
Boston&Maine RR 6s	1933	100½	100½	100½	4,000	94¾	Jan	101⅛	Sept
Brunner Tur & Eq 7½s	'55	85	85	85⅛	12,000	85	June	101⅛	Feb
Buffalo Gen Elec 5s	1956	102	101½	102	7,000	99¾	Jan	103¾	May
Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen 15-yr 6s	1940	------	94	95	3,000	94	July	95	July
Canadian Nat Rys 7s	1935	111¼	111	111½	29,000	110	Jan	114½	June
Canadian Pac 4½s	1946	96½	96½	96½	5,000	96½	Sept	97	Oct
Carolina Pow & Lt 5s	1956	99¾	99¾	99⅞	44,000	97¾	May	100¼	May
Cities Service 6s	1966	94⅞	94½	95	156,000	91¾	Apr	95	Oct
Cities Serv 7s, Ser D	1966	113⅞	113¾	113¾	22,000	101½	Jan	113¾	Oct
Cities Serv 8s, series E	1966	------	119¼	119¼	1,000	109	Jan	120	Aug
Consol Cigar 6s	1946	99½	99½	99½	105,000	99½	Sept	100	Sept
Cons G,EL&P 5½s ser E'52		106½	106¼	106½	21,000	105	Mar	107	June
6s, series A	1949	107¼	107¼	107¾	7,000	105⅞	Feb	108	May
Consol Publishers 6¾s	'36	98	97	98	31,000	97	Sept	100	Aug
Consolidated Textile 8s	'41	85	84	85	12,000	80	June	92	Feb
Container Corp 6s	1946	------	97	97	1,000	80	June	99¼	Aug
Cosg Meeh Coal 6½s	1954	------	92⅞	93¾	78,000	90	Apr	96¼	Jan
Cuba Company 6s	1929	------	100	100	10,000	100	Oct	107	Sept
Cuban Telep 7½s	1941	111	110½	111	5,000	108½	Jan	112	Mar
Cudahy Pack deb 5½s	1937	------	94	94	13,000	91	July	96½	Aug
5s	1946	------	97	97¼	17,000	94½	Jan	97½	Sept
Detroit City Gas 6s	1947	107	107	107¼	9,000	104¾	Jan	107½	Sept
Detroit Edison deb 7s	1929	------	135	135	7,000	130	Feb	135	Oct
Debenture 7s	1930	------	136¼	136¼	2,000	124¾	Apr	138⅞	Feb
Duke-Price Pow 1st 6s	1966	102⅝	102⅜	102¾	93,000	100⅜	Apr	103½	Aug
East Term Off Bldg 6½s	'43	100	100	100	20,000	100	May	101½	Aug
Elec Refrigeration 6s	1936	98⅜	98½	100⅜	215,000	98½	Oct	107	Jan
Europ'n Mtg & Inv 7½s	'50	------	99	99	1,000	92¾	Jan	100½	June
Federal Sugar 6s	1933	------	85½	85½	3,000	85	May	98½	Feb
Fiat 20-yr s f 7s	1946	90½	90¼	91	49,000	90¼	Oct	93½	July
Fisk Rubber 5½s	1931	97¼	96¾	97¼	46,000	93⅝	Apr	98¾	Jan
Florida Pow & Lt 5s	1954	92¼	92	92⅜	86,000	91½	Mar	96½	June
Gair (Robt) Co 7s	1937	------	104½	105	6,000	103	May	105½	Mar
Galena-Signal Oil 7s	1930	89	89	92	13,000	84	May	104	Mar
Gatineau Power 5s	1955	93½	93	93½	111,000	93	Oct	95	Aug
6s	1941	97¾	97¾	98	81,000	97½	Sept	99¾	July
General Ice Cream 6½s	'35	------	112⅜	115	6,000	111	Sept	138	Jan
General Petroleum 6s	1928	101½	101⅜	101½	32,000	100⅜	Aug	102½	Jan
Goodyear T & R 5s	1928	97¾	97¾	97¾	3,000	96⅜	Aug	99¼	Jan
Goody'r T & R Cal 5½s	'31	96½	96⅜	96½	42,000	96	Aug	99	Apr
Grand Trunk Ry 6½s	1936	------	108½	108½	3,000	107¼	May	109¾	June
Great Cons Elec 6½s	1950	87½	87½	87½	47,000	85	Apr	88⅜	July
Gulf Oil of Pa 5s	1937	------	100⅜	100⅜	4,000	98⅜	Feb	101¼	June
Serial 5½s	1928	------	100¼	100¾	1,000	100⅜	Aug	101⅜	Jan
Gulf States Utilities 5s	1956	------	96	96	3,000	96	Oct	96	Oct
Hamburg Elec Co 7s	1935	99¼	98¼	99½	21,000	94	Jan	100	July
Havana Elec Ry 5½s	1951								
With com stk purch war		91¾	91¾	92¼	425,000	91¾	Oct	92½	Aug
Hood Rubber 7s	1936	------	104½	104½	11,000	104	July	105¾	June
5½% notes	1936	------	98½	98¾	15,000	98⅛	Oct	98¾	Oct
Ill Central RR 4¾s	1966	96½	96½	96⅝	293,000	96½	Sept	96⅝	Sept
Ilseder Steel Corp 7s	1946	98	97¾	98½	43,000	94	June	98½	Oct
Indep Oil & Gas 6½s	1931	------	96½	97	22,000	95½	May	100¾	Feb
Indiana Limestone 6s	1941	98	97	98	90,000	97	Oct	99½	Aug
Indianapolis P & L 6s	1936	101⅜	100	101⅜	344,000	96¾	July	101⅞	Oct
Internat Gt Nor 5s	1956	96¼	94⅞	95¾	54,000	94½	Sept	99½	June
Interstate Nat Gas 6s	1936								
With warrants		------	115	115	40,000	110	Aug	122	Aug
Without warrants		------	98	99	42,000	98	Oct	101	Aug
Keystone Telep 5½s	1955	89¼	88¼	90⅞	196,000	83	Apr	90⅞	Oct
Krupp (Fried), Ltd, 7s	1929	99	99	99	58,000	90½	Jan	99	Sept

Bonds (Concluded)—		Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices. Low.	High.	Sales for Week.	Range Since Jan. 1. Low.		High.	
Laclede Gas Lt 5½s	1935	100½	100	100¾	13,000	98	Jan	101⅝	Aug
Lehigh Pow Secur 6s	2026	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	43,000	93	Mar	95¼	Feb
Libby, McN & Lib 7s	1931	104	104	104	7,000	103¼	Oct	105	Jan
Leonard Tietz, Inc, 7½s	'46								
With stock purch war'ts		102	101½	102	48,000	93½	Mar	103½	Aug
Loews Inc 6s with war	1941	99	98⅜	99¼	71,000	97¼	July	100¼	Sept
Long Isld Ltg Co 6s	1945	102¾	102	102¾	6,000	99½	Mar	103⅜	July
Manitoba Power 5½s	1951	95⅛	95¾	96	15,000	94¾	Apr	98	Apr
Mansfield Min & Smelting (Germany) 7s	1941	100	100	100¼	81,000	94	May	101	June
Mass Gas Cos 5½s	1940	102½	102	102½	26,000	99¾	Jan	103½	June
Miag Mill Mach 7s	1956	93⅜	92	93⅞	147,000	91½	Oct	93¾	Sept
Montgomery Ward 5s	1946	------	97⅜	98⅝	13,000	97	July	98½	Aug
Morris & Co 7½s	1930	------	102½	102¾	6,000	102	Sept	105½	Apr
Nat Dist Prod 6½s	1945	------	98¼	98¼	3,000	95	June	99	Jan
Nat Pow & Light 6s A	2026	98	98	98¾	75,000	98	Aug	98½	Sept
Nevada-Calif Elec 5s	1956	93	92	93	35,000	92	Oct	95¾	June
Nevada Cons 5s	1941	100⅜	99	102	210,000	91½	June	102	Oct
New Orl Tex & M RR 5s	'56	100¼	99¼	100¼	51,000	99¾	Oct	101	Sept
Nor States Pow 6½s	1933	110	109¾	111½	30,000	108	Mar	131	Jan
6½s gold notes	1933	102⅜	102⅝	102¾	12,000	102½	Aug	104½	Jan
Ohio Power 5s ser B	1952	97½	97	97½	47,000	94	Jan	101¼	June
4½s Series D	1956	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	25,000	80½	Aug	93⅝	June
Ohio River Edison 5s	1951	95½	95	95½	9,000	94½	June	96⅝	Aug
Otis Steel 5s	1941	95¾	95½	96	114,000	93½	Sept	99	June
Pan Amer Petrol 6s	1940	99⅜	99¼	99¾	98,000	99¼	Apr	105	July
Park Ave Bldg, Mayfair House N Y 6s	1940	------	101	101	1,000	100¼	May	102¾	May
Pennock Oil 6s	1927	------	100	100	1,000	98½	Apr	107½	Feb
Penn Ohio Edison 6s	1950	------	112½	114⅜	44,000	98	Apr	116¼	Sept
Penn-Dixie Cement 6s	1941	99½	99½	99⅝	26,000	99	Sept	99⅝	Sept
Penn Pow & Light 5s	1952	------	99	99⅛	25,000	97½	Mar	100	May
5s series D	1953	------	98¾	99¼	19,000	97⅜	June	100¼	June
Phila Electric 6s	1941	107	107	107⅛	5,000	106	Jan	108¾	June
Phila Elec Pow 5½s	1972	102⅛	102⅛	102⅝	58,000	100¼	Mar	103⅛	May
Phila Rapid Tran 6s	1962	------	100¼	100¼	17,000	97½	Jan	101¼	May
Pub Serv Corp N J 5½s	'56	99¼	99¼	99½	90,000	98	Aug	99¾	June
Pure Oil Co 6½s	1933	103½	103½	103¼	11,000	102¼	Jan	104¾	Aug
Rand-Kardex Bur 5½s	1931	113½	111	114	20,000	101¾	Mar	118	Jan
Richfield Oil of Calif 6s	'41	------	99	99	2,000	99	Oct	99	Oct
Sauda Falls Co 5s	1955	96¼	96	96¼	31,000	94	Mar	97	July
Saxon Public Wks 6½s	1951	94¼	93⅜	94¼	231,000	91¾	Aug	94¼	Oct
Schulco Co 6½s	1946	------	100	100½	23,000	100	July	101	Aug
Schulte R E Co 6s	1935	------	95	95½	7,000	92	Apr	98¾	Jan
6s without com stk	1935	87	87	87⅞	29,000	83	Apr	90	July
Servel Corp 6s	1931	100¼	99⅜	100½	40,000	99½	Mar	109	June
Shawsheen Mills 7s	1931	------	100½	100½	3,000	96	May	102½	Jan
Siemans & Halske 7s	1928	100⅛	100⅛	101½	36,000	96½	Jan	101½	Sept
7s	1935	101	101	101½	45,000	94	Jan	102¾	Sept
Siemans & Halske-S S 6½s with warrants	1951	99	99	99⅛	173,000	99	Oct	99½	Oct
Silesian-American 7s	1941	94¾	94⅛	95	344,000	93¾	Oct	95½	Sept
Sloss Sheffield S & I 6s	1929	------	102	102	1,000	102	Jan	103¾	June
Solvay & Cie 6s	1934	------	103½	104¼	25,000	101¼	Aug	104¾	May
Southeast P & L 6s	2025								
Without warrants		94½	94½	94¾	117,000	89	Mar	95½	June
Sou Calif Edison 5s	1944	------	97¾	98	35,000	96¾	Jan	101¾	June
5s	1951	97¾	97¾	97¾	3,000	97½	Aug	99	June
Southern Gas Co 6½s	1935	99	99	99¼	11,000	95	Mar	100¾	June
Stand Oil of N Y 6½s	1933	105	104¾	105¼	14,000	10.¾	Oct	107¾	Jan
Stutz Motor of Am 7½s	'37	------	101	101½	6,000	100	Oct	120	Jan
Sun Oil 5½s	1939	99¾	99¼	99¾	5,000	97½	Jan	100½	June
Swift & Co 5s	Oct 15 1932	97¾	97½	97⅞	90,000	96¾	Jan	98¾	Apr
Tennessee Cop & Ch 6s	'41	------	100	100	1,000	100	Oct	100½	Oct
Thyssen (Aug) I&S 7s	1930	102	102	102¼	40,000	93	Jan	102½	July
Tidal-Osage Oil 7s	1931	------	103¼	103¾	1,000	103¼	Oct	105½	May
Trans-Cont'l Oil 7s	1930	97½	97¼	97¾	33,000	91	June	99	July
United Elec Westph Power Corp (Germany) 6½s	'50	92½	92	92⅝	79,000	84	May	93	Oct
U S Rubber ser 6½ notes	'28	------	102	102	4,000	101	July	102¾	June
Serial 6½s	1929	------	103	103	20,000	101	Aug	103½	Arp
Serial 6½% notes	1930	------	101⅝	101¾	7,000	101	July	102¾	Apr
Serial 6½% notes	1931	101½	101½	101⅝	4,000	100¾	Aug	102½	Jan
Serial 6½% notes	1932	------	101½	101½	2,000	100	Aug	102½	Jan
Serial 6½% notes	1933	100½	100½	100⅜	9,000	100½	Mar	102½	Apr
Serial 6½% notes	1935	101¼	100¾	101¼	6,000	100	Mar	102¾	May
Serial 6½% notes	1936	101	100¾	101	3,000	100½	Mar	102¼	Feb
Serial 6½% notes	1937	------	100⅛	101	12,000	100½	Mar	102¾	May
Serial 6½% notes	1938	------	100¾	100⅞	2,000	100½	Mar	102¾	May
Serial 6½% notes	1939	101	100½	101¼	12,000	100½	Mar	102½	Apr
Serial 6½% notes	1940	101⅛	101⅛	101½	2,000	100	Jan	102½	Apr
U S Smelt & Ref 5½s	1935	101	101	101	13,000	100	Jan	103	Aug
United Steel Wks Burlach, Luxemburg 7s	1951	96⅜	96½	97⅜	86,000	92½	May	97¾	Oct
U S Steel Works A 6½s	'51	98⅜	96¾	98⅜	733,000	95¾	Sept	99½	Aug
With stk pur warr, Ser A		98	96⅞	98½	45,000	96	Aug	100	Aug
Series C		94¾	94¼	95	142,000	94⅛	Oct	95⅞	Sept
Wabash Ry 5s	1976	111	111	114¾	190,000	108½	Sept	122	Sept
Warner Bros Pic 6½s	1928	96½	96½	96½	9,000	90½	May	101	Jan
Foreign Government and Municipalities.									
Antioquia (Dept of), Col— 7s series A	1945	93	93	93¼	$22,000	90	Jan	93½	Sept
7s series B w i	1945	93	93	93⅜	271,000	91½	Apr	93⅝	Oct
Austria (Prov of Lower)— 7½s	1950	95½	95½	95¾	7,000	95½	July	98½	Mar
Baden (Germany) 7s	1951	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	41,000	93	Feb	97½	Oct
Buenos Aires (Prov) 7½s	'47	98½	98½	99	60,000	96¼	Aug	101½	Feb
7s	1936	98	98	99	64,000	96¼	Sept	100¼	Apr
7s	1952	95½	94⅞	96	93,000	93¾	Sept	97⅞	May
Danish Cons Munic 5½s	'55	97¼	97¼	97⅞	24,000	96	May	99⅞	July
Denmark (King) 5½s	1955	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	55,000	98	Mar	100	Sept
6s	1970	100	100	100	5,000	99¼	Jan	101½	Jan
Finland (Republic) 6½s	'56	94	94	94	32,000	94	Sept	94¼	Sept
German Cons Munic 7s	'47	99¼	98¼	99¼	204,000	94¾	Mar	99¼	Oct
Hamburg (State) Ger 6s	'46	93¼	93	93¾	562,000	92¾	Oct	93¾	Oct
Hungarian Land Mtge Inst 7½s series A	1961	98½	97¾	98½	30,000	95	June	99½	Sept
Indust Mtge Bk of Finland 1st M coll s f 7s	1944	99	98½	99	13,000	96¼	Jan	100	June
Italian Pub Util Inst 7s	'52	89¾	89½	89⅞	142,000	87	May	93	Mar
Medellin (Colon) 8s	1948	102½	102½	103½	5,000	98	Jan	104	Aug
Netherl'ds (King) 6s B	'72	------	107¼	107¾	5,000	106¼	Mar	109⅝	Aug
Oslo (City) 5½s	1946	96½	96	96½	13,000	93	Mar	97½	May
Peru 7½s	1956	100	100	100⅛	63,000	100	Aug	100¼	Aug
Prussia(Free State) 6½s	'51	97⅜	97	97½	231,000	95½	Sept	97½	Oct
Roman Catholic Church of Bavaria 6½s	1946	92½	92¼	92½	20,000	91½	Aug	94	June
Russian Govt 6½s	1919	16	16	16	1,000	13	Mar	17½	Feb
6½% certificates	1919	15	14⅝	15½	41,000	12	June	17	Feb
5½s	1921	15¾	15¼	15⅞	8,000	12	June	17	Feb
5½% certificates	1921	------	14½	14½	5,000	12	June	17	Feb
Saxon State Mtge Inv 7s	'45	99⅜	98¼	99½	53,000	92½	Mar	99⅞	Sept
Switzerl'd Govt 5½s	1929	101⅛	101⅛	101½	6,000	101¼	Mar	102½	Jan

* No par value. k Correction. i Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. o New stock. s Option sale. t Ex-rights and bonus. v Ex-cash and stock dividends. w When issued. x Ex-dividend, y Ex-rights. z Ex-stock dividend.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the first week of October. The table covers 11 roads and shows 0.76% decrease in comparison with the same week last year.

First Week of October.	1926.	1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	368,152	375,761	------	7,609
Canadian National	5,888,744	5,788,613	101,131	------
Canadian Pacific	4,660,000	4,777,000	------	117,000
Great Northern	3,214,000	3,323,850	------	109,850
Minneapolis & St Louis	294,729	349,942	------	55,213
Mobile & Ohio	395,442	445,037	------	49,595
Nevada California Oregon	10,949	10,509	440	------
St Louis Southwestern	600,000	583,669	16,331	------
Southern Ry System	4,075,399	4,210,265	------	134,856
Texas Pacific	750,101	785,372	------	36,271
Western Maryland	582,490	399,765	182,725	------
Total (11 roads)	21,925,029	22,091,231	344,202	510,404
Net decrease (0.76%)	------	------	------	166,202

In the table which follows we also complete our summary of the earnirgs for the fourth week of September:

Fourth Week of September.	1926.	1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
Previously reported (13 roads)	30,995,808	30,168,467	1,079,222	251,791
Georgia & Florida	53,700	51,719	1,981	------
Total (13 roads)	31,049,598	30,220,186	1,081,203	251,791
Net increase (2.68%)	------	------	829,412	------

In the following we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:

Week.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Increase or Decrease.	%
	$	$	$	
3d week June (15 roads)	19,039,129	17,158,394	+1,880,735	10.96
4th week June (15 roads)	25,593,738	23,231,988	+2,361,750	10.17
1st week July (15 roads)	18,862,723	17,481,987	+1,380,736	7.90
2d week July (15 roads)	18,873,507	17,886,208	+987,299	5.52
3d week July (15 roads)	19,558,751	18,149,032	+1,409,719	7.82
4th week July (15 roads)	28,153,394	26,762,794	+1,390,600	5.19
1st week Aug. (15 roads)	19,791,756	18,665,206	+1,126,550	6.03
2d week Aug. (14 roads)	23,509,600	22,158,613	+1,350,987	6.09
3d week Aug. (15 roads)	20,284,661	19,377,682	+906,979	4.68
4th week Aug. (15 roads)	29,857,268	28,327,016	+1,530,252	5.40
1st week Sept (15 roads)	19,862,065	19,068,990	+793,075	2.99
2d week Sept. (15 roads)	21,117,872	21,681,685	—563,813	2.60
3d week Sept. (15 roads)	22,446,081	22,403,299	+42,782	0.01
4th week Sept. (13 roads)	31,049,598	30,220,186	+829,412	2.68
1st week Oct. (11 roads)	21,925,029	22,091,231	—166,202	0.76

We also give the following comparisons of the monthly totals of railroad earnings, both gross and net (the net before the deduction of taxes), these being very comprehensive. They include all the Class A roads in the country, with a total mileage each month as stated in the footnote to the table.

Month	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	1925.	1924.	Increase or Decrease.	1925.	1924.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Sept	564,443,591	540,063,587	+24,381,007	177,242,895	159,216,004	+18,026,891
Oct	590,161,046	571,576,038	+18,585,008	180,695,428	168,640,671	+12,054,757
Nov	531,742,071	504,781,775	+26,960,296	148,157,616	131,381,847	+16,775,769
Dec	523,041,764	504,450,580	+18,591,184	134,445,634	124,090,958	+10,354,676
	1926.	1925.		1926.	1925.	
Jan	480,062,657	484,022,695	—3,960,038	102,270,877	101,323,883	+946,994
Feb	459,227,310	454,198,055	+5,029,255	99,480,650	99,518,658	—38,008
March	528,905,183	485,236,559	+43,668,624	133,642,754	109,081,102	+24,561,652
April	498,448,309	472,629,820	+25,818,489	114,685,151	102,920,855	+11,764,296
May	516,467,480	487,952,182	+28,515,298	128,581,566	112,904,074	+15,677,492
June	538,758,797	506,124,762	+32,634,035	149,492,478	130,920,896	+18,571,582
July	555,471,276	521,596,191	+33,875,085	161,070,612	139,644,601	+21,435,011
Aug	577,791,746	553,933,904	+23,857,842	179,460,071	166,426,264	+12,989,753

Note.—Percentage of increase or decrease in net for above months has been 1925—Sept., 11.32% inc.; Oct., 7.14% inc.; Nov., 12.77% inc.; Dec., 3.69% inc. 1926—Jan., 0.93% inc.; Feb., 0.04% dec.; March, 22.50% inc.; April, 11.43% inc.; May, 13.89% inc.; June 14.18% inc.; July, 15.35% inc.; Aug., 7.86% inc.

In September the length of road covered was 236,752 miles in 1925, against 236,587 miles in 1924; in October, 236,724 miles, against 236,564 miles; in November, 236,726 miles, against 235,917 miles; in December, 236,959 miles, against 236,057 miles; in January 1926, 236,944 miles, against 236,599 miles in 1925; in February, 236,839 miles, against 236,529 miles; in March, 236,774 miles, against 236,500 miles; in April, 236,518 miles, against 236,526 miles; in May, 236,833 miles, against 236,858 miles; in June, 236,510 miles, against 236,243 miles; in July, 236,885 miles, against 235,348 miles; in August, 236,759 miles, against 236,092 miles

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:

	—Gross from Railway—		—Net from Railway—		—Net after Taxes—	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Internat Rys of Central America—						
August	545,900	490,446	------	------	191,100	171,809
From Jan 1	4,813,239	4,327,143	------	------	1,918,403	1,836,063

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Companies.		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
		$	$	$	$
Adirondack Pow & Light Corp	Sept '26	790,116	c279,351	173,284	b105,067
	'25	698,926	c269,666	150,917	b118,749
12 mos ended Sept 30	'26	9,047,272	c3,421,340	2,004,112	b1,418,228
	'25	8,105,187	c2,804,228	1,740,529	b1,063,699
American Water Works & Elec Co	Aug '26	3,637,648	1,724,470	1,454,336	270,134
	'25	3,322,257	1,491,747	1,251,284	240,463
12 mos ended Aug 31	'26	43,939,185	20,884,709	17,051,525	3,833,184
	'25	39,839,724	18,060,553	15,044,953	3,015,610
Carolina Power & Light Co	Aug '26	692,212	*380,784	108,347	272,437
	'25	522,051	*228,329	97,986	130,343
12 mos ended Aug 31	'26	7,848,586	*3,797,579	1,232,023	2,565,556
	'25	6,511,898	*3,115,368	1,136,580	1,978,788
Detroit Edison Co	Sept '26	x3,535,612	972,107	e351,531	620,576
	'25	x3,146,379	936,294	e388,535	547,759
9 mos ended Sept 30	'26	x32452 986	9,937,031	e3,066,739	6,870,292
	'25	x27476 961	8,500,528	e3,201,966	5,298,562
Eastern Steamship Lines	Aug '26	1,699,125	*596,845	65,907	530,938
	'25	1,757,354	*641,790	65,530	576,260
8 mos ended Aug 31	'26	8,217,178	*1,026,107	509,397	516,710
	'25	8,404,823	*1,376,359	547,704	828,655
Idaho Power Company	Aug '26	258,651	*136,601	56,460	80,141
	'25	255,061	*123,719	56,492	67,227
12 mos ended Aug 31	'26	2,858,658	*1,516,310	681,933	864,377
	'25	2,833,719	*1,488,283	692,676	795,607
Utah Power & Light Co	Aug '26	857,295	*470,534	176,957	293,577
	'25	829,611	*447,697	177,256	270,441
12 mos ended Aug 31	'26	10,284,653	*5,712,891	2,126,976	3,585,825
	'25	9,653,161	*5,239,848	2,139,779	3,100,069

* Includes other income. *b* After rentals. *c* After depreciation. *e* Including amortization of debt discount and expense.

Earnings of Large Telephone Companies.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington has issued a monthly statement of the earnings of large telephone companies having an annual operating revenue in excess of $250,000. Below is a summary of the return:

	No. of Co. Stations in Service July 31.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenues.	Operating Income.
		$	$	$	$
July 1926	13,493,960	72,987,859	50,256,722	22,731,137	16,277,540
July 1925	12,698,949	65,681,230	46,006,812	19,58,418	14,159,671
7 months 1926	13,493,960	501629,724	336763,360	164866	9046,447
7 months 1925	12,698,949	449392,227	306742,117	142650,110	104654,863

FINANCIAL REPORTS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

(Results for 9 Months Ending Sept. 30 1926.)

President W. S. Gifford, Oct. 15, wrote in brief:

The growth of the business of the Bell system continues at a normal rate. During the first nine months of the year the company and its associated companies have made net additions to their plants costing over $185,000,000. This new construction provides the necessary plant and equipment for over 520,000 additional telephones installed since the beginning of the year and increases the facilities for providing a continually better and more complete service for all telephone users.

The company is constantly aiming both to improve telephone service and to reduce its costs. We were able on Oct. 1 to make changes in long-distance telephone rates resulting in a reduction of about $3,000,000 annually. The new long-distance rate schedules will also permit of furnishing a more uniformly good long-distance service throughout the 24 hours.

EARNINGS NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30.

	x1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Earnings—	$	$	$	$
Dividends	68,080,019	55,336,631	45,091,017	39,800,945
Interest	9,902,655	13,479,780	10,720,754	9,408,274
Telep. oper. revenues	67,528,346	63,079,938	55,370,205	53,379,024
Miscell. revenues	298,457	374,882	323,384	277,509
Total	145,899,478	132,271,232	111,505,361	102,955,751
Expenses, incl. taxes	44,238,283	37,148,072	34,349,587	31,952,271
Deduct interest	16,345,278	16,080,467	12,444,093	9,747,338
Deduct dividends	63,668,814	60,318,861	51,962,374	46,770,739
Balance	21,557,103	18,723,832	12,749,307	14,485,404

x Subject to minor changes when final figures for September are available. —V. 123, p. 1381.

Pittsburgh Steel Co. and Subsidiary Companies.

(Annual Report—Year Ended June 30 1926.)

Pres. Homer D. Williams, Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, wrote in substance:

Shipments.—The value of materials shipped from the plants during the year is shown in the following comparative table:

	1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.
Pig iron and billets	$4,109,008	$6,375,182	$7,294,034
Hoops, bands and cotton ties	1,935,451	1,239,146	1,404,087
Wire rods, plain wire, nails, fencing fabric, &c.	27,676,095	15,255,895	15,172,047
	$33,720,554	$22,870,223	$23,870,169
Miscellaneous products	660,327	347,739	56,721
	$34,380,881	$23,217,962	$23,926,890

Comparative Inventories at June 30.

	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Ore and limestone	$1,623,438	$1,649,592	$1,244,230	$1,550,582
Coal and coke	159,154	108,369	102,938	138,723
Pig iron and scrap	1,064,821	1,254,548	1,395,641	1,067,882
Semi-finished products	2,442,651	1,890,961	1,923,346	744,663
Finished products	2,319,125	2,307,625	2,486,470	963,003
Supplies and stores	1,496,767	1,148,140	1,253,820	1,506,875
	$9,105,955	$8,359,235	$8,406,445	$5,971,728

As usual, inventory values are calculated at cost or market price, whichever was lower.

Capital Expenditures.—During the year $2,583,953 was expended in betterments and improvements and in the acquisition of new properties. There was credited to plant account from various sources the sum of $75,932, making a net increase in capital investment of $2,507,661.

Employees and Payrolls—	1926.	1925.	1924.
Aver. number employees at steel works	4,834	3,556	4,185
Av. No. employ. at coal properties	574	603	629
Total salaries and wages paid	$11,554,853	$8,603,159	$9,951,105

General.—The physical condition of the plants was fully maintained during the year, $3,387,751 having been expended on maintenance, repairs and replacements.

The entire capital stock of the Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. was acquired on Sept. 1 1925, at which time all plants, properties, &c., were taken over and have been operated as a unit of this company, and the results of the operations shown in this report include those of the Pittsburgh Steel Products Co.

The Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. is one of the largest manufacturers of seamless steel tubing in the United States, having an annual capacity of over 300,000 tons, ranging in size from ¼ inch to 12 inches in diameter. In August of this year the new Pilger mill for making large seamless tubing, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, was started and is now successfully producing tubes of these sizes.

The iron ore reserves of the company have been further increased by the purchase of a substantial interest in the Holman-Cliffs Iron Mining Co. of Minnesota.

The operation of the coal and coke properties by the Monessen Coal & Coke Co. (a subsidiary) has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. On Aug. 16 1926 negotiations were completed for the purchase of an acreage of the Pittsburgh vein of gas coal, contiguous to the Iron City Mine of the Monessen Coal & Coke Co. As the Iron City Mine is practically exhausted, this purchase will be very useful to the company as the coal in the new acreage can be mined through the present entries with the same equipment, &c., and make it unnecessary to purchase any gas coal from outside interests.

The National Steel Fabric Co., another subsidiary, manufacturing reinforcing fabric for roads, buildings, concrete pipe and paper back fabric for stucco, had a very good year, the value of sales of that company for the fiscal year ending June 30 1926 showing an increase of 36% over the previous year.

On Sept. 1 1926 the first annual installment of $500,000 due on the 6% gold notes of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. was paid, reducing the amount of these notes outstanding at this date, Sept. 25 1926, to $2,000,000.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCT. YEARS END. JUNE 30 (INCL. SUB. COS.).

	a1925-26.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1922-23.
Sales, less returns and allowances	$34,380,881	$23,217,962	$23,926,890	$29,117,117
Less cash discount	481,357	280,997	284,892	283,984
Net sales	$33,899,524	$22,936,965	$23,641,998	$28,833,133
Mfg. & produc. cost and operating expenses	$23,662,018	$16,455,655	$15,748,186	$20,740,513
Selling & admin. exp	2,283,018	1,766,011	1,551,583	1,245,161
Maint. repairs & replace.	3,387,751	2,633,374	3,232,331	2,822,682
Depreciation	1,231,240	697,975	1,222,163	1,318,233
Depletion	175,659	189,717	114,846	108,859
Inventory adjustment	------	107,578	214,093	97,840
Exp. incld. to coal strike	------	------	------	460,291
Doubtful accts. reserve	------	15,761	89,916	56,409
Net profit from oper	$3,159,838	$1,070,894	$1,468,880	$1,983,145
Miscellaneous revenue	168,994	75,448	292,513	c278,613
Apprec. of Liberty bds	------	------	47,733	------
Interest earned	60,094	81,887	163,617	202,244
Net profits, all sources	$3,388,925	$1,228,229	$1,972,745	$2,464,002
Interest paid	b374,940	35,052	65,009	100,348
Loss on prop. abandoned or replaced	47,970	------	------	------
Loss on U. S. bonds, &c.	------	------	------	47,733
Miscellaneous	------	31,447	56,898	70,403
Tax increase on cap.stk.	------	------	46,759	------
Fed. income tax reserve	432,437	108,974	245,399	223,045
Pref. dividends (7%)	733,250	735,000	735,000	735,000
Common dividends (4%)(4%)(5%)(4%)	935,491	700,000	804,994	560,000
Balance, surplus	$864,837	def$382,245	$18,686	$727,473

a Includes the results of the operations of the Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. prior to Sept. 1 1925, date of acquisition.

b Includes interest and discount on funded and long-term debt and interest on loans.

c In 1922 company's report showed a credit adjustment of reserve for Federal taxes amounting to $270,427, which amount is included in miscellaneous revenue.

Profit and Loss Statement.—The consolidated statement of surplus, year ending June 30 1926, follows: Balance at July 1 1925, $8,146,890; net profit of combined companies for the year, as per combined income account (after deducting dividends), $864,837; less profits of Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. prior to date of acquisition, $117,339—$747,498; add adjustment of Federal taxes of prior years, $100,000; less adjustment of Federal capital stock and State taxes of prior years, $14,403—$85,597; total, $10,648,726; deduct expenses in connection with acquisition of Pittsburgh Steel Products Co., $78,402; balance at June 30 1926, carried to balance sheet, $8,901,584.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Assets—	1926. $	1925. $	*Liabilities*—	1926. $	1925. $
Real estate, plant, &c	50,909,628	33,649,323	Preferred stock	10,475,000	10,500,000
Invest'ts (at cost)	1,488,199	1,185,017	Common stock	25,250,000	17,500,000
Liberty bonds and U. S. securities	------	760,081	Funded debt	x5,569,565	------
Sec. as inv. of res.	297,263	------	Pur. money mtges.	30,000	------
Cash	2,771,350	1,439,957	Accr. int. long-t'm indebtedness	130,083	------
Notes & acc'ts receivable	2,965,444	2,729,504	Notes payable	900,000	------
Inventories	9,105,955	8,359,235	Accounts payable	2,110,299	1,899,663
Prepaid insurance, taxes, &c	549,865	83,210	Installm't on coal, &c., properties	------	188,188
Sale of houses	27,894	24,907	Deprec'n reserve	12,720,024	8,681,434
			Fed. inc. tax res've	423,407	108,974
			Com. div. payable	253,500	175,000
			Res. for exting. of mine property	458,320	281,373
			Repairs, &c., res	793,817	749,711
			Profit & loss	8,901,584	8,146,890
Total	68,115,598	48,231,234	Total	68,115,598	48,231,234

x Includes funded and long-term indebtedness: Pittsburgh Steel Co. 6% serial gold notes, $2,500,000; purchase money mortgages on coal properties, including accrued interest, $69,565, and Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. 1st mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, $3,000,000. Total, $5,569,565.—V. 123, p. 1887.

American Ship and Commerce Corporation.

(Report for Six Months Ended June 30 1926.)

Pres. R. H. M. Robinson, New York, Sept. 15, wrote in substance:

[Giving effect to the sale of ships and securities authorized by stockholders at special meeting held July 23 1926.]

This report is issued in order that stockholders may understand clearly the results of transactions authorized by stockholders on July 23 1926. At this meeting the sale to the Hamburg-American Line of the three steamers, Resolute, Reliance and Cleveland, and of shares of the capital stock of certain subsidiary and affiliated shipping corporations was authorized, for the following considerations: $1,582,500 in cash; $4,000,000 of a new issue of notes of the Hamburg-American Line, secured by mortgage upon the three steamers, and maturing serially in installments from 1927 to 1937; and shares of the common capital stock of the Hamburg-American Line to the aggregate amount of 10,000,000 reichsmarks, par value, market value Sept. 14 1926, $3,900,000.

The shares of stock of the Hamburg-American Line, acquired through the sale of these assets, are considered to have a potential value considerably in excess of the present market value by reason of certain unadjusted war claims, any settlement of which will materially enhance the value of these shares.

The corporation still owns one-half interest in the Thirty-Nine Broadway Corp., and 74% interest in the Wm. Cramp. & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co. and the following cargo vessels: Monticello, 11,200 D.W. tons; Kermit, 11,059 D.W. tons; Montpelier, 10,300 D.W tons; Mystic, 8,883 D.W. tons; Ipswich, 8,883 D.W. tons and the Sudbury, 7,300 D.W. tons; also the Mont Clay, a passenger and fregiht vessel of 8,170 gross tons.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT 6 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30.

	1926.	1925.	Inc. (+) or Dec (—).
Gross Earnings: From operation of shipbuilding and mfg. plants	$6,856,076	$4,864,438	+$1,991,638
From operation of vessels	3,848,646	7,601,238	—3,752,592
Total gross earnings	$10,704,723	$12,465,677	—$1,760,954
Oper. exps. (incl. gen. administrative):			
Operat'n of shipbldg. & mfg. plants	$7,300,902	$4,754,065	+$2,546,838
Operation of vessels	4,111,685	7,555,715	—3,444,030
Net operating profit	loss$707,865	$155,897	—$863,762
Other income	101,828	175,167	—73,339
Net profit	loss$606,037	$331,064	—$937.102
Interest	250,178	196,128	+54,050
Depreciation	427,094	551,802	—124,708
Aggregate net loss of all companies	$1,283,309	$416,866	—$866.444
Surplus adjustment (net) including profit on sales of capital assets, &c.	*Cr.*778,067	*Dr.*422,453	+1,200,520
Deficit, all companies	$505,243	$839,319	+$334,076
Deficit applicable to American Ship & Commerce Corp. for 6 months	$26,106	$804,975	+$778,869

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

Assets—	*J'ne* 30'26. $	*Dec.* 31'25. $	*Liabilities (Con.)*	*J'ne* 30'26 $	*Dec.* 31'25 $
Vessel prop. (net of reserves)	2,409,692	9,068,568	Wm. Cramp & Sons bonds, 1929	814,000	825,000
Plants of shipbuilding cos. (net of reserves)	15,589,776	15,715,878	U.S.N. serial notes	861,600	861,600
Cash	730,023	821,646	Real estate ground rent	20,444	20,444
Marketable secur's	7,272,341	------	Notes payable	4,445,000	3,515,000
Notes receivable	389,674	363,903	Serial notes, &c., due 1926	120,000	167,600
Accts. & claims rec	3,134,948	4,554,038	Accounts payable	756,479	2,356,252
Inventories	2,348,896	2,406,007	Pass. tick. prepay. due other lines (net)	1,588,649	1,985,269
Deferred charges	341,185	985,400	Salaries & wages	136,745	81,615
Deferred reduction in value of ships	514,884	586,884	Accr. int. on notes & bonds	138,540	191,143
Misc. investments	870,726	969,064	Res. for conting's.	------	275,000
Misc. equip (net)	563	204,288	Res. for Fed. & State taxes	86,227	124,003
Total (each side)	33,602,710	35,675,677	Res. for royalties, rentals & vessel maintenance	67,604	32,968
Liabilities—	*J'ne* 30'26. $	*Dec* .31'25. $	Res. for comp. ins. less ins. fund assets in reserve	53,836	50,620
Capital stk. & surx	16,504,808	16,530,914	Est. expenses completed voyages	66,239	------
Cap. stk. of subs. not owned	4,390,739	5,088,247			
10-yr. sk. fd. notes	763,800	782,000			
18 mos. loan, 1927	2,500,000	2,500,000			
Ship.U.S.Bd. notes	288,000	288,000			

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET (PARENT COMPANY).

Assets—	*J'ne* 30'26. $	*Dec* .31'25. $	*Liabilities*—	*J'ne* 30'26. $	*Dec* .31'25 $
Miscell. equipment	563	2,130	Cap. stk. & sur. y	16,504,808	16,530,914
Cash	349,715	331,727	10-yr. s. f. notes	763,800	782,000
Marketable secur's	7,272,342	------	18 mos. loan, 1927	2,500,000	2,500,000
Notes receivable	12,500	12,500	Notes payable	2,000,000	2,600,000
Accts. & sundry accts. receivable	174,527	1,123	Accrued int. pay	73,143	128,219
Due from affiliated cos. (net)	896,524	------	Sundry accts. pay	15,510	444,027
Deferred charges	18,632	3,978	Pass. ticket prepay. due other lines (net)	1,588,649	x
Invest. in affil. & subs. at book val	14,721,106	22,676,600	Due affil.cos.(net)	------	42,897
Total (each side)	23,445,909	23,028,058			

x At Dec. 31 1925 this account was carried on the books of a subsidiary in the amount of $1,985,269. y Represented by 591,271 shares of no par value.

INCOME ACCOUNT (PARENT CO.) 6 MOS. ENDED JUNE 30 1926.

Dividends, $56,573; income from other sources, $212,167	$268,739
General expenses, $80,607; interest, $207,741	288,349
Net loss	$19,608
Sale of assets	$2,856,780
Net income for 6 mos. ended June 30 1926	$2,837,171

STATEMENT SHOWING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF JUNE 30 1926.

[Giving effect to the sale of ships and securities authorized by stockholders and to values stated.]

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash (actual)	$350,000	Capital stock	c$7,096,700
Securities	a7,900,000	10-Year s. f. gold notes	763,800
Notes receivable (actual)	12,500	18 Months' loan, 1927	2,500,000
Accts. receivable (actual)	174,000	Bank loans	2,000,000
Investments in affil. cos.	b5,600,000	Accrued int. payable	73,000
		Sundry accts. payable	15,000
		Prepaid passage oblig'ns.	1,588,000
Total	$14,036,500	Total	$14,036,500

a 10,000,000 mks. shares H.-A. L. stock at 162% of par; 16,200,000 mks. at $.2381 (quotation Hamburg Exchange Sept. 14 1926), $3,900,000; Hamburg-American Line 7% notes (face value), $4,000,000. b Values assigned to (*a*) 113,145 shares Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co. stock at $35 per share (quotation Philadelphia Stock Exchange—present book value Cramp Co. stock $111 per share), $4,000,000; (*b*) 3,800 shares 39 Broadway Corp. stock (book value), $475,000; (*c*) Hungarian-American Shipping Co., Ltd. (estimated liquidating value), $400,000; (*d*) special European deposits and other securities (estimated liquidating value), $85,000; (*e*) capital assets of subsidiary companies substituted for value of stock owned 160% (estimated liquidating value), $640,000. c Represented by 591,271 shares of no par value outstanding (present book value, $28 per share). In computing the value of American Ship & Commerce Corp. stock, the value will vary approximately $1 per share for a variation of $5 in the value per share of Cramp stock, and similarly $1 per share for a variation in the value of H.-A. Line stock amounting to 25% of par.—V. 123, p. 584.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

STEAM RAILROADS.

New Equipment.—Class I railroads during the first eight months this year installed in service 1,440 locomotives, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association has announced. This was an increase of 227 locomotives over the number installed during the corresponding period last year, but 57 locomotives below the number placed in service during the corresponding period in 1924. Locomotives on order on Sept. 1 this year totaled 533, compared with 193 on the same date last year and 324 on the same date in 1924. Freight cars installed in service during the first eight months this year totaled 77,225, a decrease of 28,221 under the corresponding period in 1925 and a decrease of 27,731 under the corresponding period in 1924. Of the total number installed during the eight months period, this year, 10,967 were placed in service during the month of August, including 4,619 box cars, 5,147 coal cars and 679 refrigerator cars. Class I roads on Sept. 1 had 20,251 freight cars on order, compared with 20,863 on the same date last year and 41,476 on the same date in 1924.

These figures as to freight cars and locomotives include new and leased equipment.

Repair of Freight Cars.—Freight cars in need of repair on Sept. 15 totaled 160,497, or 7% of the number on line, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 899 cars under the number reported on Sept. 1, at which time there were 161,396, or 7%. It also was a decrease of 30,177 cars compared with the same date last year. Freight cars in need of heavy repairs on Sept. 15 totaled 121,060, or 5.3%, a decrease of 871 cars compared with Sept. 15, while freight cars in need of light repair totaled 39,437, or 1.7%, a decrease of 28 cars compared with Sept. 1.

Board of Mediation Appoints Two Arbitrators, Completing Personnel.—William D. Baldwin of New York and Edgar E. Clark of Washington, D. C., are "neutral" members of board besides E. P. Curtis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Daniel L. Cease of Cleveland, Ohio, labor members, and Robert V. Massey, General Manager of the Pennsylvania RR., and William A. Martin, Vice-President of the Erie RR., railroad executive members.—New York "Times" Oct. 10, p. 20.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Oct. 9.—(a) Railroad telegraphers accept wage agreement, p. 1835. (b) August returns of roads show continued improvement, p. 1835.

Alaska Anthracite RR.—*Sale.*—A Cordova, Alaska, dispatch Oct. 11 states: The Alaska Anthracite RR. at Katalla, southwest of Cordova, was purchased Oct. 9 at a foreclosure sale by Attorney A. J. Diamond, representing bondholders who were said to have acquired $600,000 worth of bonds. The sale liquidates a $60,000 indebtedness. It was said that the railroad will be rehabilitated at an estimated cost of $1,000,000 to carry coal from the Bering River coal fields to Controller Bay at Katalla.—V. 121, p. 1903.

Canadian Northern Ry.—*Income Stockholders to Receive New Canadian National Ry. Bonds—Interest in* 1930.—The

Canadian Northern 5% income charge debenture stock ($24,137,846 outstanding), for which no interest has been available since 1914, have now an offer of exchange into a new Government guaranteed stock (£100 for £100), on such conditions that holders should be able to sell it on the market at about 82-83, as soon as the scheme is ratified. The new stock will be of par value in May 1930, the date when the present bond should have been redeemed at par. The following statement was issued by the Canadian Northern Ry. 5% income charge debenture stockholders' committee:

As a result of negotiations which have recently taken place between a representative of the Canadian Northern Ry., the stockholders' committee and other interested parties, a provisional arrangement has been come to for the settlement of the outstanding Canadian Northern Ry. 5% income stock. The arrangement suggested is that the stockholders should be asked to exchange their stock for a new security of equal face value to be issued by the Canadian National Ry. or Canadian Northern Ry. carrying interest at 4½% per annum as and from May 6 1930. The new stock will in any event be repayable at par on May 6 1970 (but the Canadian Government retains the right to repay at any interest date after May 6 1940, on giving three months previous notice), and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

In order to give effect to this arrangement a meeting of the debenture stockholders will be necessary. If the arrangement is agreed at this meeting it will be subject to ratification by the Canadian Parliament and by the Exchequer Court if found necessary by the railway.

The stockholders' committee has consulted with Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E. (Lazard Brothers & Co.), and E. R. Peacock (Baring Brothers & Co.), and they join with them in expressing the opinion that, in view of all the circumstances, the terms offered are fair and reasonable. The committee has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the stockholders to accept the new security offered to them.

The stockholders' committee, which was appointed in Nov. 1924, is as follows: Sir Gilbert Garnsey, K.B.E., F.C.A. (Chairman), Sir John Kean, Bart., Sir Walter Napier, Sir George Peters, J. P., with Alfred Barnard, Sec.

G. A. Gaston has been negotiating on behalf of the Canadian Northern Ry., and it is to his untiring efforts to effect an amicable settlement that the success of the present negotiation is due. It will be remembered that it was also Mr. Gaston who negotiated the recent Grand Trunk Pacific settlement with the committee representing the stockholders in that case. Alfred Barnard is also Secretary of the Grand Trunk Pacific committee. —V. 121, p. 1079.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—*New Equipment.*—

The company has appropriated $15,000,000 for the construction of 24 engines of a new type described as the G-3-d class, which is similar in design to the 2,300 Pacific class locomotives used on that railway. Some of the new engines have been delivered.—V. 123, p. 1499.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—*Lets Contract.*—

Announcement has just been made that the company has placed an order direct with the Miller Train Control Corp. to equip one of their engines with the Miller induction, for the purpose of proving interchangeability with the trackway elements of the automatic type, as well as operating over the ramp system.

In connection with the contract under which the General Railway Signal Co. and the Union Switch & Signal Co. have been granted a license to manufacture and sell Miller train control devices, it is announced that in addition to reserving the territory west of the Rocky Mountains for its own company, the Miller Train Control Corp. also has reserved the right to sell its devices to a portion of the New York Central RR., and for use on the entire tracks and engines of the Elgin Joliet & Eastern RR. and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry., the latter already having two divisions equipped with the Miller ramp device.—V. 123, p. 1247.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—*Judge Denies Petition of Jameson Committee of Bondholders to Appeal Decision.*—

Federal Judge Wilkerson, according to a Chicago dispatch Oct. 12, has denied the petition for leave to appeal from his recent decision denying intervention to the Jameson committee of bondholders in the bankruptcy case of this road. It was indicated the case probably would be taken to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the form of a petition for a writ of mandamus, ordering the lower court to submit the matter to the Appellate body. Judge Wilkerson's decision was contained in an order for the sale of the road Nov. 22 at Butte, Mont.

To Resume St. Paul Hearing Oct. 25.—

Hearing on the I.-S. C. Commission's investigation into the bankruptcy of the road will be resumed on Oct. 25 next at Spokane, Wash., before Commissioner Cox.—V. 123, p. 1870, 1758.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—*Equipment Trusts—Competitive Bidding Insisted on by Commission.*

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 29 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of $410,000 equip. trust certificates, series C, 1926, to be issued by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. under an agreement dated Feb. 5 1917, and supplement thereto dated June 1 1920, and sold at not less than 100.803 and int. in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The report of the Commission says in part:

The applicant represents that in order to properly perform its duty to the public as a common carrier it will be necessary to procure eight additional mikado-type freight locomotives at an estimated cost of $68,760 each, or a total cost of $550,080.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York City, has offered to buy the certificates, subject to our approval, at par and int., which would make the average annual cost to the applicant 4.75%. The applicant states that because of the small amount of the issue and the importance of prompt action it is not feasible to invite bids for the sale of the certificates. Our views as to the advantages of competitive bidding as a method of marketing such certificates are set forth in our report of June 23 1926, in *Western Maryland Equipment Trust*, 111 I. C. C. 434. In a recent application, Finance Docket No. 5327, approved by us Aug. 27 1926, equipment-trust certificates were offered for sale through competitive bidding and sold at a price to make the average annual cost to the applicant approximately 4.578%. Should it be possible through competitive bidding to dispose of the proposed certificates on this basis, the saving to the applicant, notwithstanding the small amount of the issue, would be considerable. The record fails to show such urgency for prompt action as to render the inviting of bids for the sale of the certificates infeasible. Accordingly, we will authorize the sale of these certificates without resort to competitive bidding at not less than 100.803% of par and int., upon which basis the average annual cost to the applicant will be approximately 4.578%, or the applicant may offer them for sale through competitive bidding in accordance with the procedure prescribed by our order in *Ex Parte No.* 54, 56 I. C. C. 847, such sale to be made to the highest bidder, but at not less than par and int.—V. 123, p. 1247.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR.—*Court Temporarily Halts Lease at Request of Minority*—

The company and the New York Central RR. are enjoined temporarily from entering into a 99-year lease of the Big Four's property to the New York Central in a ruling handed down in the Federal District Court at Cincinnati Oct. 11 by Judge Smith Hickenlooper.

At the end of arguments heard recently in connection with the order, counsel for the railroads agreed that at a meeting to be held in the office of the Big Four on Sept. 27 no action would be taken on the lease, pending the opinion of the court. That meeting was adjourned until Oct. 27.

At the end of a long opinion in which many authorities were quoted, Judge Hickenlooper said: "Our conclusion is that the Court is not without jurisdiction to entertain the present action; that the bill and the supporting affidavits justify the findings of fact above enumerated, all of which were practically admitted upon argument, and that such facts justify scrutinizing the lease with a view to ascertaining whether it is entirely fair from the viewpoint of the minority or at least place the burden upon the defendant, the New York Central RR., to deomonstrate that it and all its terms are fair, equitable, legal and just; and that a temporary injunction should issue to maintain the status quo until the Court, as upon final hearing, shall have had opportunity to consider these questions.

"Since we consider the approval by the I.-S. C. Commission as amounting only to consent to the lease if it can be lawfully obtained upon the terms set forth in the application, we do not consider the present decision can in any way deprive the I.-S. C. Commission of jurisdiction of granting such approval or should deter the defendants in prosecuting their application for approval. If at the end the injunction is made permanent, the consent of the Commission may avail nothing, but if the defendants are convinced of the correctness of their position presently obtaining the approval of the Commission will enable the lease to be executed immediately."

The action was brought by John D. Jackson of Hamden, Conn., owner of 150 shares of the common stock of the Big Four, on behalf of himself and other minority stockholders. He charged that the New York Central, as majority stockholder of the Big Four, proposed to lease the property at a rental that was unfair to the minority stockholders, and that such a lease would benefit only the New York Central while working a hardship on the other stockholders.

The Big Four for the last five years has earned an average of $20 a share on its common stock and has paid $5 a share as dividends. The remaining earnings have been passed to surplus account or used in improvements. Under the terms of the lease the rental for the 99 years would be on the basis of $10 on each share of common stock and $5 on each share of preferred stock. It was evident, the plaintiff alleged, that the surplus would pass from the Big Four to the New York Central.—V. 123, p. 1629, 1379.

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. of Canada.—*Settlement With Canadian National Rys.*—

See under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page. See also V. 123, p. 1380.

Great Northern Ry.—*New Director.*—

Jackson T. Reynolds of New York has been elected a director, succeeding Thomas Schumacher.—V. 123, p. 450, 322.

Huntington & Broad Top Mtn. RR. & Coal Co.—

Hearing in the equity suit brought last spring by a stockholder against the company, which was scheduled to come up again in court Oct. 4 at Huntington, Pa., has been postponed indefinitely.—V. 122, p. 2795.

Illinois Central RR.—*Calls for Bids on Equipment Trust Issue.*—In accordance with the order of the I.-S. C. Commission of Sept. 29 1926 (V. 123, p. 1871), the company is inviting bids for the purchase of $4,665,000 4½% equipment trust certificates, series N, dated Oct. 1 1926.

No bid for less than 98.43 and accrued dividend will be accepted. Bids will be received at the office of the company, 32 Nassau St., New York City, up to Oct. 26 1926, at noon, for the purchase of the entire issue of certificates only, and must specify how much the bidder will pay in cash for each $1,000 par value, and accrued dividends to date of delivery. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in favor of the company, for 2% of the par value of the certificates, which will be returned in case the bid is not accepted.—V. 123, p. 1871, 1380.

Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. of Texas.—*Bonds.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Oct. 5 authorized the company to issue $18,900 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, said bonds to be sold at not less than par and int. and the proceeds used to repay advances.

The bonds will be sold at par and int. to the Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. owner of all the company's outstanding bonds and capital stock excepting directors' qualifying shares.

Long Island RR.—*To Buy Additional Equipment.*—

The directors have authorized the purchase of additional equipment for passenger and freight opreations to cost approximately $3,300,000. This expenditure calls for the acquisition of 114 all-steel passenger cars. Of this number 90 are to be used in electric train service; 60 of them will be equipped with motors and the remaining 30 will be of the trailer type. Twenty-four of the new steel passenger cars are for use on steam trains, of which 20 will be coaches and 4 combination baggage and passenger cars. Contracts for the construction of these 114 new passenger cars will be let shortly.—V. 123, p. 1380.

Maryland & Pennsylvania RR.—*Listing.*—

The Baltimore Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of (*a*) $424,500 1st consol. mtge. 6% bonds, series A and (*b*) $2,027,000 common stock (par $100).—V. 122, p. 1759.

Michigan Central RR.—*Suit.*—

After hearing arguments for and against the proposed 99-year lease of the company's properties to the New York Central RR., Judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati took the matter under advisement Oct. 11. The minority stockholders (represented by the Continental Securities Co.) contend that the proposed lease would constitute a legal fraud upon them and would be a violation of the United States Constitution. The New York Central RR. contends that the absorption of the smaller road would bring about a better service.—V. 123, p. 1629, 1500.

Mississippi & Skuna Valley RR.—*Stock.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Oct. 1 authorized the company to issue $200,000 common stock (par $100). The report of the Commission:

The applicant, under the name "Mississippi & Schoona Valley RR.," was incorp. in Mississippi on June 1 1925, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, subsequently increased to $200,000. By certificate of Aug. 25 1925, we authorized the applicant to construct and operate a line of railroad, approximately 22 miles long.

The railroad was completed and placed in operation on Sept. 1 1926. For the purpose of defraying in part the cost of construction, the applicant proposes to issue its capital stock in the amount requested. Subscriptions have been received for the entire proposed issue and the stock will be sold at par directly to the subscribers.—V. 121, p. 1225.

Nacogdoches & Southeastern RR.—*Abandonment.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 28 authorized the company to abandon operation over that part of the line of the Frost Lumber Industries, Inc., of Texas, extending from Oil Springs in a general southeasterly direction to La Cerda, a distance of 6 miles, all in Nacogdoches County, Texas.

New York Central Lines.—*Orders Steel Rails.*—

The company announced on Oct. 13 the purchase of 227,675 tons of steel rails, covering requirements for the year 1927, at the approximate cost of $9,800,000.

The orders for these rails were divided as follows: Bethlehem Steel Co., 95,750 tons; Illinois Steel Co., 89,000 tons; Inland Steel Co., 21,350 tons; Carnegie Steel Co., 18,625 tons; and Algoma Steel Co., 2,950 tons.

Of the above tonnage, 170,000 tons have been purchased for immediate specification and the balance covered by options subject to future specification. The tonnage of the various weights of rail purchased follows: 127-pound section, 75,400 tons; 115-pound scetion, 10,325 tons; 105-pound section, 138,950 tons, and 90-pound section, 3,000 tons.—V. 123, p. 1380.

New York Central RR.—*Big Four and Michigan Central Proposed Leases Await Court Decisions.*—

See these companies above.—V. 123, p. 1872, 1759.

Pennsylvania RR.—*New Director.*—

Dr. John Thompson Dorrance, President and Gen. Mgr. of the Joseph Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N. J., has been elected a director, to succeed the late Bayard Henry.—V. 123, p. 1872.

Rio Grande Micolithic & Northern Ry.—*Construction.*

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 29 issued a certificate authorizing the company to construct and operate a line of railroad extending from a connection with the Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. at a point about 123 miles east of El Paso, Tex., in a southerly direction about 6.4 miles. The principal purpose of the proposed line is to reach and serve large deposits of pegmatite and micaceous schists owned by the Micolithic Co. of Texas, which has a 1,280-acre tract of land in the Van Horn Mountains surrounding the southern end of the proposed line, and which is constructing a mill of 1,250 tons daily capacity to work the deposits.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—*The Truth About Storm Damage in Florida—Slight Damage to Railway.*—In an advertisement in the press Oct. 13, S. Davies Warfield, President of the company, advises the public as to the facts in connection with the recent storm damage in Florida. Regarding the railway he says:

The Seaboard Railways is extending its lines from West Palm Beach to Miami (67 miles) and below on the East Coast; to Fort Myers and Naples (100 miles) on the West Coast. Its existing lines traverse seven Southern States from Richmond, Va., to the Gulf, with 1,713 miles in the State of Florida.

The Seaboard's Miami extension from West Palm Beach (67 miles) was nearly all graded at time of storm, mostly laid with ties and rail, largely surfaced from both termini. Twelve canals are crossed, with bridge piers and abutments at canal crossings nearly completed.

Where new earth has been thrown up for construction of grade, many instances three to four feet, on a line traversing the affected territory so great a distance, if there was the "devastation" reported, this grade and line would have been very seriously damaged.

On the contrary, and as a fact, the damage to this construction, including bridge piers and abutments, will not exceed $30,000.

Contractors' houses for labor and in many cases equipment implements were blown down, causing delay, but monetary damage comparatively slight.

A contributing factor in the rehabilitation of the affected territory will be the completion of the Seaboard's Miami extension; every agency is at work for speedy operation of freight trains as construction progresses.

On Nov. 10, 20 miles of the new line from West Palm Beach will be put in freight train service, with through freight service to Miami by Dec. 15.

Passenger train service to Miami will be inaugurated during the first week in January.

The Seaboard high-grade seasonal train service will meet the increasing travel to Florida and to all Southern points.

In answer to the many inquiries as to Seaboard service the coming season, it should be stated:

(1) The Orange Blossom Special—the seaboard's crack one-night out train—will make its initial trip the coming season on Dec. 6 in two sections, one to West Palm Beach-Palm Beach (connecting with comfortable bus service to Miami), present East Coast terminus (to be later extended to Miami); its companion train (West Coast section) to Tampa and St. Petersburg, both trains leaving New York at the same time.

(2) The Seaboard Florida Limited will make its initial trip on Jan. 3, in two sections—one to the East Coast, and its companion train (West Coast section) to Tampa and St. Petersburg. Both trains leave New York at the same time.

(3) The Seaboard All-Florida Special will make its initial trip on Nov. 2.

All these trains are in addition to the all-year-round and other service. —V. 123, p. 1872, 1112.

Southern Ry.—*To Sell* $10,000,000 *Common Stock at Par to Present Stockholders*—$20,000,000 *Additional When Required.*—The stockholders will vote Nov. 18 on authorizing the issue of $30,000,000 common stock, of which it is proposed to offer $10,000,000 at par ($100) to stockholders, both preferred and common, in proportion to their holdings at the present time. The remaining $20,000,000 is to be issued from time to time as new capital is required.

Fairfax Harrison, President of Southern Ry. Co., made the following statement after the meeting of the board of directors of the company held in Richmond Oct. 12:

The time has arrived, in the judgment of the board of directors, when the company's credit, its financial strength and its sustained earning power, as well as the market price and income value of its common stock warrant the inauguration of a policy of securing a portion of its new capital through the sale of stock. Accordingly the board has called a meeting of the stockholders to be held in Richmond on Nov. 18 1926 to vote upon the issue of $30,000,000 of additional common stock. The plan is to offer this stock to the stockholders for subscription from time to time as new capital shall be required. Only $10,000,000 of it need be sold now to supplement other resources available for the 1927 improvement budget, and it is proposed to offer to the preferred and common stockholders the present privilege of subscribing to 100,000 shares of new common stock at its par value of $100 per share at the rate of one new share for each 18 shares held. This will afford to the stockholders immediately valuable subscription rights, and the authorization of the remaining $20,000 000 of new stock will lay the foundation for other such rights during the coming years.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern, also held in Richmond Oct. 12, the four directors whose terms expired this year, Jonathan Bryan, Devereux Milburn, H. W. Miller and F. S. Wynn, were re-elected.—V. 123, p. 1872.

Tennessee Central RR.—*Equipment Trusts.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission has authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of $675,000 of equipment trust certificates, to be sold at not less than 99.05.

The report of the Commission says in part: The applicant sought bids for the proposed issue from five banking firms, and accepted the bid of Roosevelt & Son, of New York City, at 99.05% of par and accrued dividends, which was the highest bid received. On that basis the average annual cost to the applicant will be approximately 5.15387%. See offering in V. 123, p. 578, 1112.

Union Pacific RR.—*Construction of Branch Line.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 30 issued a certificate authorizing the company to construct a branch line of railroad extending from a connection with one of its existing branch lines at Ripple in a general easterly direction 2.5 miles, all in Larimer County, Colo.—V. 123, p. 1248.

Wabash Ry.—*Tentative Valuation.*—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $107,241,951 on the total owned and $116,860,747 on the total used property of the company (including $10,235,747 for leased lines) as of June 30 1919.—V. 123, p. 1760.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.—*Notes Called.*—

All of the outstanding 6% 10-year gold notes dated Jan. 1 1923 have been called for payment Nov. 15 at 100 and int. at the office of the company, 703 Huron-Sixth Bldg., Cleveland, O.—V. 123, p. 1872.

Wrightsville & Tennille RR.—*New Directors.*—

J. J. Pelley, President of the Central of Georgia Ry., and H. L. Shannon, Vice-President of the Tennille Banking Co., have been elected directors, succeeding L. A. Downs who has become President of the Illinois Central RR. and Dr. C. V. Smith, deceased.—V. 121, p. 196.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

American Gas & Electric Co.—*Obituary.*

Chairman Richard Edwards Breed died in New York City on Oct. 14. —V. 123, p. 1501.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Price of Stock to Employees Increased.*—

Effective Nov. 1 next, the price of stock sold to employees will be increased from $125 to $130 a share.—V. 123, p. 1381, 1112.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.—*Acquisition.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Oct. 4 issued a certificate authorizing the acquisition by the Bell company of certain properties of the Farmers Telephone Co.

On April 5 1926 the Bell company contracted to purchase all of the telephone plant facilities of the Farmers company in Greene and Fayette counties, Pa., including the switchboard at Point Marion and two pole miles of toll line, for $7,959. The estimated reproduction cost new of the properties, less depreciation, is $10,299. All of the property to be acquired will be retired from service, and it is estimated that the cost of removing the useless plant will exceed its salvage value by $5,473. Present subscribers of the Farmers company will be connected with the Bell company's central office equipment.—V. 123, p. 709.

Bend (Ore.) Water, Light & Power Co.—*Merger.*—

Interests allied with this company and the Pacific Power & Light Co. of Portland, Ore., recently acquired control of the Deschutes Power Co., the Enterprise (Ore.) Electric Co. and the Grangeville (Idaho) Electric Light & Power Co. The Deschutes Power Co. of Prineville, Ore., has been merged with the Bend company.—V. 113, p. 1057.

Central Illinois Public Service Co.—*To Issue Bonds.*—

The company has applied to the Illinois Commerce Commission for permission to issue $4,615,900 of first mtge. & refunding bonds, series D.—V. 123, p. 453.

Chicago Rapid Transit Co.—*To Increase Capital.*—

The stockholders will vote Dec. 9 on increasing the authorized capital stock from $25,330,500 to $30,330,500, the increase to be prior pref. stock. At present there is authorized $20,330,500 common stock and $5,000,000 prior pref. stock.

The company has applied to the Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,500,000 7.2% prior pref. stock, the proceeds to be used to reimburse the treasury for money expended in improvements already made or to be made.—V. 122, p. 1168.

Chicago Surface Lines.—*Chicago Traction Situation and the "Lisman" Plan Discussed.*—See under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.—V. 123, p. 1631 1502.

Cleveland Painesville & Eastern RR.—*Property Being Liquidated—All Bonds Paid Off—Stockholders to Receive About* 60%.—

W. H. Douglas, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., writing to the "Chronicle" at our request for information about the status of the company writes:

"Passenger and freight service on the Cleveland Painesville & Eastern RR. ceased operation on May 20 1926 by permission of the Ohio P. U. Commission.

"The property was not foreclosed. We asked for permission to cease operation and the same was granted. We have been liquidating the property ourselves and have paid off all bonds at par. The balance of the real estate, &c., will go to the shareholders. It will yield them at least 60%. The light and power property, franchises, &c., were sold direct to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. of Cleveland for $1,400,000. A great deal of the railroad property has been sold as a going concern and very little has been junked.

"The property of the Cleveland Painesville & Ashtabula RR. Co. was forcelosed by the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, but that property had nothing to do with the Cleveland Painesville & Eastern RR. Co."

The above announcement corrects the statement appearing in our issue of Sept. 25. [This latter item should have been applied to the Cleveland Painesville & Ashtabula RR.]—V. 123, p. 1632.

Cleveland (O.) Ry.—*Increase in Fares Voted.*—

The directors recently decided to increase carfares in Cleveland to 7 cents cash, or 8 tickets for 50 cents, effective Oct. 16. The previous rate of fare was 6 cents cash, or 9 tickets for 50 cents.

In Lakewood, where a sliding scale franchise on the "same-as-Cleveland" basis was adopted a year ago, fares will go to 7 cents Oct. 16 along with Cleveland's. In Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland 6-cent fares will continue till new franchises are worked out unless increases are accepted voluntarily.—V. 122, p. 1168.

Columbus Delaware & Marion Elec. Co.—*Acquisition.*

The company has purchased, and started to operate, the property of the Richwood Light, Heat & Power Co. as of July 1 1926.—V. 123 p. 1381, 709.

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.—*Dividends.*—

The directors have declared the usual quarterly dividends of $1 75 per share for the cumul. 7% preferred stock, series A, and $1 25 per share on the common stock (no par value), both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 30.

The committee, constituted under a plan of merger of the systems of Columbia Gas & Electric Co. and Ohio Fuel Corp., and consisting of Philip G. Gossler and George W. Crawford, will disburse on Nov. 15 to holders of record, Oct. 30, of certificates of deposit representing stocks of the above issues, the amounts of the above dividends when received by the committee on the stocks deposited under the plan.

It is stated that deposits of shares of this company and of the Ohio Fuel Co. to effect the merger of the two companies were in such large volume that no extension has been made beyond the date of expiration, Oct. 9. However, deposits are still being received by depositaries subject to approval by committee. Shares of Ohio Fuel Corp. stock deposited represented about 98% of the total issued. Shares of Columbia Gas common stock deposited represented a very large percentage of the total, as did deposits of Columbia Gas preferred stock.—V. 123, p. 1761.

Commonwealth Light & Power Co.—*Notes Sold.*—R. E. Wilsey & Co. and Pearsons-Taft Co., Chicago, have sold at 100 and int. $2,000,000 one-year 6% secured gold notes.

Dated Oct. 1 1926; due Oct. 1 1927. Callable at any time on 30 days' notice at 100½ and int. to Aug. 1 1927, thereafter to maturity at par and int. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Principal and int. (A. & O.) payable at Guaranty Trust Co., New York, trustee. Company agrees to pay the normal Federal nicome tax not to exceed 2%. It also agrees to refund when paid and claimed by holders, the Mass. State income tax not in excess of 6% and the present Penn., Md., Calif., Ky., Mich. and Conn. personal property taxes.

Data from Letter of A. V. Wainright, Vice-President of the Company.

Company.—Organized in Maryland in 1916. Through its subsidiary organizations company furnishes a diversified public utility service to 245 prosperous and growing communities located in the States of Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. Population served, approximately 226,000 and companies controlled are operating without competition in various fields. Company controls through stock ownership:

(*a*) Kansas Power Co., (*b*) Phillips County Light & Power Co. (Kan.), (*c*) United Light & Power Co. (Kan.), (*d*) The Central Kansas Public Service Co., (*e*) Liberal Light, Ice & Power Co. (Kan.), (*f*) Missouri Electric, Gas & Water Co., (*g*) Michigan United Light & Power Co., (*h*) White River Power & Light Co. (Mich.), (*i*) Boyne River Power Co., (Mich.), (*j*) Dalhart Ice & Electric Co. (Tex.), (*k*) Dalhart Water Co. (Tex.).

Through its ownership of approximately 97% of the preferred and 98% of the common stock of the Interstate Electric Corp., company controls: (1) Arkansas-Missouri Power Co., (2) Arkansas Public Service Co., (3) Michigan Public Service Co., (4) Elk Electric Co., (5) Grayling Electric Co., (6) Electric Service Co. (Kan.), (7) Great Bend Water & Electric Co. (Kan.), (8) Hoisington Electric & Ice Co. (Kan.), (9) Trenton Gas & Electric Co. (Mo.), (10) Peoples Gas & Electric Co. (Mo.).

Valuation & Equity.—Appraisals by Hagenah & Erickson, engineers, Chicago, in 1926, compiled as a result of personal examination of the properties, plus subsequent capital expenditures and acquisitions since the date of the appraisals, give the company subsidiaries a total value of $20,240,003, including working capital. Deducting from this amount $9,965,800 funded debt and $1,065,500 preferred stock of subsidiary companies outstanding in the hands of the public, also deducting $2,941,600 company 1st lien 6% bonds owned by the public, leaves an equity of over $6,000,000 applicable to the securities deposited as collateral to this issue of notes. This is exclusive of about $500,000 cash which this financing provides for capital expenditures of subsidiary companies, thus further increasing the equity by that amount.

Collateral Security.—Notes will be secured by deposit with the trustee of $1,550,000 1st lien 6% bonds and $542,000 notes of subsidiary operating companies. In addition there will be deposited such securities of subsidiary companies as will be received by the company for approximately $500,000 cash, provided through the sale of these notes, which money will be advanced to subsidiaries for capital expenditures.

Consolidated Earnings, Year Ended July 31 1926 (Including Properties Recently Acquired).

Gross earnings	$3,293,210
Net appl. for int. charges of company after deducting oper. exp. incl. maint. & taxes other than Fed. taxes and after deducting ann. int. and div. requirements of sub. cos. on securities held by the public	595,320
Annual int. requirements on 1st lien 6s held by the public	176,496
Balance	$418,824
Ann. int. requirements on $2,000,000 1-yr. 6% notes	120,000

Management.—Company and its subsidiaries under supervision of the General Engineering & Management Corp.—V. 123, p. 1761.

Consumers Power Co., Mich.—*Another Koppers Plant.*—Company has provided for its coke and gas requirements at Flint, Mich., by contracting with the Koppers Co. for a coal gas plant with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per day. This plant will consist of 29 Koppers Becker Type By-Product Gas Ovens with Koppers type gas producers and by-product plant. The Consumers Power Co. is now operating Koppers Becker Type Oven Plants at Saginaw and Jackson, Mich. —V. 123, p. 1502.

Detroit Edison Co.—*To Issue Additional Capital Stock—Rights to Stockholders.*—Pres. Alex Dow, Oct. 15, says in substance:

The condensed income account for the 9 months' periods of 1926 and 1925 will show the rate at which business is increasing this year. Our expectation is that this progress will continue, and it is necessary to make additions to our power plants and lines to provide for the added business.

The greater use of our service by existing customers continues. The increase in the number of customers is proportionate to the growth in population of the territory. There were 455,092 meters at the beginning of the year and we have added 31,368 meters during the nine months.

Reimbursement of the company's treasury for the somewhat heavy construction expenditures was accomplished in part by the sale in June of $15,000,000 of 5% gen. & ref. bonds. Last year we sold at the same season a lesser amount of bonds and made an offering of new stock in October. We now announce the offering of new stock in December of this year, for the purpose of providing funds for further additions to the company's plants and system. This issue will bring the total stock outstanding to approximately $88,600,000. The exact figure will depend upon how many of the remaining convertible debenture bonds (about $2,300,000) are exchanged for stock in the meantime. The total amount of mortgage bonds outstanding is $84,484,000.

The stockholders of record Oct. 29 will be offered the right to subscribe at par ($100) for additional stock of the company equal to 10% of their holdings.

Subscriptions will be payable in full on Dec. 21 1926, or payable in four equal installments on Dec. 21 1926, March 22 1927, June 21 1927 and Sept. 21 1927.

Holders of convertible debenture bonds who desire to participate in the offering of additional stock should arrange to convert their bonds on or before Oct. 29 1926.

Warrants evidencing the right to subscribe for additional stock will be mailed on or about Nov. 10 1926. Payments of subscriptions must be made at the offices of either Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York, N. Y., or Security Trust Co., Detroit.

Condensed Income Account Including All Constituent Companies.

9 *Mos. End. Sept.* 30—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross revenue	$32,452,986	$27,476,961	$24,821,981	$22,848,203
Expenses	22,515,954	18,976,433	17,739,329	16,427,657
Int., &c., deductions	3,066,739	3,201,966	3,069,387	3,171,649
Net income	$6,870,292	$5,298,562	$4,013,265	$3,248,897

—V. 123, p. 454.

Duluth (Minn.) Street Ry.—*Fare Increase Approved.*—The Minnesota RR. & Warehouse Commission has authorized the company to charge a cash fare of 8 cents, with 5 tokens for 35 cents, effective Oct. 15. The previous rate was 6 cents.—V. 121, p. 2037.

Florida Power & Light Co.—*Acquisition.*—The company on Oct. 1 acquired the municipal electric plant at Delray, Fla.—V. 123, p. 1633.

General Gas & Electric Corp. (of Del.).—*Listing.*—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of permanent certificates for 4,739 shares of common stock, class A, without par value (authorized 800,000 shares), on official notice of issuance, making the total amount applied for 322,445 shares. The 4,739 shares now applied for represent the maximum number of shares required for issuance to holders of common stock, class A, for subscriptions to additional common stock, class A, to the extent of the dividend payable on Oct. 1 1926 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

Consolidated Income Statement, Year Ended Aug. 31 1926 and 1925.

	1926.	1925.
Operating revenue	$22,908,442	$20,218,340
Operating expenses and taxes	11,227,776	9,818,361
Maintenance	2,393,327	2,410,808
Depreciation	1,047,947	1,101,495
Rentals	395,368	407,301
Operating income	$7,844,024	$6,480,376
Other income	609,230	501,702
Total income	$8,453,255	$6,982,078
Deduct—Interest on funded debt	$3,561,122	$3,538,837
Other deductions from income	487,756	449,621
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	1,561,067	1,215,929
Minority interests	208,988	126,463
Balance	$2,634,323	$1,651,228
Dividends paid or accrued by corporation:		
$8 cumulative preferred stock, class A	$500,809	$501,092
$7 cumulative preferred stock, class A	280,000	25,667
Cumulative preferred stock, class B	259,175	590,314
Common stock, class A	447,525	37,628
Balance	$1,146,814	$496,527

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Assets—	*June* 30 '26. $	*Dec.* 31 '25. $	*Liabilities*—	*June* 30 '26. $	*Dec.* 31 '25. $
Property	137,957,058	119,173,525	Capital stock G. G. & E.	a29,823,202	28,482,067
Funds for constr. dep. with trus.	----------	716,067	Subsid. cos.	25,285,178	25,091,089
Securities owned	491,532	333,639	Fd. dt. sub. cos.	71,513,441	59,921,741
Sinking & other funds	1,470,945	1,263,069	Notes payable	4,835,881	350,995
Cash	1,687,972	1,742,003	Accts. payable	2,593,181	2,781,757
Notes&accts.rec.	2,093,238	2,735,615	Consumers' dep.	625,319	548,369
Coal & other materials & supp.	2,627,817	2,328,877	Adv. by consumers for exten's.	360,537	298,923
Work.fds.&misc.	270,439	162,262	Miscellaneous	214,244	225,907
Unamort. disc't and expense	5,312,061	4,611,184	Taxes & rentals	1,040,455	761,845
Unamort. adj. of prop'ty accts.	551,945	549,503	Int.on fund.debt	844,210	744,384
Undistrib. debit items	272,782	219,564	Miscellaneous	132,056	173,200
			Depr.&cont.res.	9,151,717	8,315,652
			Res. for injuries, uncollect. accounts, &c.	397,325	390,724
			Misc. reserves	231,856	309,218
			Min.int. in surp. of subsidiaries	379,078	----------
Total (each side)	152,735,788	133,835,308	Profit & loss, sur.	5,308,108	5,439,435

a Capital stock (no par): (1) $8 cumulative pref., class A, 62,580 shares; (2) $7 cum. pref. class A, 40,000 shares; (3) cum. pref., class B, 43,391.1 shares; (4) common, class A, 315,791.1 shares; (5) scrip certificates for common class A, 582.4 shares; (6) common stock, class B, 204,058.4 shares.—V. 123, p. 1250.

Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.—*Tenders.*—The United States Mortgage & Trust Co., trustee, will until Nov. 1 receive bids for the sale to it of $60,000 of 1st mtge. 6% 30-year gold bonds, at a price not exceeding 105 and interest.—V. 122, p. 3338.

Gulf States Utilities Co.—*Completes Unit.*—This company, one of the Engineers Public Service Co. group, announces the completion by Stone & Webster, Inc., of the first section of a new power station on the Neches River at Beaumont, Tex. at a total cost of $3,500,000. This station, the ultimate capacity of which is to be 300,000 k.w., will help supply the increasing demand for electrical power in southeastern Texas and southern Louisiana

The novel design of the boiler room provides for the use of any one of three kinds of fuel. The boilers are equipped to burn natural gas from the fields north of Beaumont or fuel oil from the company's supply tanks, which at present will be used only in case of emergency. Also, if more economical, pulverized coal may be burned by installing the proper equipment, as the present boiler design is adaptable to this fuel.—V. 123, p. 1875.

Hortonia Power Co.—*Sale.*—A dispatch from Middlebury, Vt., states that holdings of the company, operating in New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, were sold Oct. 13 for $1,100,000 to George O. Spencer, representing the Insull interests of Chicago. The company went into receivership in Aug. 1924 and the sale was by order of the United States Court. The company's plants include locations at Mansville and Port Henry, N. Y.; two at Middlebury, two at Salisbury, Vt., Gaynesville, Vt., and several others.—V. 122, p. 1455.

Indiana Consumers Gas & By-Products Co.—*Notes Offered.*—Rutter & Co., New York and the First National Corp. of Boston are offering at 100 and int. $1,200,000 3-year 6% gold notes.

Dated Oct. 1 1926; due Oct. 1 1929. Denom. $1,000 c*. Principal and int. (A. & O.) payable at First National Bank, Boston, trustee, or at principal office of Seaboard National Bank, New York. Red. all or part on any int. date on not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice at 100½ and int. Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Federal income tax not exceeding 2% and to refund the Penn. 4 mills tax, the Conn. personal property tax not exceeding 4 mills, and the Mass. income tax not exceeding 6% per annum on the interest.

These notes are to be issued as part of the purchase price of the fixed assets and operating equipment which the company will acquire.

For the 4 years ended June 30 1926, which include one year of 60-oven operation, net earnings of the properties which the company will acquire, after deducting interest requirement on the 1st mtge. gold bonds (V. 123, p. 1875), but before Federal taxes and depreciation, have averaged $295,909 per annum or over 4 times interest requirements on these notes. For the year ended June 30 1926, when only 30 ovens were in operation, such net earnings were $273,935, or 3.80 times such interest requirements. With full operation of the 60 ovens now firing, net earnings are expected to equal or exceed those of the year ended June 30 1923, the last previous year which showed the results of 60-oven operation. Net earnings in the year were $739,075, which after deducting the interest requirements on the 1st mtge. gold bonds is equal to 8.4 times the interest requirements on these notes or 3.6 times the combined interest requirements on both the 1st mtge. gold bonds and these notes. For further details regarding history, property, capitalization, &c., of company, see V. 123, p. 1875.

Kanas City Public Service Co.—*Franchise Extended.*—See Kansas City Railways below.—V. 121, p. 1788.

Kansas City Railways.—*Sale Approved.—Franchise Extended.*—The Missouri Public Service Commission has approved the transfer of the property in Kansas City, Mo., from Powell C. Groner, representative of the first mortgage bondholders, to the new operating organization, the Kansas City Public Service Co.

The Commission's order was the final step in the reorganization of the property, the company already having a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate.

The Commission also authorized the issuance by the new company of $12,465,200 first mtge. 6% gold bonds, 83,364 shares of preferred stock of no par value, and 182,645 shares of common stock of no par value.

The City Council of Kansas City, Mo., on Sept. 27 passed an amendment granting a 12-year extension to the present franchise of the Kansas City Railways. The franchise now becomes a 30-year grant to terminate Jan. 1 1956. In return for this grant the company has agreed to make a slight reduction in fares, fixed in the measure at 15 tickets for $1, making a fare of 6 2-3 cents. This is a saving of 1-3 of a cent on each fare, or about 5% of the 7-cent fares.—V. 122, p. 3210.

Kentucky Utilities Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., are offering at 97 and int., to yield about 5.20%, $6,250,000 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds. Date Feb. 1 1926; due Feb. 1 1961. (See further details in V. 123, p. 1876.)

Plans for the building of a new hydro-electric generating station on the Kentucky River were announced simultaneously with the above offering. The new station, which will have an estimated output of 10,000,000 k.w.h. per year, will be erected by the Kentucky Hydro Electric Co., a subsidiary of the Kentucky Utilities Co. Preliminary work of clearing the site has been started, and the actual construction work of the plant itself will begin in the spring. The new station will be about three miles from the Dix River Dam Station, one of the largest hydro-electric stations in the country, which is also owned by the Kentucky Hydro-Electric Co. The Kentucky Utilities Co. serves 119 communities with one or more classes of public utility service. It also controls the Kentucky Hydro Electric Co. and the Old Dominion Power Co. The latter organization serves 17 communities in southwestern Virginia.

Gross earnings, and net earnings before depreciation for the year ended Aug. 31 1926, were $5,321,700 and $2,086,307, respectively. Net earnings, including earnings available from controlled companies, were $2,333,243. Annual interest charges on the first mortgage bonds to be presently outstanding require $936,586.—V. 123, p. 1876.

Keystone Telephone Co. of Phila.—*Notes Called.*—All of the outstanding 1st mtge. bond secured 6% gold notes, due Nov. 1 1927, have been called for payment Nov. 15 at 100½ and int. at the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances, Etc., Philadelphia, Pa.—V. 123, p. 581; V. 122, p. 2329.

Key West (Fla.) Electric Co.—*Buses Replace Trolleys.*—Buses were recently substituted for trolley service which was discontinued on June 30 at Key West, Fla.—V. 121, p. 2874.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London.—Secretary B. O. Collis, Oct. 1, says: "The directors have had their attention drawn to the fact that a number of shareholders of the company have received a circular dated Sept. 21, over the signature of Charles L. Nordon, in which they are urged to press for the appointment of a shareholders' committee. Mr. Nordon bases his justification on a number of statements reflecting on the past history and present position of the company and its directors.

On July 23 1926 shareholders were informed that an investigation was then being undertaken by the company's auditors (Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co.), and by Sir Gilbert Garnsey, K.B.E., F.C.A. (of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.) Mr. Nordon states in his circular that the terms of reference to these investigating accountants are severely and unsatisfactorily limited. This statement is without the slightest foundation. No restriction of any kind has been placed upon their work. The investigation is proceeding as rapidly as is possible, consistent with the ascertainment of the true facts of the position, but it will be some little time yet before the report can be expected.

"When the report comes to hand it will be considered by the board in all its aspects and a recommendation made to the shareholders for their consideration as to the best course to be pursued. Meanwhile the directors urge the shareholders to take no action of any kind pending the recommendation of the board."—V. 123, p. 842.

Mohawk Hydro-Electric Co.—*Bonds Called.*—All of the outstanding 1st mtge. 30-year 6% gold bonds, dated Nov. 1 1910, have been called for payment Nov. 1 at 110 and int. at the Irving Bank & Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 111, p. 994.

Montreal Tramways Co.—*Rights.*—The stockholders of record Oct. 15 have been given the right to subscribe for 10,000 additional shares of capital stock (par $100) at $125 per share

on the basis of one new share for each four shares held. The payments for the new stock are to be in three installments as follows: 25% on Dec. 1 1926; 25% on Dec. 31 1926, and 50% on Mar. 31 1927.—V. 122, p. 2192.

Narragansett Electric Lighting Co.—*New Merger Plan Accepted.*—Acquisition of the control of the company by the backers of the plan to merge the Lighting company with the United Electric Railways was announced Oct. 7. A majority of the total stock of the Lighting company has been purchased by Bond & Goodwin, Inc., acting for the Rhode Island Public Service Co. The Narragansett company directors, who in previous communications to stockholders had advised against the sale of stock, in a statement to shareholders announced that they had obtained an offer from the merger group raising the price to be paid stockholders from $86 to $87 per share and entitling them to subscribe to the Service company's preferred stock at $29 per share to yield 6.9%. The extra dollar will be paid in two installments, the first of 70 cents to be paid when 80% of the Narragansett stock has been acquired and the balance of 30 cents to be paid if and when the preferred stock is available for delivery.

Referring to the offer of the Service company, the statement signed by Pres. Edwin A. Barrows, says:

Upon our request for information with regard to the matter we have been notified by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., depositary, under date of Oct. 5 1926, that they "have purchased for the account of Bond & Goodwin, Inc., stock certificates and certificates of deposit issued under the plan and agreement dated July 28 1926, representing an aggregate in excess of 235,009 shares of the stock of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co." This constitutes a change of control and alters the situation of the Narragansett stockholders to such an extent that your directors feel that they should advise you of the most recent developments in this matter in order that you may determine what you should do with reference to your own stock.

On July 28, the Rhode Island Public Service Co. proposed a plan for the deposit of your Narragansett stock for the purpose of consummating a merger of your company and the United Electric Rys. On Sept. 16 an offer of $86 a share in cash was made by Bond & Goodwin, Inc. Believing that most of the stockholders were opposed to accepting these offers, your directors advised against the deposit or sale of the stock under either proposal. It has now become apparent that shareholders holding a majority of the stock of the Narragansett company have chosen to sell their stock. Because of this condition, your directors have obtained from the merger group the following offer:

The offer to pay $86 a share in cash for stock of Narragansett company has been extended to Oct. 16 1926. In addition, if by that date (or by such later date as may be fixed by the Service company) 80% of the Narragansett stock is acquired by the merger group by purchase or deposit, all persons who shall then have sold their Narragansett stock to Bond & Goodwin, Inc., or shall then hold certificates of deposit under the plan and agreement will receive appropriate certificates or warrants entitling the holders to the following privileges with respect to each share of Narragansett stock so sold or represented by such certificates of deposit.

(1) A right to subscribe on or before Dec. 15 1926, (or such later date as may be fixed by the Service company) to one share of the Rhode Island Public Service Co. cumul. pref. stock at $29 per share and divs., when, as and if issued pursuant to the provisions of said plan and agreement.

(2) A warrant which may be credited for 70c. on any such subscription or at the option of the holder will be redeemed in cash at that amount on March 15 1927, or earlier at the option of the Service company.

(3) A warrant which, if preferred stock of the Service company shall be available for delivery in accordance with the plan may be credited for 30c. on any such subscription or, at the option of the holder, will be redeemed in cash at that amount when such preferred stock shall be available for delivery.

The cumulative pref. stock of the service company carries preferential dividends of $2 a year and at $29 will net the holder approximately 6.9%, and is callable at $33 per share.

Your directors desire to state that after exhausting every resource open to them they believe that the above is the best proposition available.

The Rhode Island Public Service Co. in an advertisement, Oct. 8, says:

A majority of the total stock of Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. has been acquired and is held for the purpose of carrying out the plan relating to the lighting and railway properties in Providence and recently dated July 28 1926.

Under the new financial arrangement heretofore effected by the underwriters of the preferred and class "B" stock of the serrice company, the cash offer of Bond & Goodwin, Inc., of $86 a share for stock of Narragansett company has been renewed until the close of business Oct. 16 1926.

Bond & Goodwin, Inc., have agreed that all stock purchased under this offer will be deposited under the above named plan if and when such deposited stock will enable the plan to be made effective before March 15 1927 as to both United Electric Rys. Co. stock and Narragansett Co. stock.

To terminate and adjust existing differences we have, at the request of the Narragansett directors, offered to stockholders who have not sold their stock the privileges set forth in the advertisement of the Narragansett Co. (above).

In order that those who have already adopted our plan and elected to sell or deposit their stock may have equal benefits, we hereby agree to extend to them the above privileges and give full assurance that they will receive the same treatment as those stockholders who hereafter accept the Bond & Goodwin, Inc., offer.

The time within which United Electric Rys. stock may be deposited under the above plan has been extended to the close of business on Nov. 15 1926. Stock certificates, properly endorsed in blank, may be deposited at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence, R. I., or at the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford, Conn.

The advisory committee of the stockholders of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. in an advertisement, Oct. 8, said in part:

It has been certified to the directors of the company by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. that the merger interests have acquired from the stockholders a majority of the shares of the Narragansett Co. Therefore it appears that, although both the directors of the company and the advisory committee advised the stockholders, in their opinion for reasons stated, that the shares of the company were worth more than the $86 per share offered, the holders of a majority of the shares (but not a majority of the stockholders) have seen fit to sell or deposit their shares in the company under the merger plan.

Since those advices were given the stockholders, negotiations with certain interests have confirmed said opinion of the advisory committee, as representatives of such interests have stated that they would be willing to pay $100 per share for the Narragansett company shares, if proper charter rights for a new company to take over the properties and franchises of the Narragansett Co. were obtainable. But now because of the precipitate action of the holders of a majority of the shares in selling their shares to adverse interests, it seems too late to accomplish such a result for the benefit of the stockholders.

The present situation is as follows: The merger interests have not yet acquired the necessary 2-3ds of the 471,000 shares of the company to sell the properties and franchises of the Narragansett Co.

As proposed by the advisory committee, a large number of the shares have been deposited with the Industrial Trust Co. with the right in the depositors to withdraw their shares at any time, and also a large number of the shares have been purchased by interests friendly to the Narragansett Co., but the total number is not sufficiently large to indicate that the holde s of a sufficient number of the shares will co-operate to prevent the merger interests from ultimately acquiring the 2-3ds of the shares necessary to carry out their plan. Therefore it does not appear to us that any effective plan based on shareholders' co-operative control of at least more than one-third of the shares, and such as contemplated by the protective committee, will be made.

In view of the present situation and the fact that the holders of a majority of the shares have seen fit to sell their shares to the merger interests or have deposited them under the merger plan, the advisory committee consider that any further advices from them to the stockholders would be superfluous.—V. 123, p. 1877.

New England Power Association.—*Power Development Plan Approved.*—

The shareholders have ratified the agreement for the purchase of the properties of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. and the resale of its timber lands to a new corporation to be controlled jointly by the International Paper Co. and the St. Regis Paper Co. The New England Power Association will retain the water rights, permitting the development of 80,000 kilowatts on the upper Connecticut River. More important even than this large power development is the control over the flow of the river afforded by the acquisition of the lakes at the headwaters of the Connecticut. These have formerly been used as lumber ponds; they will now provide reservoirs for the storage of four billion cubic feet of water. Utilization of this storage will eliminate floods in Connecticut as far south as Turners Falls and will greatly increase the development of power at Bellows Falls and at Vernon.

The Connecticut Valley Lumber Co. owns 320,000 acres of timber land in northern New Hampshire and Vermont in addition to its undeveloped water powers. Capital structure of the company consists of $1,795,000 of serial 1st mtge. bonds and 50,000 shares of no par value capital stock. Timber lands will be conveyed to a new company to be owned one-third by International Paper Co. and two-thirds by St. Regis Paper Co. The consideration will be assumption of the funded debt and payment of $2,924,000 in cash. Water powers will be acquired by the New England Power Association through the medium of a new corporation to be formed. The power company will pay $1,000,000 cash, of which $300,000 will be retained for condemnation of lands necessary to power development not now owned by Connecticut Valley, and 95,238 shares of New England Power Association common stock. The common stock will be deliverable in five annual installments, 1927-31, inclusive. Delivery will be completed earlier in case of development of Fifteen-Mile Falls before 1931. (Boston "Transcript.")—V. 123, p. 1505.

Niagara Falls Power Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

	1926—3 *Mos.*	1925.	1926—9 *Mos.*	1925.
Operating revenue	$3,035,191	$2,303,986	$8,101,369	$6,671,413
Oper. exp., amort. & tax	1,438,727	904,091	3,711,798	2,749,064
Net operating revenue	$1,596,465	$1,399,894	$4,389,571	$3,922,348
Non-operating revenue	30,463	86,143	81,679	291,221
Net income	$1,626,928	$1,486,038	$4,471,250	$4,213,570
Interest, &c	653,848	679,233	1,972,969	1,983,865
Surplus income	$973,080	$806,805	$2,498,281	$2,229,705

—V. 123, p. 455.

Ohio Fuel Corp.—*Dividend of 16 2-3 Cents.*—

A dividend of 16 2-3 cents per share has been declared on the stock represented by certificates of deposit issued by the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh as depository, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 30. This dividend of one month has been declared in order to make the dividend on the stock of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. accrue from Nov. 15.

It is stated that over 98% of the stock of the Ohio Fuel Corp. has been deposited for exchange into stock of the new Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (see V. 123, p. 841).—V. 123, p. 1763.

Ohio Fuel Gas Co.—*To Acquire Octo Oil Co.*—

It is announced that the Octo Oil Co. is to be sold to Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Octo has the natural gas franchise in Flushing, New Athens and Cadiz, O. Due to failing wells the Octo company is having difficulty supplying the towns with fuel, while the Ohio Fuel Gas Co. has sufficient gas in its New Cambridge field.—V. 119, p. 1516.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.—*Exchange of Stock.*—

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock of this company, in addition to the cash distribution of $10 a share recently made, will receive $21 86 par value of 1st mtge. 6% bonds of the new Oklahoma Natural Gas Corp. (V. 123, p. 1383), about 64 cents a share cash for each share held, and one share of new common stock for each 22 shares held. The date has not been set for the next distribution, but liquidation, it is expected, will be completed by July 1 1927.—V. 123, p. 1635.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—*Par Value Changed, &c*—

The stockholders on Oct. 11 (*a*) reduced the par value of the preferred and common stock from $100 per share to $25 per share, four new shares to be issued in exchange for each outstanding share; (*b*) voted to eliminate from the present authorized capitalization $100,000 par value of original preferred stock and to increase correspondingly the authorized amount of 1st preferred stock; and (*c*) authorized the directors to issue and sell to employees not to exceed $2,500,000 of 1st pref. 6% stock and $2,500,000 of common stock. See also V. 123, p. 1114, 1383.

Peoples Light & Power Corp.—*Sub. Co. Acquisition.*—

The Peoples California Hydro-Electric Corp., a subsidiary, has been authorized by the California RR. Commission to acquire the electric properties of the Alturas Electric Power Co. and the Mendocino Electric Light & Power Co.—V. 123, p. 1763.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—*Stock Sold.*—

The offering to car riders of $5,000,000 7% preferred stock has been over-subscribed. See V. 123, p. 1878, 1635.

Pittsburgh District Electric Co.—*Bonds Called.*—

All of the outstanding 1st lien 20-year sinking fund 5% gold bonds, dated June 1 1916, have been called for redemption Dec. 1 at 102½ and int. at the American Trust Co., trustee, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

The company will accept deliveries of said bonds for purchase prior to the redemption date and upon the receipt thereof will pay to the holders the redemption price plus accrued interest to the date of such delivery.—V. 117, p. 335.

Pittsburgh Utilities Corporation.—*Earnings.*—

	Quarters Ended			9 *Mos. End.*
	Sept. 30 '26.	*June* 30 '26.	*Mar.* 31 '26.	*Sept.* 30 '26
Divs. on stocks owned	$591,500	$491,500	$641,500	$1,724,500
Interest received	2,372	5,320	1,014	8,706
Total income	$593,872	$496,820	$642,514	$1,733,206
Expenses	3,153	4,384	5,405	12,942
Interest charges	126,902	84,629	122,800	334,331
Net income	$463,817	$407,807	$514,309	$1,385,933

—V. 123, p. 1635.

Public Service Co. of Colorado.—*Debentures Ready.*—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is now ready to deliver definitive 20-year 6% gold debentures in exchange for outstanding temporary debentures. (For offering see V. 123, p. 84.)—V. 123, p. 1252.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.—*Half-Year Sales Establish New High Record.*—

Sales of electric energy and gas reported by the operating subsidiaries o the corporation for the first six months of 1926 established new high records in the history of the organization, according to figures just made public. Total sales of electric energy for the half year ended June 30 1926, exclusive of railway current, aggregated 513,252,593 k.w.h., the largest total reported for any half year on record and a total equivalent to sales aggregating more than a billion k.w.h. annually. Sales for the first half of 1925 aggregated 438,857,071 k.w.h., an amount smaller by 16.9% than the total reported for the same period this year

The company also reports a substantial gain in the number of electric meters in service on June 30, compared with the same date last year. Electric meters in service on June 30 1926 numbered 654,896, an increase of 16.4% compared with the total of 562,831 meters in service on June 30 1925. Since June 30 1926 a further substantial gain in the number of meters connected has been recorded.

Gas sales also registered a favorable gain compared with the first six months period of 1925. Sales of gas for all purposes aggregated 11,481,727,178 cu. ft., in the first half of 1926, a gain of 14.4%, compared with sales of 10,037,962,298 cu. ft. sold in the same period in 1925.

Sales of gas for both industrial and domestic uses increased substantially compared with last year, but from a percentage standpoint industrial sales registered the larger increase. This was due in part to the increased activity among the industrial organizations in New Jersey, which are growing rapidly from year to year, but also in part to the larger number of uses to which gas is being applied in the manufacture of merchandise and other products.

The figures covering sales of electric energy and gas throw some light on the rapid growth of the Public Service organization during the past decade. The company now ranks fifth among the larger public utility companies in the United States. Electric sales for the first half of this year, for instance, were larger than the total of 505,813,937 k.w.h. reported for the full year 1920, a year which, according to business annals, was one of unprecedented prosperity up to that time. Gas sales for the half year under review were larger than the total of 11,231,828,000 cu. ft. sold in the full year 1915.

Coincident with the rapid increase in electric and gas sales gross and net earnings of the company also established new high records for any similar period. Gross revenue of the parent and operating companies for the half year ended June 30 1926 totaled $52,835,727, against $46,567,396 for the same period last year, an increase of $6,268,331, while net income available for dividends on the securities of the parent company amounted to $6,888,126, against $4,091,774 last year, an increase of $2,796,352. After payment of dividends on both the common and preferred stocks outstanding, the company reported surplus of $2,185,584 for the half year, an increase of $1,753 080 compared with the surplus of $432,504 reported for the first six months of 1925.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $15,000,000 secured gold bonds, 5½% series, due 1956, making the total amount of secured gold bonds applied for: $20,000,000 6% series, due 1944; $15,000,000 5½% series, due 1956.

Combined Results of Operations, 12 Months Ended July 31 1926 (Co. & Subs.).

Operating revenue of subsidiary companies	$102,023,849
Operating expenses, $43,497,842; maintenance, $10,930,932; taxes, $10,647,402; depreciation and retirement expenses, $8,517,581	73,503,758
Operating income	$28,520,091
Non-operating income	2,089,566
Gross income	$30,609,657
Income deductions of subsidiary companies: Interest on funded debt, $5,382,947; rentals, $8,590,764; miscellaneous interest and other charges, $778,061	14,751,772
Net income of subsidiary companies	$15,857,885
Public Service Corp. income (excl. of divs. on stocks of operating utility companies), net	2,808,122
Total	$18,666,007
Public Service Corp. income deductions: Interest charges, $4,508,281; amortization of debt discount and expense, $154,023; other contractual deductions from income, $21,624	4,683,927
Net income of Public Service Corp. and subsidiary companies	$13,982,080
Appropriation accounts of subsidiary companies, adjustments of surplus accounts (credit)	27,886
Total	$14,009,966
Dividends of subsidiary companies (excl. of inter-company div.)	901,999
Appropriate accounts of Public Service Corp. (exclusive of dividends) (credit)	40,972
Total	$13,148,939
Dividends on capital stock of Public Service Corp.: 8% cum. pref. stock, $1,722,496; 7% cum. pref. stock, $1,849,286; 6% cum. pref. stock, $94,757; common stock, $5,382,017	9,048,557
Surplus	$4,100,382

—V. 123, p. 1763, 1507.

Rapid Transit in N. Y. City.—*Fare Referendum.*—

The legality of the submission to the voters on Nov. 2 of the 5-cent fare referendum was upheld by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court Oct. 13 without a written opinion. The views of Supreme Court Justice Valente, from whose decision appeal was taken, was supported by the higher court.

The 5-cent fare referendum was attacked in a taxpayer's action brought by Frank J. McCabe. Charles L. Craig, former Comptroller of the City of New York, and author of the bill which would allow a popular vote on whether transit fares could be raised without submitting the matter to the people, successfully argued that the referendum was legal under the City Home Rule law and the Home Rule Amendment. Modification of subway contracts or franchises in other particulars than fares could still be effected, he said.

Louis Marshall, who opposed Mr. Craig, said Oct. 13 that papers were already being prepared for an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

In still another suit the 5-cent fare referendum was again attacked when the New York Railways Corp. and the Sixth Avenue RR. Co. filed suits in the Supreme Court on Oct. 14 to enjoin the Board of Eelctions from submitting the question to voters in the coming election. The complaint declared that the Board of Estimate is the proper municipal authority to act in franchise matters and the delegation of its powers to the referendum is illegal, not being authorized by the Home Rule law.—V. 123, p. 1635.

Rhode Island Public Service Co.—*New Plan.*—

See Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. above.—V. 123, p. 1878.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.—*Earnings.*—

	—Quar. End. Sept. 30—		—12 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Gross sales	$2,638,196	$2,409,293	$11,357,799	$10,116,514
Net after oper. and taxes	791,748	675,730	3,840,331	3,251,284
Surplus after all charges, incl. res'ves & pref.div.	290,219	180,127	1,637,708	1,355,922

—V.123, p. 1383.

Rockford (Ill.) City Traction Co.—*Foreclosure Ordered.*

A foreclosure order entered in the circuit court at Rockford, Ill., according to a Chicago dispatch, provides for the sale of the properties of the Rockford City Traction Co. and the Rockford & Interurban Ry. V. 122, p. 1171.

Rockford & Interurban Ry.—*Foreclosure.*—

See Rockford City Traction Co. above.—V. 123, p. 456.

St. Francois County Ry., Farmington, Mo.—*Control.*—

Control of this company was recently taken over by a group of Farmington, Mo. business men, who will continue the passenger and freight service between Farmington and De Lassus and the freight line between Farmington and Esther. The St. Francois line operates 12.9 miles of line.—V. 121, p. 979.

Taunton (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—*Stock Approved.*—

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has approved the issuance by the company of 3 300 additional shares of capital stock, (par $50) at $80 a share. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of debts incurred for additions and extensions to the company's plant.

Tide Water Power Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Stroud & Co., Inc., and Otis & Co. are offering at 98½ and int., to yield over 6% $2,500,000 gen. lien 20-year 6% gold bonds (closed issue).

Dated Aug. 2 1926; due Aug. 1 1946. Red. on first of any month on 30 days' notice, all or part, at 103 and int. if red. on or before July 1 1936; thereafter at 102 and int. if red. on or before July 1 1941; and thereafter at 101 and int. if red. on or before July 1 1946. Int. payable F. & A. in New York. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Bank of America, New York, trustee. Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2% and to reimburse the resident holders of these bonds, if requested within 60 days after payment, for the personal property tax in Conn., Penn. and Calif., not exceeding 4 mills per annum, Maryland not exceeding 4½ mills per annum, Kentucky not exceeding 5 mills per annum and also for income tax, not exceeding 6%, on the interest thereon in Mass.

Company.—Furnishes to the public without competition electric light and power in Wilmington, N. C., and vicinity, with an aggregate population of approximately 71,500. It also furnishes all the gas and street railway service in Wilmington. Its properties include a steam electric generating station and a combination coal and water gas plant, with an extensive system of high tension electric transmission lines and gas distribution mains.

Through its subsidiary, the Pinellas County Power Co., electric light and power will be served to a territory in Florida extending from St. Petersburg northward along the West Coast and through Central Florida to the Georgia State Line, with an aggregate population of approximately 243,000. The properties of the Pinellas County Power Co. include a steam electric generating plant at St. Petersburg and a hydro electric generating plant at Dunnellon and 330 miles of high tension transmission lines.

The construction program of the system now under way in Florida involves the expenditure of over $6,000,000 and is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 1927. It includes the construction of a 25,000 k.w. steam generating station at Inglis; the installation of a 1,600 k.w. hydro turbine with accessories in the hydro electric plant at Dunnellon; the construction of approximately 70 miles of 110,000-volt steel tower transmission lines to connect the plants at St. Peterburg, Inglis and Dunnellon; and the construction of approximately 200 miles of additional high tension wood pole transmission lines to enable the company properly to develop the territory to be served by the properties recently acquired in Central Florida.

Consolidated Earnings 12 Months Ended Aug. 31 1926.

Gross earnings	$3,502,259
Oper. exp. incl. maint., taxes & prior charges of subsidiaries	1,600,392
Net earnings	$1,901,867
Bond int.: 1st lien & ref. mtge. and underlying bonds	619,408
Gen. lien 20-year 6% bonds (this issue)	150,000
Balance before Federal taxes, depreciation, &c	$1,132,459

Security.—Direct oblization of the company, and will have a general lien on all properties, plants, buildings, structures, erections and constructions of the company now or hereafter owned and further, on all securities now and hereafter deposited as security for the 1st lien & ref. mtge. bonds. These bonds will be subject in that general lien only to the 1st lien & ref. mtge. and underlying mortgage now outstanding. Additional 1st lien & ref. mtge. bonds of the company may be issued under the conservative restrictions as set forth in that mortgage. Indenture will further provide that, in the event the present 1st lien & ref. mtge. is satisfied and cancelled, the company may create a new first lien mortgage or a new first mortgage provided these bonds shall rank pari passu with the bonds secured by such new mortgage.

Purpose.—Proceeds of these bonds, together with the proceeds from the issue of $3,750 000 1st lien & ref. mtge. 5% bonds (V. 123, p. 1507) and $1,500,000 preferred stock (V. 123, p. 1878) and 20,313 shares of common stock without par value will be used for the acquisition of all of the property of the Florida Power Corp. and the entire capital stock of the West Florida Power Co.; to provide funds for the redemption of the company's $1,461,900 7% debenture bonds; and in part for expenditures already made and additional expenditures presently to be made in connection with the construction program outlined above. Compare also V. 123, p. 1507, 1878.

Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Ujigawa Denki Kabushiki Kaisha), Japan.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $13,550,500 first mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds, due March 15 1945.

Statement of Profit and Loss for Six Months Periods.

Six Months Ended—	*Mar. 31 '25.*	*Sept. 30 '25.*	*Mar. 31 '26*
Income from operations	$5,074,412	$5,392,433	$6,278,501
Interest and dividends received	224,270	281,102	319,188
Miscellaneous income	210,287	180,929	140,994
Total	$5,508,970	$5,854,464	$6,738,683
Operating expenses	$798,115	$629,412	$589,830
Cost of power purchased	1,581,991	1,849,369	2,414,951
Taxes	212,990	229,713	230,625
Interest	681,409	1,020,964	1,161,840
General expenses	489,821	384,677	595,519
Net profit for period	$1,744,644	$1,740,329	$1,745,918
Balance brought forward	357,200	$365,443	$369,372
Total	$2,101,844	$2,105,773	$2,115,289
Depreciation	$174,300	$174,300	$174,300
Legal reserve	78,684	78,684	78,684
Special reserve	78,684	78,684	78,684
Directors' bonus	78,186	78,186	78,186
Officials' and employees' retire't fund	24,900	24,900	24,900
Dividends	1,301,647	1,301,647	1,301,647
Balance carried forward	$365,443	$369,371	$378,888

—V. 122, p. 2193.

United Electric Rys., Providence.—*New Plan.*—

See Narragansett Electric Light Co. above.—V. 123, p. 1879.

United Railways Investment Co.—*Earnings.*—

	—Quarters Ended—			9 Mos. End.
Period—	*Sept. 30 '26.*	*June 30 '26.*	*Mar. 31 '26.*	*Sept. 30 '26.*
Income from dividends	$436,700	$9,200	$436,700	$882,600
Interest received	10,427	11,328	7,144	28,899
Total income	$447,127	$20,528	$443,844	$911,499
Expenses	23,667	17,570	19,537	60,774
Net income	$423,460	$2,958	$424,307	$850,725

—V. 123, p. 1764.

United Telephone Co.—*Acquisition.*—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Oct. 4 issued a certificate authorizing the acquisition by the company of certain properties of the Central Kansas Telephone Co.

On June 9 1926 the United company contracted to purchase the exchanges of the Kansas company at Clay Center and Idana for $43,100. An appraisal made by the chief engineer of the United company finds the reproduction cost new of the properties, less depreciation, to be $54,453. The estimated value of property to be retired from service is $19,236, and the net salvage therefrom is expected to total $2,425.—V. 122, p. 1612.

Washington Water Power Co.—*Earnings.*—

9 *Mos. End. Sept. 30—*	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross revenue	$4,446,688	$4,186,363	$3,885,475	$3,707,762
Operating expenses	1,343,000	1,217,004	1,152,846	1,101,797
Taxes (incl. income tax)	529,664	505,605	484,586	493,450
Interest	414,659	513,058	450,189	459,578
Profit & loss, prior years	*Cr.*13,799	*Cr.*2,312	*Dr.*15,370	*Cr.*1,167
Net earns. avail. for divs. and retir. exp.	$2,173,163	$1,953,008	$1,782,484	$1,654,105

Capital stock outstanding Sept. 30 1926 amounted to $25,133,200, compared with $20,918,400 at Sept. 30 1925.—V. 123, p. 1253.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—*Earnings.*—

Results for Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 (Sept. 1926 Estimated).

	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Gross revenues (incl. dividends and interest)	$102,045,928	$94,181,287	$84,861,418	$84,719,297
Maint., repairs and reserve for depreciation	$15,416,473	$14,705,627	$14,279,405	$13,592,663
Oth. oper. exp. (incl. rent of leased lines & taxes)	73,513,068	66,078,013	59,336,583	59,276,399
Int. on bonded debt	1,753,982	1,752,053	1,734,075	1,731,392
Net income	$11,362,405	$11,645,594	$9,511,355	$10,118,843

—V. 123, p. 1384.

Westphalia United Electric Power Corp. (Vereinigte Elektrizitatswerke Westfalen G. m. b. H.), Germany.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $7,500,000 first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, 6½% series, due 1950.

Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31 1925 and for 6 Mos. End. June 30 1926

	Year 1925. Marks.	6 Mos. 1926 Marks.
Sales of electric current	26,468,979	13,191,581
Sales of gas	886,779	304,956
Miscellaneous	329,445	602,218
Total revenue	27,685,203	14,098,756
Operating expenses	11,893,438	5,360,103
Administrative and general expenses	2,560,720	1,870,255
Net profit	13,231,045	6,868,398
Concession fees	2,205,571	1,100,000
Depreciation	6,985,140	1,886,078
Interest	821,318	1,327,420
Business franchise tax paid	344,899	252,000
Net earnings	2,874,116	2,302,899

—V. 121, p. 2640.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Refined Sugar Prices.—Prices remained unchanged throughout the week with the exception of those announced by the Federal Sugar Refining Co., which reduced its quotation to 5.80c. per lb.

Lead Price Reduced.—American Smelting & Refining Co. has reduced its price 15 points to 8.35c. per pound. "Wall Street Journal" Oct. 15.

Wireless Rates for Press Communications Across Pacific Ocean Reduced.—Wireless messages from Japan to San Francisco will be 18 cents, to New York 21 cents. Same reduction in effect from Japan to European countries. New York "Times" Oct. 15, p. 15.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Oct. 9.—(a) Agreement creating steel combination signed by French, German, Belgian and Luxemburg interests, p. 1823. (b) Form Swedish Steel & Iron Trust, p. 1824. (c) Agricultural credit corporation formed in Louisiana to aid sugar cane industry, p. 1827. (d) New form of real estate investment represented in offering of $2,000,000 real estate mortgage collateral bonds, p. 1835.

Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal, are offering at 96 and int., to yield about 6.35%, $2,500,000 6% 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated July 1 1926, maturing July 1 1946. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent at any branch in Canada of the Royal Bank of Canada, or at the Royal Bank of Canada, St. John's, Newfoundland, or, at the option of the holder, at the Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, New York, in United States gold coin or its equivalent or at the Royal Bank of Canada, London, Eng., in sterling, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to £1. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Red. all or part at 105 on or before July 1 1930, thereafter at 104 on or before July 1 1934, thereafter at 103 on or before July 1 1938, thereafter at 102 on or before July 1 1942, and thereafter at par, in each case with int. Eastern Trust Co., Halifax and Montreal, trustee.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Issued.*
6% 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds (this issue)	$3,000,000	$2,500,000
7% gen. mtge. sinking fund gold bonds	1,000,000	750,000
6% cumulative preference shares	1,500,000	1,500,000
Common shares	1,500,000	1,500,000

Data From Letter of D. R. Turnbull, Managing Director of the Co.

Company.—Incorp. in Province of Nova Scotia, to carry on the business of sugar refining, &c. Has acquired as a going concern the assets and undertaking of Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., incorp. in 1893 under the laws of Great Britain. The business of the company and of its predecessors has been in operation since 1879.

Company owns a modern sugar refinery of brick, completely equipped, with a daily capacity of 1,250,000 pounds, situated at Woodside, on Halifax harbor. Company also owns its own cooperage plant at Moncton, N. B., which is operated in conjunction with a modern box and barrel factory at Woodside, N. S.

Plants and properties, as at May 15 1926, have a replacement value of $5,261,944 and a depreciated value of $4,416,058.

Security.—Bonds are secured by specific first mortgage and charge on all plants, properties and other fixed assets now owned and by floating charge as to all other assets. Of the total authorized issue of $3,000,000 of 1st mtge. bonds, $2,500,000 are now outstanding. The remaining $500,000 may be issued only under the conservative restrictions as set forth in the trust deed securing the bond issue.

Sinking Fund.—An annual cumulative sinking fund of 2% of the largest amount of bonds issued under the mortgage plus interest on bonds previously redeemed, commencing July 1 1927, will be sufficient to retire at par, by maturity, an amount equivalent to over 70% of 1st mtge. bonds now issued.

Earnings.—Based on annual earnings for the 3 years ended Dec. 31 1925, after deducting operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, but before depreciation, average earnings available for bond interest were at the annual rate of $579,356, equivalent to over 3¾ times annual interest of $150,000 on the 1st mtge. bonds now outstanding.

Based on actual results of operations for the first 8 months of the current year, it is conservatively estimated that net earnings as above for the year ending Dec. 31 1926 available for bond interest,, will be approximately $600,000, or at the rate of 4 times annual bond interest charges.

Purpose.—Present financing places the company in sound working capital position, to take advantage to the fullest extent of the growing domestic and export markets for its product.—V. 122, p. 3213.

Air Reduction Co., Inc.—*Acquisition.*—

The company announces it has acquired all of the assets of the Dayton Oxygen & Hydrogen Products Co. of Dayton, O., thus adding another unit to the chain of 52 plants and 169 warehouses throughout the United States. The plant of the Dayton company went under Air Reduction management as of Oct. 15.—V. 123, p. 1384, 584.

Alameda Park Co. (Calif.).—*Bonds Offered.*—

Wm. Cavalier & Co., San Francisco, are offering at prices to yield from 5½% to 6½%, according to maturity, $300,000 1st (closed) mtge. 6½% serial gold bonds.

Dated Aug. 1 1926; due serially Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 1927 to 1936. Callable all or part, last maturity first, on any int. date upon 60 days' notice at 103 and int. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Normal Federal income tax up to 2% paid by the company. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at Central National Bank, Oakland, Calif., trustee. Exempt from personal property tax in California.

Data from Letter of R. C. Strehlow, President of the Company.

Organization.—A California corporation, organized in 1916. Owns and operates the properties known as Neptune Beach. The property consists of a valuable piece of real estate located in the City of Alameda, with a frontage on Central Ave. of 1,108 feet and a depth varying from 132 feet to 150 feet. In addition, it owns many acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the Central Ave. frontage. The improvements on the above property are owned and operated by the company and consist in prat of a modern court apartment house, theatre, 36 modern bungalow cottages, a modern bath house and plunge and various other buildings. Total value of property securing this issue, $8,12,878. On the basis of the above appraisal, this loan represents less than 37% of the total value of property pledged as security.

Earnings.—Based upon earnings in the past, together with the revenue received from the new modern court apartment house and 36 bungalows, after allowing for vacancies and upon completion of the present development program, it is estimated that annual net revenue derived by the company available for interest on this issue of bonds will be equal to 4½ times the maximum amount required.

Purpose.—Funds received from this bond issue will be used for the payment of the modern apartment house which is now completed and for the development of the property under which program additional bungalows will be built and many other improvements of a substantial nature.

Guaranty.—Bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by R. C. Strehlow, whose net assets are many times in excess of this issue.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—*New Sales Mgr.*

Clarence J. Schulze, former Sales Manager of the F. Royster Guana Co. of Norfolk, Va., has been apponited General Sales Manager of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., succeeding Myron S. Hazen.—V. 123, p. 1636.

American Bosch Magneto Corp.—*Orders.*—

Reports state that during the past 3 or 4 weeks the corporation received orders totaling approximately $3,000,000 for radio sets.—V. 123, p. 1764.

American Brown Boveri Electric Corp.—

Two of the six Diesel electric ferries, being built at the Camden, N. J., shipyard for use on the lower Hudson, are nearing completion and will be launched this month, the corporation announces. Keels for these two boats, which will be the first electric ferries to be operated in New York Harbor, were laid last June. Their hulls were practically finished a month ago, and work on the upper deck is progressing rapidly. Diesel engines have already been installed, the power plant in each vessel consisting of two 350-h.p. engines, while the large motors and generators are being assembled in the American Brown Boveri shops and are well along toward completion.

These ferries will be operated by Electric Ferries, Inc., between the Manhattan and New Jersey terminals of the Erie RR., have been especially designed for motor traffic, and will accommodate 40 automobiles and five large passenger busses.

It is estimated that a Diesel electric ferry can be operated at a saving of about $36,000 a year, as compared with a steam-driven ferry of the same capacity.—V. 123, p. 1879.

American Home Products Co.—*Earnings.*—

Earnings Six Months Ended June 30 1926.

Net profits after charges	$581,464
Federal taxes (estimated)	78,498
Net income	$502,966

The balance sheet as of June 30 1926, shows current assets of $1,986,000 including cash and marketable securities totaling $1,105,000. Current liabilities amounted to $448,000, including reserves for taxes and advertising.—V. 122, p. 2501.

American Metal Co., Ltd.—*Not Concerned in Daugherty-Miller Case.*—

President C. M. Loeb, Oct. 11, said:

The termination of the Daugherty-Miller trial makes this an appropriate time to correct mistaken impressions that seem to have arisen in regard to the American Metal Co., and we therefore desire to point out that the company has at no time been directly or indirectly concerned in this case.

Following the entrance of this country into the war, we turned over to the Alien Property Custodian the shares which had been deposited with us, according to our records, for account of Germans The transfer by us of this minority interest was in some press accounts, through misunderstanding of the facts, erroneously referred to as the taking over of the company or its assets by the Alien Prpoerty Custodian.

In Dec., 1919, these shares were sold for cash by the Alien Property Custodian at public auction to a syndicate headed by Charles D. Barney & Co., bankers, thereby eliminating all German interest. The proceeds of the sale were in Sept., 1921, without reference to this company, released by the Alien Property Custodian to European claimants, and it is this release which was the subject of the recent trial.

The American Metal Co. and its assets are neither directly nor indirectly involved, and the matter does not affect the company or anyone connected with it.

[Former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and former Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller were charged by the U. S. Government with conspiracy to defraud the government in the transfer of about $7,000,000 worth of stock in the American Metal Co. from the Alien Property Custodian to Swiss interests. The trial was opened Sept. 7 in New York before Judge Mack. The jury in the case was discharged by Judge Mack Oct. 11, after it had been out over 65 hours without being able to reach an agreement.]—V. 123, p. 714.

American Smelting & Refining Co.—*Patent Suit.*—

The U. S. Supreme Court has denied the co a review of the patent infringement judgment won by George Campbell Carson, California surveyor. The company charged that Carson, after winning his suit, attempted to substitute the Carson Investment Co. as recipient of the proceeds from the accounting ordered by the Court. It also charged that the title to the 2 blast furnace patents in question was not in the hands of Carson, in whose name the suit was brought.—V. 123, p. 1870, 1879.

American Writing Paper Co.—*Payment of Installments.*

The committee in charge of the reorganization has notified the holders of preferred stock participation warrants and of common stock participating warrants issued under the plan dated July 1 1926, that they are required to make payment of installments payable under these warrants as follows: first installment on or before Nov. 15 1926; second installment on or before Dec. 15 1926, and the third on or before Jan. 17 1927. Each installment on the preferred stock participation warrants amounts to $2 and each installment on the common stock participation warrants amounts to $1 for each share of stock in respect to which the warrants were issued. Payments must be made in New York funds at the Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., and must be accompanied by the warrants for appropriate notation.—V. 123, p. 1880.

Amoskeag Company.—*Annual Report.*—

F. C. Dumaine, Treasurer, Oct. 6 reports in substance:

The report covering the year ending May 29 1926 shows no income from the company's holdings of shares in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.

Total gross income, made up as follows: Interest from Liberty bonds and other sources, $1,045,847; dividends, $46,400	$1,092,248
Out of which were paid: Preferred divs., $450,000; interest, $319,103; miscellaneous, $14,346	783,449
Balance	$308,798

Statement of Assets of Amoskeag Co. as of May 29 1926.

	Book Value.	Market Val.
U.S.Govt. 4¼% 4th Lib. Ln. bds. at cost (100.47)	$23,771,650	$24,369,800
Other securities	1,412 631	1,391,149
Cash on hand	45.211	45,211
Total assets	$25,229,492	$25,806,160
Notes payable	6,500,000	6,500,000
Profit and loss and reserve for shareholders	$18,729,492	$19,306,160

The "market value" is in some cases estimated, there being no market in the strict sense.

There are issued and outstanding of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. 285,000 pref. shares and 365,000 common shares, of which the Amoskeag Co. owns 266,105 pref. shares, or 93.37%, and 330,000 common shares, or 90.41%.

There are issued and outstanding of the Amoskeag Co. 100,000 pref. shares (less 6,157 in the treasury) and 345,600 common shares (less 3,284 in the treasury).

The trustees have placed no value upon the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. shares. The unusual condition existing in the whole textile world makes the placing of a value upon these shares a matter of conjecture.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.
Trial Balance June 30 1926.

Plant account	$16,686,227
Cash, $1,704,571; Liberty Loan bonds, $4,448,500	6,153,071
Other investments	230,857
Accounts receivable	7,192,080
Cotton, $6,437,221; wool, $4,535,353; mfg. supplies, $642,056	11,614,630
Prepaid taxes	71,375
Total assets	$41,948,241
Deduct accounts and notes payable	1,000,116
Balance of assets—reserve for shareholders	$40,948,125

During the year ending with June 30 1926 the production of cotton cloths manufactured was 145,021,099 yards, about 60% of a normal production. There were sold 134,363,341 yards, increasing the stock on hand 10,657,758 yards to a total of 28,594,397 yards.

The yards of worsted goods dyed and finished were 6,680,199, or say 75% of a normal production. There were sold 6,695,823 yards, decreasing the stock on hand 15,624 yards to a total of 694,077 yards.

Manufacturing Account 13 Months Ended June 30 1926.

Goods on hand May 31 1925	$3,741,985	Receipts from sales and other income	$32,902,257
Cost of manufacturing	36,701,952	Goods on h'd June 30 '26	3,976,577
		Loss for period	3,565,105
Total	$40,443,938	Total	$40,443,938

This account shows a shrinkage in assets for the year of $3,565,105. Included in the income was $293,728 received for interest upon Liberty bonds, interest on bank balances and cash discounts.

This shrinkage in assets may be divided approximately as follows: Expended for new construction, $687,610; charged off inventory, $2,220,217; loss from operations, $657,278.

Nothing was charged off for depreciation. The expenditures over a period of years upon buildings and equipment, included in operating expenses, have been at least equal to the depreciation for that period.

The past year has been one of falling prices in the cotton and cloth markets. In consequence of the adoption, rather more than a year ago, of the practice of valuing stock at cost or market, it has been necessary to mark off more than $2,200,000 in order to bring the inventory down to substantially market value. Attention was directed to this danger in the report of Oct. 28 1925. It is not a good system of accounting, though it appears to be fashionable.

The manufacture of rayon yarns for use in connection with the production of fancy goods is a comparatively small affair, on the whole an experiment in this field. A product of sufficient quantity and satisfactory quality for our own needs is being made which otherwise would have been purchased in the outside market. It has not seemed advisable to increase our production beyond that point.

It will probably be impossible during the coming year to operate the machinery to its full capacity. Consequently no considerable profits can be expected unless conditions very materially change: it is hoped that losses may be held to the lowest possible minimum.—V. 121, p. 2276.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.—*Report.*—

See Amoskeag Company above.—V. 121, p. 2276.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.—50% *Stock Dividend.*—

The company has declared a dividend of 12½% in cash on the ordinary shares, the same as declared a year ago, and, in addition, a 50% stock dividend.—V. 123, p. 1880.

Arcadian Consolidated Mining Co.—*Sale of Stock.*—

Notice of sale of stock of this company for non-payment of assessments has been issued, the same to be sold at public auction in Houghton, Mich., Oct. 30.—V. 122, p. 1920.

Arctic Dairy Products Co.—*Preferred Stock.*—

Watling, Lerchin & Co., Detroit, are offering a block of 7% cum. pref. stock at par ($100). The offering does not represent new financing. A circular issued by the bankers affords the following:

Dividends payable Q.-J. Callable at 105 and div. Registrar and transfer agent, Union Trust Co., Detroit.

Capitalization—	*Authorizing.*	*Outstanding.*
First mortgage sinking fund gold bonds	$5,000,000	$1,142,900
General 7% preferred stock	1,000,000	695,400
Common stock	2,000,000	1,133,480

Company.—Formerly known as the Arctic Ice Cream Co., was incorp. in 1908. Has since consolidated with the C. A. Connor Ice Cream Co., Ovid Creamery Co. and the Connor Fountain Supply Co.

Company manufactures the well-known "Arctic" and "Connor" brands of ice cream, as well as whole milk and cream, butter, powdered milk, condensed milk and other creamery products. Company also manufactures fruits, syrups, extracts and other soda fountain requisites.

Earnings Years Ended Dec. 31.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Earns. after int. and Fed. taxes	$310,657	$359,806	$444,289	$445,909	$723,840
Depreciation	173,872	183,577	195,014	161,702	188,001
Net earnings	136,785	176,229	249,275	284,207	535,839

The earnings for 1921, 1922 and 1923 include those of the C. A. Connor Ice Cream Co. and for 1922 and 1923 those of the Ovid Creamery Co. These corporations were acquired during the latter part of the year 1923.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1925.

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Land, bldgs., machinery, &c.	$2,279,394	7% preferred stock	$636,300
Cash	354,469	Common stock	1,133,480
Customers' notes receivable	39,947	1st mtge. 6½% gold bonds	1,150,000
Customers' accts. receivable, less allowance	249,126	Notes payable	30,000
Marketable securities	318,933	Accts. payable & accr. exp.	233,707
Life insurance	3,999	Federal tax (1925)	76,397
Inventories	217,465	Surplus	672,179
Personal & misc. notes & accts.	50,578		
Sundry real est. & investments	25,147		
Bond sinking fund	244,138		
Deferred assets	148,867	Total (each side)	$3,932,064

—V. 118, p. 1271.

Armour & Co. (Ill.).—*No Connection with Grain Co.*—

President F. Edson White, authorizes the following: "We note in the press and in correspondence a tendency to confuse Armour & Co. with the Armour Grain Co. There is no relationship between Armour & Co. and the Armour Grain Co. They are in fields that are distinctly different and except for the use of the Armour name they have nothing in common. The Armour Grain Co. has a controversy at the moment with the Department of Agriculture, but Armour & Co. has no part in it and will not be affected in any way by it."—V. 123, p. 1636, 1117.

Armour Grain Co.—*Injunction Denied.*—

The District of Columbia Supreme Court has refused to issue a temporary restraining order against the Government, asked for by the company, but set Dec. 13 for hearing the case of an injunction against Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, Secretary Hoover and Attorney-General Sargent to prevent the Government from going into the books of the company. The hearing before Referee Lees in Chicago Oct. 11 was called off.—V. 123, p. 1880, 1765.

Artloom Corporation.—*Earnings.*—

Quarter Ended Sept. 30 1926.

Gross profit	$627,803
Depreciation, $39,182; Federal tax reserve, $76,520; total	115,702
Net profit	$512,100
7% cumulative preferred stock dividends	45,832
Balance applicable to common dividends	$466,268

Net income for the first nine months of 1926, after depreciation and Federal taxes, totaled $1,013,226.—V. 123, p. 329.

Autosales Corp., N. Y. City.—*To Reduce Capitalization.*

The corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it proposes to reduce its authorized common stock from 90,000 shares to 80,592 shares, par $50, and its preferred stock from 60,000 shares to 35,959 shares, par $50.—V. 122, p. 754.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—*Will Earn Dividend.*—

President Samuel M. Vauclain is quoted as saying that the company "will be able to earn dividends this year (7% on preferred and 7% on common). We expect to maintain about 45% capacity throughout the year, and well into the first quarter of next. There is a good flow of moderate and smaller orders. Baldwin has no intention of increasing capital.

"I reintroduced setting up a reserve out of surplus to assure regular dividends on both the preferred and common stocks in order to add stability to our shares from the investor's point of view," Mr. Vauclain said. "If not needed one year, it will be carried over to subsequent years. Baldwin's contracts from abroad have been a vital part of our business, representing about a third of the total these recent years.

"We are busy transferring our works to Eddystone, and have not taken steps to dispose of the Philadelphia real estate, or reached any decision as to how we will dispose of it. We have already moved 80% of the works to the new Eddystone plant."—V. 123, p. 1880.

Barnes Finance Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.—*Receivership.*

John Milton, Jersey City, N. J. was appointed temporary receiver by Federal Judge Clark Oct. 8 as a result of equity receivership proceedings brought by Stephen P. Meehan, Jersey City.

Company was incorp. in Nov. 1922, with a capitalization of 250,000 shares (par $100) to finance and mortgage Western farm lands. It is a holding company for several similar companies in the West. One of them, Barnes Bros., Inc., owns 80,000 acres of Northwestern farm lands, which, the complaint states, will increase in value with government aid.

It also is declared that at present physical assets of the company would not bring in more than $18,000 or $20,000, but that accounts receivable are outstanding amounting to $294,000. Notes owing to the company amount to $6,463. It also owns 10,000 acres in the West.

Liabilities include money due on debenture bonds and capital stock totaling $1,807,250. The reason for seeking a receivership, it is declared is that on Nov. 1 a semi-annual dividend of 3½% will be due on debenture bonds and there is no money to meet it.

Bayway Terminal (New York Harbor).—*Trustee.*—

The New York Trust Co. has been appointed trustee under mortgage dated July 1 1926 securing $3,000,000 Bayway Terminal 1st mtge. 6½% sinking fund gold bonds, Series "A," due July 1 1946. See offering in V. 123, p. 1765.

Belding Heminway Co.—*Business Improving.*—

Pres. E. C. Young says in part: "This company, because of its diversification and widespread markets, has much less difficulty in time of buying inactivity, such as that of the last six months, which handicapped the smaller and more localized companies. A resume of our industry shows that during the first half of 1926, when business generally was slow, our sales continued virtually the same as for the first half of 1925. Our silk thread division, constituting over 50% of our total business, was as usual stable, sales being about the same as the year before. Our fabric sales showed a gain of about 10%, and our hosiery business registered a substantial gain. With increased consumption favorably stimulating all three lines, as a result of more active buying which is now in evidence, and can reasonably be expected to continue into next year, we are confident that our sales will exceed last year's. In view of this satisfactory showing of all divisions of the company's business, it is obvious that the directors have no reason to anticipate any change, as rumored, in the dividend rate.

"During the first half of the year, when many other silk companies lost money, Belding Heminway earned in excess of its dividend requirements. A still wider margin of net profits over dividend requirements is expected during the second half of the year.

"Our financial condition is excellent. In fact, we were able recently to purchase in the open market $410,000 par value of our outstanding gold notes with surplus cash. After this purchase and after the payment of the October dividend, the company has $1,400,000 in cash and practcially no liabilities."

[The company is now operating six thread mills, three fabric mills and one hosiery mill. The latter mill is now operating at capacity.]—V. 123, p. 1766, 985.

Benzo-Gas Motor Fuel Co.—*Earnings.*—

For the first 6 months of 1926 net earnings of the company amounted to $69,926, or at the rate of $139,853 a year. This is after all charges, including taxes, depreciation and maintenance, but before deduction of interest paid.—V. 123, p. 585.

Bethlehem Steel Co.—*Equip. Trust Ctfs. Called.*—

All of the outstanding equip. trust 7% gold certificates, due May 15 1927, May 15 1928, May 15 1929 and May 15 1930, have been called for redemption on Nov. 15 next at 100 and int., plus a premium of ½ of 1% for each year or fraction thereof of the expired life of the certificate. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The trust company has been authorized by the Bethlehem Steel Co. to purchase any of the above mentioned equipment trust certificates on any date prior to Nov. 15 1926, and will pay the above mentioned redemption prices plus unpaid dividends accrued thereon to the date of such surrender thereof.—V. 122, p. 3457.

Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.—100% *Stock Dividend.*—

A 100% stock dividend has been declared on the outstanding $10,000,000 common stock, payable in common stock.—V. 121, p. 2406.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.—*Vice-Presidents.*—

Charles W. Eggenweiler, Harry W. Holt and William T. Bohn have been elected vice-presidents.—V. 122, p. 2502.

(Geo. E.) Breece Lumber Co., Albuquerque, N. Mex.—

Bonds Offered.—The Guardian Trust Co. and George W. York & Co., Inc., Cleveland; Mississippi Valley Trust Co. and Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, and Caldwell & Co., Nashville, are offering at par and int. $1,000,000 6½% 1st mtge. & coll. trust sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926; due Sept. 1 1936. Int. payable M. & S. at Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland, trustee, without deduction for Federal income taxes not in excess of 2%. Company will provide for refund of the Penn. 4-mill tax and withholdable taxes in Mass. not exceeding 6%. Mich. 5-mills exemption tax will be paid. Denom. $100, $500 and $1,000 c*. Upon 30 days' published notice bonds will be callable in whole or in part on any int. date at 105 and int. up to March 1 1927; thereafter the redemption price will be reduced ¼ of 1% each 6 months.

Data from Letter of Colonel Geo. E. Breece, President of Company

Company.—A New Mexico corporation, organized in Aug. 1924, at which time it acquired by lease and stock ownership the properties formerly belonging to West Virginia Timber Co. (W. Va.), West Virginia Timber Co. (Ohio) and McKinley Land & Lumber Co. (N. M.). Company, whose business is the manufacture of lumber and its by-products, has operations in Albuquerque and Alamogordo, N. M.; also in Baskin and Monroe, La. Company has presently 3 mills and is building and equipping a new mill at Alamogordo. When completed the capacity of the 4 mills will be approximately 100,000,000 feet B.M. per annum. Company's timber holdings are estimated by James D. Lacey & Co. at 870,661,830 feet with a net stumpage value of $4,432,893.

Purpose.—To complete the financing of the new properties acquired, the construction of the new mills and to provide additional working capital.

Security.—Bonds are secured by a closed 1st mtge. on the following property: (1) The mill and equipment at Alamogordo, N. M.; (2) 117,930,000 feet of timber, principally hardwood, on the Ouachita River, in Union Parish, La.; (3) 23,355,600 feet of timber on the Ouachita River in Catahoula Parish, La.; (4) a valuable millsite and mill property, together with equipment, at Monroe, La.; (5) company's contract for 154,000,000 feet of timber on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, Otero County, N. M., and a contract for the sale of mineral and gas rights in Union Parish, La.

The total appraised value of the mortgaged property plus the amount to be received by the company under the last mentioned contract is $2,985,256.

Earnings.—Net earnings reported by Ernst & Ernst for the past 3½ years to June 30 1926, exclusive of unrealized profits from sale of capital assets, and after deducting depletion, depreciation, interest, pref. dividend requirements, Federal taxes and all other charges, have averaged over $340,904 per annum, or more than 5 times the maximum annual interest charges on this issue. The President of the company estimates that improvements and expansion in operations resulting from this financing will increase the company's average net earnings by approximately $200,000 per annum and produce net earnings of over 8 times the interest requirements of this issue.

Sinking Fund.—Company agrees that it will pay into the hands of the trustee in cash or bonds at each interest-paying period, to apply on the reduction of outstanding bonds, the sum of $2 per 1,000 ft. of lumber shipped from any of its mills, which it is calculated will retire the entire issue well in advance of maturity, and that it will retire a minimum of $25,000 of these bonds each 6 months beginning March 1 1927.

Brunswick Terminal & Ry. Securities Co.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 70,000 shares (authorized 100,000 shares) capital stock without par value on official notice of issuance on the basis of share for share in exchange for outstanding certificates of its capital stock, par $100, with authority to add temporary certificates for 17,000 additional like shares on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total amount applied for 87,000 shares.

Income Account Period from Jan. 1 1926 to July 31 1926, Inclusive.
(Does not include sales of real estate.)

Deficit accrued as per Dec. 31 1925	$226,511
aLoss on sale of Mutual Light & Water Co. stock	1,723,728
bOperating charges	19,461
Total	$1,969,701
Revenue—Rents, $663; interest, divs., &c., $802	1,465
Deficit as of July 31 1926	$1,968,236

a This "loss" is approximately the difference between the cost of this property in stock and the market value of the stock at the time of its issue for the property. Includes operations until sale. b Includes commission on sale, and back taxes. No taxes are now in arrears and present operating charges are well within accruing revenues.—V. 123, p. 579.

By-Products Coke Corp.—*Earnings.*—

	Quarter Ended			9 Mos. End.
	Sept. 30 '26.	June 30 '26.	Mar. 31 '26.	Sept. 30 '26.
Operating profit	$791,561	$644,403	$877,662	$2,313,626
Other income	46,770	46,203	118,550	211,523
Total income	$838,331	$690,606	$996,212	$2,525,149
Depreciation	201,266	187,272	169,590	558,128
Interest	88,313	96,318	109,299	293,930
Preferred dividends	34,250	34,249	34,249	102,748
Common dividends	94,965	94,955	94,954	284,874
Surp. before Fed. taxes	$419,537	$277,812	$588,120	$1,285,469

—V. 123, p. 1254.

Canadian Salt Co., Ltd.—*Bonds Offered.*—Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal are offering at 103 and int. $300,000 additional 6% 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, series A. Dated Jan. 1 1926; maturing Jan. 1 1946 (see description in V. 121, p. 2642).

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Issued.*
6% 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds, series A	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
Common shares (now paying 8%)	1,500,000	1,500,000

Company.—Is the largest producer of salt in Canada, having a capacity approximately equal to that of all other salt companies in the Dominion, and is the only Canadian producer for sale of liquid chlorine, caustic soda and bleaching powder. Company owns and operates at Windsor and Sandwich, Ont., modern and completely equipped plants for the production of salt in its various forms and for the production of liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, caustic soda and other by-products. The business of the company and of its predecessor has been in successful operation for over thirty-three years.

Earnings.—Average annual earnings for the 4 years ended Dec. 31 1925, available for bond interest and depreciation, based on earnings after deduction of operating expenses and maintenance charges, were $305,593. Net earnings on the same basis for the year ended Dec. 31 1925, were $344,111, equivalent to over 3¾ times annual interest of $90,000 on total 1st mtge. bonds to be now outstanding.—V. 121, p. 2642.

Canadian Theatre Co., Ltd., Montreal.—*Bonds Offered.*—W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, are offering at 100 and int. $400,000 6½% 1st (closed) mtge. 15-year sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926; due Sept. 1 1941. Int. (M. & S.) and principal payable in gold at the office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que. Denom. $100, $500 and $1,000. Montreal Trust Co., Montreal, trustee. Red. in whole or in part on 30 days' notice on any int. date at following rates: Up to and incl. Sept. 1 1931 at 105 and int., after Sept. 1 1931 and up to and incl. Sept. 1 1936 at 104 and int., after Sept. 1 1936 at 103 and int.

Sinking Fund.—Tne trust deed provides for a sinking fund of $5,000, payable to the trustee March 1 and Sept. 1, plus 6½% interest on all bonds acquired or redeemed through the sinking fund, the first payment to the trust company being Sept. 1 1928. This sinking fund will retire more than one-half of the bonds by maturity.

Security.—A first (closed) mortgage on the property in Montreal on which is erected the Princess Theatre. Princess Theatre is a thoroughly fireproof, modern structure and is one of the largest theatres in Canada, having a seating capacity of 2,328. It is of modern equipment and contains escalators to reach the gallery. The Princess Theatre operates under the Shubert franchise for a period of 11 years commencing March 8 1926.

Reserve Fund.—Company agrees in the trust deed to accumulate a special reserve fund of $30,000 as a further security for the 1st mtge. bonds. This reserve fund is to be invested in trustee securities and may not be impaired through payment of dividends on common stock.

Revenue.—The average annual revenue of the Princess Theatre of Montreal, as certified to by P. S. Ross & Sons, for 7½ years, amounts to $67,500 and, in a letter from the President of the company, it is stated that the earnings of the company under the Shubert contract should be at least $85,000 per annum.

Cellulose Products, Inc.—*Syndicate Dissolved.*—
Watson & White have announced that the selling group which they formed to distribute the company's stock has been dissolved.

Major M.J. Connolly, Chairman of the board, states that business already booked should provide sufficient profits for payment of the year's dividend on the preferred stock. Several other important contracts are pending, according to Major Connolly. See V. 123, p. 1637.

Central Iron & Coal Co.—*Tenders.*—
The Central Union Trust Co. of New York will until Oct. 24 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st mtge. s. f. 6% gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1938, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $17,404, at a price not exceeding 105 and int. —V. 121, p. 1793.

Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.—*To Expand.*—
A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., states that this winter the company will build a new machine shop to cost approximately $500,000. Throughout the year the plant has been rushed with orders and has been operated on a capacity basis with 1,.00 men employed and double snifts required in certain departments. With the completion of the new machine shop the operating force will be gradually increased to a maximum of 1,250.—V. 115, p. 2797.

Charleroi Steel & Foundry Co.—*Organized.*—
This company has been formed to take over and operate the property at Charleroi, Pa., formerly owned by the Electric Alloy Steel Co. The plant was purchased for $125,000 and $1,000,000 was expended on it by the former owner. The capital structure of the new company consists of $150,000 of 6% bonds, $150,000 of 7% preferred stock and 5,000 shares of no par value common stock. W. D. Myers, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Electric Alloy Steel Co., has been elected President of the Charleroi company. Former stockholders of the Electric Alloy Steel Co. were given the right to subscribe for stock of the new company.

Chemical Foundation, Inc.—*U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Transfer of Seized German Patents—No Conspiracy is Found.*—

The case of the Government against the company was lost in the U. S. Supreme Court Oct. 11 when the Court handed down an opinion sustaining the sale of seized German dye and chemical patents, trade marks and copyrights to the Chemical Foundation in 1919 by the Alien Property Custodian.This case, in which this decision writes the final chapter, was brought by direction of President Harding, who took the position that the sale of the German patents to the Chemical Foundation should be cancelled on the ground that the consideration of $271,850 paid by the Foundation was inadequate, and that his predecessor, President Wilson, was without authority to order or approve it.

With Justice Butler writing the opinion, the Supreme Court rejected the plea that "fraudulent deception of the President" figured in the transfer and held that the sale was legal and must stand, as decreed by the lower courts.

Stressing the finding by the District Court of Delaware, where the case against the Foundation was initiated and where a judgment in its favor was returned, and by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the judgment below, that "no unlawful scheme, combination or conspiracy was shown, and that there was no deception or fraud" in the sale, Justice Butler held that President Wilson was clearly within his rights in delegating power looking to the transfer of the patents to the Chemical Foundation.

The court ruled, in effect, that the Trading With the Enemy Act was passed by Congress to enable the President effectively to carry on the war, and "should be liberally construed to give effect to the purposes it was enacted to subserve." It pointed out that the President, or officials designated by him, had authority to seize property and dispose of it as the President might direct.

For full text of decision see under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page of this issue.—V. 112, p. 2278.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—*Plans New Plant—Earns.*
The company is planning the expenditure at Franklin, Ill., of $400,000 to $500,000 for the construction of a special plant 350 feet long, together with new machinery to be installed, which will start working next spring. The new building will be devoted to the manufacture of Diesel engines. Several hundred men will be employed.

Period—	Quar. Ended Sept. 30— 1926.	1925.	9 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1926.	1925.
Profit after depreciation and Federal taxes	$282,618	$145,571	$754,412	$466,582
Other income	11,379	15,441	39,537	38,664
Total income	$293,997	$161,012	$793,949	$505,246
Interest	22,880	16,960	75,544	44,637
Net profit	$271,117	$144,052	$718,405	$460,609

—V. 123, p. 586.

Chrysler Corp.—*Production, &c.*—
President Chrysler reports: "Despite the fact that at this time of the year automobile factories expect a seasonable decline in sales, which in turn affects production, the corporation at present is producing 800 cars a day. This is partly because of the satisfactory acceptance of the new four-cylinder model, the Chrysler 50.

"During the first 8 months of 1926 the corporation produced 100,772 cars, against 89,722 during the same period last year.

"Export business is excellent. In 1925 during the first 8 months we exported 6,938 cars. This year during the same period we shipped over 9,000 We look for business during the remainder of 1926 to show a marked improvement over 1925. Dealers' stocks and cars in transit are below normal. We have reason to face the winter months and 1927 with optimistic confidence."—V. 123, p. 1510.

Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.—*Annual Report.*—
Net profits from operations for the year ended July 31 1926 were $13,955 before reserve for Federal taxes. For the same period of 1925 net profits were $544,879, after tax reserve and other deductions.

Comparative Balance Sheet July 31.

Assets—	1926.	1925.	*Liabilities*—	1926.	1925.
Fixed assets (less depreciation)	$109,000	$102,007	7% cum. pref. stk.	$667,200	$734,100
Investments	246,242	------	Common stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash	236,437	335,964	Notes & accts. pay	1,998,174	2,062,308
Accounts rec. (less reserve)	1,641,936	1,947,216	Res. for Fed. taxes	15,156	65,031
Sundry debtors	26,769	19,926	Res. for additional compen. to profit sharing empl	------	6,955
Inventories	2,325,329	2,692,108	Paid in surplus	412,976	412,976
Def. charges, &c.	93,776	92,560	General surplus	372,846	770,615
			Sur. for pref. stk. sk. fd. requirem.	213,137	137,79
Total (each side)	$4,679,488	$5,189,780			

Contingent Liability.—Foreign drafts discounted in the amount of $130,622.—V. 123, p. 330.

Connecticut Valley Lumber Co.—*Sale.*—
See New England Power Association under "Public Utilities" above —V. 123, p. 586.

Consolidated Cigar Corp.—*Listing.*—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of (*a*) $10,000,000 10-year 6% sinking fund convertible gold notes, due Oct. 15 1936; and (*b*) 55,338 additional shares common stock (no par value), with authority to add 100,000 additional shares on conversion of above notes.

The stockholders on Sept. 16 1926 authorized the issuance and the offering for sale to all the common stockholders of 48,666 shares of common stock. The sale to bankers (as a firm purchase) of 6,672 shares of the unissued common stock of the company (same being the then remaining authorized and unissued shares of the company) was authorized by the directors on Sept. 2.

Common stockholders were given the privilege to subscribe to the 48,666 shares of common stock on or before Oct. 13 1926 at $77 per share, in the proportion of one share of such additional stock for every 4 shares of common stock held. Compare V. 123, p. 1511.

Consolidated Laundries Corp. (of Md.).—*Usual Div.*—
The directors have declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50c. per share, payable Oct. 30 to holders of record Oct. 20. On July 30 last, the company paid a 1% stock dividend in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 50c. per share. Another stock dividend of 1% will be paid in January of next year. Compare V. 123, p. 330, 1511.

Crescent Pipe Line Co.—*Removing Line.*—
The company is reported to have completed the removal of all but 35 miles of the 274 miles of its line. It is understood that the pipe has already been sold. The salvaging work is expected to be completed about Nov. 1, and it is expected that about that time the directors will announce a distribution in liquidation.—V. 121, p. 892, 465.

Duesenberg Motors Co.—*Sale.*—
The Indianapolis "News" Oct. 6, says: "Purchase of the Duesenberg Motors Co. of Indianapolis for approximately $500,000 by a newly-organized corporation headed by E. L. Cord, Pres. of the Auburn Automobile Co., has been announced. The new company it is stated will be capitalized at more than $1,000,000 and has sufficient financial resources to enlarge the plant materially and increase production from about five cars to fifteen or eighteen cars a week.

"Fred S. Duesenberg, widely-known automotive engineer and President of the Duesenberg Motors Co. will continue in the new organization, it was announced, as Vice-President in charge of engineering and experimental work. His brother, August Duesenberg, is also to continue with the new organization in an engineering capacity.

"The new concern which will conduct the business of *Duesenberg, Inc.*, plans to produce a luxurious automobile. The cars, which will be entirely custom built, are expected to sell, it is said, for approximately $18,000 each. It is understood to be the plan to give the new Duesenberg distribution through the several hundred agencies of the Auburn Motor Co. The new company has no corporate connection with the Auburn company."—V. 120, p. 1334.

Electric Alloy Steel Co.—*Sale of Property.*—
See Charleroi Steel & Foundry Co. above.—V. 115, p. 1638.

Electric Household Utilities Corp.—*In Strong Position.*
Secretary J. A. McCoy, in connection with the declaration on Oct. 8 of the dividend of 50 cents per share, payable on the common stock in stock, issued the following statement:

"While the company is in a very strong financial position, it was the opinion of the board that it was advisaole at this time to conserve the cash resources in order to meet any demands for additional plant equipment, inventories and sales promotion expenses necessitated by the rapidly increasing sales of the new models of washing and ironing machines now being placed on the market.

"The new models are receiving very gratifying trade and consumers' acceptance. The orders booked during September were greater than in any month during the past several years, and the factories are being operated day and night to meet the demands for immediate delivery."—V. 123, p. 1883.

Endicott Johnson Corp.—*Shipments.*—

Month of September—	1926.	1925.	*Increase.*
Shipments	$8,411,470	$7,374,265	$1,037,205

The corporation's factories, which employ more than 17,000 men, are running at full capacity and there is a possibility that delivery dates may have to be extended.—V. 123, p. 587, 462.

Erie Steam Shovel Co.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $3,000,000 7% cumulative convertible preferred stock (par $100) and up to $2,514,260 of common stock (par $5) as follows: 84,028 shares of common stock on official notice of issuance with respect to conversion of preferred stock (convertible at par for preferred stock into common stock at $32 per share for first $1,000,000 offered for conversion, convertible at par for preferred stock into common stock at $36 per share for second $1,000,000 offered for conversion, convertible at par for preferred stock into common stock at $40 per share for third $1,000,000 offered for conversion) and 18,824 shares on official notice of issuance, on payment therefor, on subscriptions by employees. Compare also V. 123, p. 1255.

Equitable Office Building Corp.—*Earnings.*—

Quarter Ended July 31—	1926.	1925.
Rentals earned	$1,232,896	$1,083,035
Miscellaneous earnings	83,107	58,062
Total	$1,316,003	$1,141,097
Operating expenses	247,305	214,077
Depreciation	68,616	67,319
Net operating profit	$1,000,081	$859,701
Other income	5,433	2,864
Total income	$1,005,514	$862,565
Interest, real estate taxes, &c	548,997	547,170
Provision for Federal taxes	54,000	30,000
Net profit	$402,517	$285,395

—V. 123, p. 587.

Fageol Motors Co. (Oakland, Calif.).—*Earnings.*—

The company report for the 6 months ended June 30 1926, gross sales of $1,332,212 and net earnings of $88,289 before royalties but after $18,000 reserve for inventory adjustment.

Balance Sheet June 30 1926.

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Real estate, build., mach., &c.	$629,725	Preferred stock	$840,000
Patent	1	Accounts payable	248,534
Cash	32,106	Notes payable	407,376
Investments	59,813	Accruals	4,490
Account receivable	549,911	Contingent	275,932
Notes receivable	553,159	Reserves	568,116
Inventories	1,040,682	Deferred liabilities	27,398
Trade acceptances	86,626	Surplus	597,806
Prepaid items	17,628		
Total	$2,969,651	Total	$2,969,651

The company has an authorized issue of 200,000 shares (par $10) common stock which is not given any value in the balance sheet. These shares were issued, according to the report, for promotion, bonuses and extra compensation to employes.—V. 122, p. 2198.

(The) Fair (Department Store), Chicago.—*Sales.*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Month*—	1925.	1926—8 *Mos.*—	1925.
Sales	$2,065,699	$1,822,269	$15,841,780	$15,470,241

—V. 123. p. 1883.

First National Bank Bldg., Salem, Ore. (T. A. Livesley, Inc.).—*Bonds Offered.*—

Blyth, Witter & Co. are offering at 100 and int. $225,000 1st (closed) mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926; due Sept. 1 1941. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Bank of California, N.A., trustee, Portland, Ore. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Red. on 30 days' previous notice on any interest payment date at 102 and int. Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2% which the company may be required or permitted to pay at the source; and will pay upon application by the holder any personal property tax not exceeding in any event a rate of 5 mills on each dollar of the principal amount which the holder may be required to and has actually paid.

Legal Investment.—These bonds are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in the State of Oregon.

Corporation.—T. A. Livesley, Inc., incorp. in Oregon, has acquired the property on the southwest corner of State and Liberty Sts., Salem, Ore., and is erecting thereon an 11-story class "A" bank and office building, to be known as the First National Bank Building.

Security.—This issue will be secured by a closed 1st mtge. on the real property, owned in fee, having a frontage of 45 ft. 10 in. on State St. and 101 ft. 2 in. on Liberty St., and upon the building which is now being erected thereon at a contracted price of $351,500, which includes $68,000 of permanent fixtures being placed in the building by the First National Bank of Salem, Ore.

Valuation.—The property has been independently appraised at $451,500.

Earnings.—Based upon leases already made, it is estimated that the income from such rentals will be in excess of $63,100 per year, after an allowance of 10% for vacancies. After the deduction of operating expenses, taxes and insurance, which are liberally estimated at $24,000 per year, net rentals will approximate $39,100 per year, or more than 2.9 times maximum annual interest charges on this issue, and 1.7 times maximum annual interest and sinking fund requirements.

Sinking Fund.—The trust deed securing this issue will provide for the payment to the trustee in monthly installments beginning Sept. 1 1929 (in addition to the interest payments) of an amount sufficient to retire $150,000 of bonds prior to maturity. All moneys held in the sinking fund are to be used by the trustee for the purchase of bonds in the open market at or below their call price, or if not so obtainable, to call bonds by lot at the red. price.

Forhan Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period Ending Sept. 30 1926—	3 *Months.*	9 *Months.*
Net income after charges	$259,713	$476,831

—V. 123, p. 849.

Franklin-Adams Block, Chicago.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Greenebaum Sons Securities Corp. recently offered at prices to yield from 5.87% to 6¼%, according to maturity, $1,850,000 1st mtge. 6¼% building and leasehold gold bonds. Dated Oct. 2 1926; due semi-annually 3 to 12 years.

These bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on a 99-year leasehold estate covering 150x199 ft. of land, northwest corner Adams and Franklin streets, in the central business district of Chicago, and 12-story and basement office building of fireproof construction, being erected. The entire earnings of the property comprise additional security for the first mortgage bondholders.

Independent expert appraisal of the property, including the leasehold estate, the building when completed, and equipment, places the total value at $3,106,000, which makes this bond issue a 59½% loan.

Substantial income is assured through signed leases to several prominent corporations (United States Gypsum Co., three floors; R. G. Dun Co., one floor). Estimated net annual income from the property when completed placed at $298,374, which is over 2½ times the maximum yearly interest charges on the entire issue, reduced by serial payments beginning in three years.

Fretz Realty Co., Philadelphia.—*Listing.*—

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $750,000 first (closed) mortgage 6% sinking fund gold bonds, due March 1 1941. See also V. 122, p. 1461.

General Electric Co.—*Orders Received.*—

Period—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
3 mos. end. Sept. 30	$81,587,917	$73,561,483	$58,389,832	$65,483,549
9 mos end. Sept. 30	246,993,637	223,876,711	203,097,719	229,747,304

—V. 123, p. 1638, 1512.

General Leather Co.—*Bonds Called.*—

Certain first mortgage 15-year 6½% sinking fund gold bonds, dated May 1 1924, aggregating $11,500, have been called for payment Nov. 1 at 105 and interest at the American Trust Co., 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 120, p. 2275.

General Motors Corp.—*September Sales.*—

The company has issued the following statement:

September sales of cars by the manufacturing divisions of General Motors to dealers totaled 138,360, compared with 134,231 in August, and further with 89,018 in September a year ago.

Retail sales were 118,224 cars by dealers to users in September, compared with 122,305 in August, and further with 83,519 in Sept. 1925.

The indicated increase in stock of cars was necessary to allow dealers to have a complete line of the various new models, introduced during the month of August.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 sales to dealers totaled 996,321, compared with 612,047 in 1925, an increase of 63%. For the same period retail sales by dealers to users were 962,295, compared with 624,389 in 1925, an increase of 54%.

	—*Dealers Sales to Users*—			—*Divisions Sales to Dealers*—		
	1926.	1925.	1924.	1926.	1925.	1924.
January	53,698	25,593	33,574	76,332	30,642	61,398
February	64,971	39,579	50,007	91,313	49,146	78,668
March	106,051	70,594	57,205	113,341	75,527	75,484
April	136,643	97,242	89,583	122,742	85,583	58,600
May	141,651	87,488	84,715	120,979	77,223	45,965
June	117,176	75,864	65,224	111,380	71,088	32,984
July	101,576	65,872	60,836	87,643	57,358	40,563
August	122,305	78,638	54,842	134,231	76,462	48,614
September	118,224	83,519	48,565	138,360	89,018	51,955
Total 9 months	962,295	624,389	544,551	996,321	612,047	494,231

These figures include passenger cars and trucks sold in the United States, Dominion of Canada and overseas by the Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick and Cadillac manufacturing divisions of General Motors.

Chevrolet Production Record.—An authorized statement says:

The Chevrolet Motor Co., largest manufacturer of three-speed cars, shattered two of its marks during September when it established a new monthly record of 81,158 passenger cars and trucks and attained a production total of 593,281 units for the first nine months of 1926, eclipsing the half-million production for the entire 12 months of 1925, Chevrolet's greatest year. Neither of these figures ever has been approached by any other builder of cars with three-speed selective transmissions.

September production averaged 3,381 units daily for the 24 working days of the month, also a new record. The 81,158 total for September followed several recent months of record-breaking productions, April, May and June with respective productions of 71,157, 74,617 and 77,241, each established successive production records. July production was restricted somewhat to permit the tooling and other changes necessary to effect several further improvements in the Chevrolet models. August production then snapped up to 76,551 units, only 690 fewer cars than were built in June, which stood as Chevrolet's high mark until outdistanced by September.

Chevrolet's entire 1925 production was 519,060. This is 74,221 units less than the 1926 production for nine months. The 1925 total was passed during the second week of September.

Chevrolet's remarkable progress may be shown by the fact that the company has produced so far during 1926 a number of units approximately equal to the entire Chevrolet production from 1912 to 1920 incl., the first nine years during which Chevrolets were manufactured.—V. 123, p. 1638.

General Railway Signal Co.—*Receives New Orders.*—

The company has received the following orders: Electric interlocking machines, with equipment, from the Northern Pacific Ry., New York Central RR. and Pere Marquette Ry.; transformers, from the New York Central RR., for shipment to Elyria, O., and Sanburn, N. Y.; train control equipment from the Baltimore & Ohio RR. and Southern Ry.; interlocking machines from Charles Meads & Co., contracting engineers, for the account of the New York Rapid Transit Corp., and light signals from the Lehigh Valley RR.—V. 123, p. 1388.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.—*Extra Dividend of 50c.—Stock Put on Regular $4 Annual Dividend Basis.*—

The directors have declared a special extra dividend of 50c. per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share on the outstanding 2,000,000 shares of capital stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 1. From Sept. 1 1925 to Sept. 1 1926 incl. extra dividends of 25c. per share and regular dividends of 75c. per share were paid quarterly.—V. 123, p. 1767.

Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co.—*Estimated Earnings.*—

In a statement issued regarding 1926 operations of the company, A. M. Lewis, V.-Pr. & Gen. Mgr., estimates net earnings for the eight months ended Aug. 31 at $239,000 before taxes, as against $142,500 in the same period last year. Mr. Lewis expects that the improved condition of business will continue throughout the balance of the year, and on this basis estimates net earnings of $300,000 before taxes, which would compare with $237,034 earned in 1925.

In his statement Mr. Lewis adds: "The new business of the Globe companies, including all subsidiaries, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, shows an increase of 15% over the same period of the year 1925. The deferred payment, or finance business, increased 98% as compared with the same period of the previous year. The finished business of the company for the eight months period shows an increase of 42% as compared with the same period of 1925. There has been a slight increase in the selling price per unit which will be reflected later on in an increased profit."—V. 122, p. 2660.

Globe Grain & Milling Co.—*Balance Sheet June* 30.—

Assets—	1926. $	1925. $	*Liabilities*—	1926. $	1925. $
Plant & equipm't	x4,596,981	5,146,765	First pref. stock	2,201,500	2,405,000
Cash	727,711	281,557	Second pref. stock	200,000	200,000
Accts. & notes rec., customers	y1,402,675	1,409,748	Common stock	8,000,000	8,000,000
Adv. on purch. contracts, &c	68,817	121,616	6% sk. fd. deb.	1,500,000	------
Inventories	1,305,413	1,673,735	Notes payable	------	1,832,500
Globe Cotton Oil Mills account	954,442	460,864	Accts. payable	59,502	138,236
Other affil. cos., current account	------	20,681	Accr. liab., pay-roll, taxes, &c.		11,617
Prepaid expenses	80,415	85,427	Land contract	3,168	3,168
Claim vs.U.S.Govt	102,791	101,100	Deferred credit	3,260	------
Empl. & sundry notes & accts. rec	40,833	50,691	Surplus (subj. to Fed. inc. tax for 6 months ended June 30)	1,590,465	1,662,578
G. C. Oil Mills, def. balance	2,431,263	2,870,620			
Globe Wareh'se Co	14,237	------			
Other affil. cos. accts. receivable	------	17,365			
Investments	1,621,679	1,873,881			
Goodwill & tr. mks	100,000	100,000			
Unamort. stock issue expense	110,638	39,050			
			Total (each side)	13,557,895	14,253,100

x After deducting $1,790,188 reserve for depreciation. y $53,139 being deducted as reserve for doubtful accounts.—V. 123, p. 850.

Good Hope Steel & Iron Works.—*Bonds Ready.*—

Permanent 20-year 7% sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, due Oct. 15 1945, are now ready in exchange for interim certificates at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. (For offering, see V. 122, p. 891 and V. 121, p. 2527.)—V. 123, p. 588.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—*To Reduce Unpaid Preferred Dividends by 4¾%.*—

The directors on Oct. 14 declared

a dividend of 4¾% (on account of accumulations) on the 7% preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 26. This will leave total unpaid dividends of 25% on this issue. President P. W. Litchfield says:

Following a canvass of common and preferred stock voting trustees, we found them deadlocked on the company's refinancing plan. We decided that payment on the preferred stock could not be put off any longer. The common stock voting trustees were opposed to refinancing plans and the preferred trustees favored it. The way still will be open for future consideration of refinancing plans. In the meantime, preferred stockholders will at least get a partial payment against arrears.

In view of heavy sinking funds under our present financial structure, it seemed inadvisable to me to recommend funding all preferred stock dividend accumulations in preferred stock unless the senoir securities, should be replaced by others with more lenient sinking fund requirements so that current dividends on the preferred as well as on the increased issue of preferred resulting from dividend funding would not be threatened.

The preferred stock dividend arrearages at present amount to about $20,000,000, and the preferred stock sinking fund, now in default more than $9,000,000 and increasing at the rate of $1,600,000 a year, must be met before any dividend can be paid on the common stock.

The plan recommended by the management and approved by the preferred stock hangs fire because the common stock voting trustees, although divided in their views, are not ready to approve giving up the common stock voting trust or the suggested refinancing of senior securities at this time. The board was not willing further to delay immediate relief to the preferred stock. It declined a suggestion to fund the entire accumulated dividend on the preferred stock in additional preferred because of the management's view that, without elimination of sinking funds on senior securities, continuation of dividends on such additional stock is not adequately secured. Under the financing plan proposed by the management continuance of such dividends would be far easier. I have been authorized to continue conferences with the voting trustees of the preferred and common stock. Certain litigation has been started in regard to management stock, and directors selected by it, which is being defended in the courts.

The recapitalization plan as announced by President P. W. Litchfield on Oct. 5 was designed to return control of the company to the stockholders by eliminating the present voting trusts and management shares. At the same time, it would reduce interest charges and sinking funds on the senior securities now outstanding, and pave the way for liquidating back dividends on the preferred stock, as well as bringing nearer the payment of common stock dividends. The plan called for the issuance and sale of $50,000,000 1st mtge. 5½% bonds, carrying a sinking fund of $1,000,000 a year, and $14,000,000 prior preferred 7% stock. The proceeds were to have been used to retire the present $22,500,000 1st mtge. 8% bonds, the $17,227,300 8% debenture bonds, and the $15,000,000 prior preferred stock. As these securities carry redemption premium,s their retirement will require $60,150,280.]—V. 123, p. 1767.

Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc.—*Files Suit to Enjoin Arthur Hosiery Co. from Using Gotham's Trade Mark.*—

This company, manufacturer of the "Gotham Gold Stripe" hosiery has filed an equity suit in the U. S. District Court in New York against the Arthur Hosiery Co., 180 Broadway, New York, alleging infringement of their trade-mark. The defendants are not authorized Gotham agents and while the plaintiff does not claim that the defendants cannot sell Gotham hosiery the court is requested to enjoin the defendants from using the Gotham trade mark, on the ground that they are not authorized agents. So far as is known this is the first time a suit of this nature has been filed. V. 123, p. 1256, 462.

Grace Steamship Co.—*Tenders.*—

The Grace National Bank of New York, until Oct. 15, received bids for the sale to it of $150,000 marine equipment 1st mtge. 6% serial gold bonds. —V. 122, p. 3460.

(C.M.) Hall Lamp Co.—*Abandoning Kenosha Factories.*—

Company is abandoning its branch factories at Kenosha, Wis., in order to concentrate manufacturing at Detroit, Mich., and has sold the Kenosha plant, valued at $750,000, to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., which will convert it into an additional unit of the Kenosha works of the American Brass Co. division. ("Iron Age.")—V. 123, p. 1639.

Hamilton Dairies, Ltd.—*Preferred Stock Offered.*—Denman & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., are offering at 100 and div. $750,000 7% cumulative redeemable sinking fund preference shares (par $100). Each purchaser is given the right to purchase at the same time an equal number of no par value common shares at $18 per share.

The preference shares are preferred as to dividends and assets; entitled to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, payable Q.-M. (dividends to accrue from Sept. 1 1926). Callable after 3 years in whole or in part at $105 and div. per share on 30 days' notice; non-voting except when dividends are in arrears for two years and non-participating. Transfer agent and registrar, Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd.

Company.—Is acquiring 6 thoroughly modern milk, butter and ice cream producing plants, each with a well established business in its own specialized line. Company will engage in the gathering and distribution of milk and the manufacture of ice cream, butter and other dairy products. It is anticipated that the consolidation of the several businesses will result in substantial economies in operation. Customers now being supplied with milk by the individual companies are largely resident in Hamilton and vicinity, while the butter and ice cream businesses extend throughout the Province of Ontario, with butter shipments being regularly made to points in the British Isles. Based on the volume of business now maintained by the separate organizations, the daily output of milk should average 20,000 quarts, and the daily output of butter 10,000 pounds.

Earnings.—From the business now being done by the amalgamating companies and the conservatively estimated savings to be effected, the earnings after providing for depreciation and taxes should be $167,849, being over 3 times the preferred dividend requirements and at the rate of $4 43 per share on the no par value common stock.

Listing.—Application will be made in due course to list these shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Capitalization	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
7% Cum. red. sinking fund pref. shares	$1,500,000	$750,000
Common stock (no par)	50,000 shs.	26,000 shs

Harris Construction Co., Inc., Stamford, Conn.—*Bonds Sold.*—E. B. Merritt & Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; William C. Simons, Inc., Springfield, Mass.; Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston and Northern New England Securities Co., Montpelier, Vt. have sold at prices to yield from 6.67% to 6.77%, according to maturity $500,000 gen. mtge. 6½% gold bonds (with stock purchase warrants attached).

Dated Aug. 1 1926; Due $100,000 each Aug. 1 1929 and 1931, and $150,000 each Aug. 1 1936 and 1941. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Interest payable F. & A. without deduction for normal Federal income Tax not to exceed 2%. Conn. 4 mills tax and Mass. income tax not to exceed 6% refunded. Callable all or part on any int. date upon 60 days' prior notice as follows: For bonds maturing in 1929 and 1931, 102 and int.; for bonds maturing in 1936, 103 and int. up to Aug. 1 1931, and 102 and int. thereafter; for bonds maturing in 1941, 104 and int. up to Aug. 1 1931; 103 and int. thereafter up to Aug. 1 1936, and 102 and int. thereafter. American Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Stock Purchase Warrants.—Each bond bears a detachable warrant which entitles the holder thereof to purchase, at any time before Aug. 1 1929, two shares of class A stock at $52 50 per share, for each $100 of par value represented by such bond.

Data from Letter of President Benjamin Harris.

Company.—Is engaged in acquiring and managing centrally located business properties, buying and selling real estate for its own account, construction contracting, financing, building and selling moderate priced homes and developing subdivisions

New Capital Structure.—Subsequent to the sale of these bonds, a public offering of class A participating stock will be made in part to provide additional capital and in part to retire the issue of preferred stock now outstanding. Giving effect to this bond issue, to the present issue of class A stock, to the retirements of outstanding preferred stock and to the exchange of the shares of $10 par value common stock for common shares of no par value, the capital structure of the company is as follows:

	Authorized.	*Outstanding.*
Funded debt (this issue)	$1,000,000	$500,000
Class A participating stock (no par value)	30,000 shs.	a20,344 shs.
Common stock (no par value)	100,000 shs.	41,848 shs.

a Includes 12,744 shares reserved for exchange for outstanding preferred and common stock.

Earnings.—During the more than 17 years that preceded the incorporation of the company and thereafter till June 30 1926, a period of 20 years and 6 months, total net profits before Federal and State taxes were $2,211,-223 or an annual average of $107,864, equivalent to over 3 times interest charges on these bonds. Earnings before taxes for recent periods are as follows:

Period—	*Earnings.*	*Times Interest Charges.*
1924	$120,563	3.40
1925	263,908	8.01
1926 (6 months)	172,204	10.59

Security.—A direct obligation of the company and secured through the pledge of its general credit, by its tangible assets. They are specifically secured by a 63% mortgage on certain real estate holdings, having an appraised value of $1,174,000. These properties can be released from this lien only by compliance with suitable provisions requiring the pledge of values at least equal to those released. The company agrees to maintain at all times current assets in excess of its current liabilities.

Sinking Fund.—On Aug. 1 1928, and annually thereafter the company agrees to pay a sum equivalent to not less than 4% of the total par value of outstanding bonds of this issue to the trustee; said sums to be used as a sinking fund for the purchase of bonds of this issue at a price not to exceed call prices.

Purposes.—To provide funds for the acquisition and completion of new centrally located business properties which, it is estimated, will increase the company's annual income from rentals by approximately $70,000, and for other corporate purposes.—V. 117, p. 331.

Hathaway Baking Co.—*Listing—Acquisition.*—

The Boston Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 450 additional shares (without par value) class A preference stock, and 4,000 additional shares (without par value) common stock. This stock, together with some cash, is the consideration paid for the stock of Hathaway-Worcester Co. Of the above stock 440 shares of class A preference and 3,990 shares of common stock were created Sept. 14 1926, by vote of the stockholders.—V. 123, p. 1388.

Hercules Powder Co.—*Obituary.*—

Henry H. Eastman, Secretary and Treasurer, died on Oct. 8 1926.—V. 123, p. 588.

Hoopes & Townsend Corporation.—*Sale.*—

The Federal Court at Newark, N. J., has issued a foreclosure notice ordering the sale of the property of the corporation to satisfy holders of first mortgage bonds. The foreclosure is essential to a reorganization of the business. The plan calls for continuance of operations at the Bayonne and Chicago plants and for the discontinuance of the other three plants.—V. 122, p. 2661.

Hupp Motor Car Corp.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $913,809 additional common stock, to be issued as a 10% stock dividend, making the total amount applied for $10,051,899.

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Peridos.

	Year Ended Dec. 31 '25.	*8 Mos. End. Aug. 31 '26.*
Net sales	$43,847,199	$38,824,520
Cost of sales	40,733,540	35,834,459
Operating income	$3,113,659	$2,990,061
Other income	689,942	460,016
Total income	$3,803,601	$3,450,077
Depreciation	426,662	308,095
Federal income taxes	450,000	424,168
Net income	$2,916,939	$2,717,814
Common dividends	913,809	685,357
Balance, surplus	$2,003,130	$2,032,457

—V. 122, p. 1883, 1639.

Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago.—*Bonds Sold.*—Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, has sold at 100 and interest $2,000,000 (Chicago Title & Trust Co., as trustee) first real estate mortgage collateral 5¼% gold bonds series "B." This is the second such issue brought out in a short time. For offering of series "A" issue see V. 123, p. 1883.

Dated Nov. 1 1926; due Nov. 1 1936. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at Chicago Title & Trust Co. Redeemable, all or part, upon 30 days' notice, on Nov. 1 1931, or on any interest date thereafter at 100 and interest. Denom. $10,000, $1,000 and $500 c*.

Security.—These bonds are a direct obligation of a trust created by the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. with the Chicago Title & Trust Co., as trustee, and, together with any other series, will be specifically secured by deposit with the trustee of first mortgages upon the fee of improved real estate located in the "Greater Chicago" district, to the amount of 110% of the par value of outstanding bonds.

For further details regarding diversification of collateral, legal for trust funds, the 10% margin, administration of trust, &c., see offering of series A bonds in V. 123, p. 1883.

Illinois Pipe Line Co.—*Acquires Pipe Line.*—

See Indian Refining Co. below.—V. 122, p. 1463.

Indian Motocycle Co.—50c. *Common Dividend.*—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50c. a share on the outstanding 100,000 shares of common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20. Dividends of the same amount were paid on March 1 and July 1 1926 and on Nov. 1 1925.—V. 123, p. 1883.

Indian Refining Co.—*Sells Pipe Line Subsidiary.*—

The company has consummated the sale of its pipe line subsidiary, the Indian Pipe Line Corp., to the Illinois Pipe Line Co., according to Frank Fritts, Vice-President of Indian Refining Co. The pipe line property has a gathering system in western Kentucky fields and a trunk line to the Lawrenceville, Ill., plant of the Indian Refining Co. The line has been supplying the Indian refinery with about 25% of its crude requirements and under the arrangement made in the sale the pipe line will continue deliveries to the Lawrenceville plant.

Regarding business of the Indian Refining Co., Mr. Fritts states: "Earnings over the past 5 or 6 months have been higher than at any time since 1919. The refinery is fully equipped with pipe stills and cracking stills, the yield of gasoline being about 55% of crude charged.

"The company's sale of station properties at points of unsatisfactory competitive freight rates have been more than replaced by investments in station properties at favorable points, so that station sales during the past 6 months have been the highest in the company's history and relatively the most profitable. Plans are now on foot to build an additional plant of the most modern type with a capacity of 5,000 barrels or more per day." —V. 123, p. 1245.

Independent Oil & Gas Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period—	—*Quar. End. Sept. 30*— 1926.	1925.	—*9 Mos. End. Sept. 30*— 1926.	1925.
Net earnings after interest, taxes, &c.	$1,367,273	$839,499	$3,122,810	$3,222,191
Net inc. aft. depr. & depl.	864,947	506,347	1,794,376	2,163,913

—V. 123, p. 1513.

International Harvester Co.—*Supreme Court Asked to Widen Partial Dissolution Previously Ordered.*—

Another step in the effort of the Department of Justice to break up the so-called "Harvester combination" was taken by Attorney General Sargent, Oct. 5, when a brief was filed in the U. S. Supreme Court in the anti-trust case against the company. The department contended that the partial dissolution of the alleged Harvester combination in 1918 was not sufficient to restore competitive conditions in the farm machinery industry.

The Court was asked to decide between conflicting opinions in the court below.

"These opinions," it was asserted by the department, "dealt entirely with the economic conditions of the harvester industry, and are unlike the ordinary type of judicial opinions, citing no precedents, but dealing with the economic aspects of the case. Judges Sanborn and Lewis concluded that 'competition in the manufacture and sale of harvesting machines and their appurtenances in the United States has been and is free and untrammeled,' and that 'powerful and successful independent competitors contest the field.'

"Judge Stone, dissenting, said: 'This evidence convinces me that the International has such advantages in resources, organization, selling mediums, production costs, ownership and manufacture of raw material, and in volume and spread of business as to be able completely to dominate this business. Also that it does so control and dominate by regulating prices.'"

Litigation involving the company dates back to 1911, when the Government entered negotiations with the company for the purpose of arriving at a plan of dissolution. No agreement was reached and the litigation followed.—V. 122, p. 1806.

International Paper Co.—*To Acquire One-Third Interest in Connecticut Valley Lumber Co.*—

See New England Power Association under "Public Utilities" above. —V. 123, p. 1884.

Iroquois Iron Co.—*Bonds Called.*—

All of the outstanding ref. mtge. 6% gold bonds dated Dec. 1 1914 have been called for redemption Dec. 1 at 102 and int. at the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., or at the First National Bank, N. Y. City.—V. 107, p. 295.

Island Creek Coal Co.—*Contract.*—

A contract has been practically closed between this company and the Boston & Maine RR., whereby the former is to supply the railroad with 4,000,000 tons of coal over the next four years. The road uses about 1,200,000 tons of coal annually and pretty nearly all of its fuel requirements during the next four years will be filled with Island Creek Coal. Deliveries under the new contract will begin April 1 of next year.—V. 123, p. 1513, 851.

Jordan Motor Car Co.—*Earnings.*—

	—Quar. End. Sept. 30.—		9 Mos. End. Sept. 30.—	
Period—	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Profit after charges, but before Federal taxes..	$16,253	$139,459	$288,016	$573,172

The detailed income account for the quarter ended June 30 1926 follows: Sales, passenger cars, $2,312,181; cost of sales, $1,979,101; manufacturing profits, $333,080; general expenses, &c., $316,827; net income, $16,253.—V. 123, p. 1640.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.—*Notes Called.*—

Certain 10-year 8% sinking fund gold notes, dated May 15, 1921, aggregating $500,000, have been called for redemption Nov. 15 at 110 and int. at the Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, N.Y. City.—V. 122, p. 2201.

(A. B.) Kirschbaum Co., Philadelphia.—*Listing.*—

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $865,000 7% cumul. pref. stock (of an authorized issue of $1,350,000), par $100, transferable at the office of the company, 1001 South Broad St., Philadelphia, and countersigned and registered by Bank of North America & Trust Co., Philadelphia, registrar.—V. 106, p. 604.

Kraft Cheese Co.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $8,322,575 common stock (auth., $8,750,000) on official notice of issuance in exchange for the present outstanding certificates, with authority to add on or after Oct. 1 $145,925 stock on official notice of issuance as a stock dividend, and $1,300 on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding stock warrants, making the total amount applied for $8,469,800.—V. 123, p. 449, 1884.

(S. S.) Kresge Co.—*Outlook.*—

In commenting upon sales for September an official of the company says: "Regarding September sales we believe our business has been seriously affected by unprecedented and abnormal weather conditions prevailing over the country, especially in the Middle West. While we showed a good increase notwithstanding, indications are that business for the balance of the year will be exceptionally good." See V. 123, p. 1884.

Lago Oil & Transport Co.—*Offer Made to Minority Stockholders.*—See Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. below.

Consolidated Income Account 6 Months Ended June 30 1926 (Incl. Subs.).

Profit from operations	$2,932,630
Provision for depreciation and depletion	672,773
Balance	$2,259,857
Miscellaneous income	160,072
Total income	$2,419,929
Provision for taxes	160,000
Proportion of profit applicable to minority interests	22,316
Net consolidated profit	$2,237,613

Net production of Lago Petroleum Corp. for the 8 months ending Aug. 31 1926 was 4,121,944 barrels.—V. 123, p. 1640.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—*Annual Report.*—

Years Ended Aug. 31—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
x Profits	$271,792	$193,486	$740,767	$732,318
Depreciation	------	115,000	115,000	66,500
Bond interest	------	------	------	40,500
Preferred dividends	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Common dividends	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
y Retiring allowance	------	------	50,000	50,000
Balance	def$253,208	def$446,514	$50,767	$50,318
Previous surplus	933,027	1,379,541	1,328,773	1,278,455
Total surplus	$679,819	$933,027	$1,379,541	$1,328,773

x After deducting all expenses of operation and providing for doubtful accounts and also income tax in years 1923 and 1924. y Provision for employees' retiring allowance.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31.

Assets—	1926. $	1925. $	*Liabilities*—	1926. $	1925. $
Real estate, bldgs. & machinery	6,268,333	4,809,572	Common stock	3,500,000	3,500,000
Good-will, trade-marks, &c	250,000	250,000	Pref. 7% stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cash	50,129	116,753	Dom'n Flour Mills 1st 5s	1,400,000	------
Open acc'ts receiv.	2,179,804	2,051,864	Bank loans	1,500,000	1,050,000
Inventories	2,350,227	2,350,633	Accounts payable	620,298	664,630
Auto trucks, stable, &c., eq., furn., &c.	151,625	118,835	Empo. retir. allow.	50,000	50,000
			Reserve account	2,000,000	2,000,000
			Surplus account	679,819	933,027
Total	11,250,117	9,697,657	Total	11,250,117	9,697,657

Note.—Indirect liabilities on customers' paper under discount, $345,930 for 1926 and $249,706 for 1925.

x Real estate, buildings and machinery, $7,954,944; less depreciation and renewals, $1,686,611.—V. 121, p. 1917.

Lake Superior Corp.—*Seeks to Increase Capacity.*—

The management of the corporation is seeking funds to enlarge the finishing capacity of the mills of the Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a subsidiary, according to W. C. Franz, Vice-President.

Answering questions of stockholders of Lake Superior at the annual meeting in Camden, N. J., on Oct. 6, on the outlook for increases production at the mills and the prospect of dividends on the company's capital stock, Mr. Franz said in substance: "I don't think the corporation will ever show enough profit to pay $1,000,000 annual interest on its bonds, because of its small finishing capacity. Engineers representing a banking house have examined the plant to make a report on the company, which is seeking funds for additions to its finishing mills.

"Steel rail orders on the books are not sufficient to run the mills through the winter. It requires 250,000 tons of steel rail orders annually to operate the plant at a profit. There is no indication that such a volume of business will be had in any one year in the near future. Effort should be made to increase the company's production of other steel and iron products.

"The coal properties are all working full and we sell all we produce after using 90,000 tons a month ourselves.

"We need from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 to go into diversified products."

Frank O. Harris, of Cannelton, W. Va., has been elected a director, succeeding Frederick McOwen. An additional vice-presidency was created and Alex Taylor, Secretary, was made Vice-President. Mr. Taylor will continue his former office.—V. 123, p. 977, 851.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.—*Earnings.*—

Nine Months Ended Sept. 30—	1926.	1925.
Net profit after taxes	$2,394,519	$1,480,734
Proportion of profit applicable to Lambert Co	$1,346,917	$832,912

—V. 123, p. 463.

Landay Brothers, Inc.—*Earnings.*—

Year Ended June 30—	1926.	1925.
Gross sales	$4,617,573	$2,499,782
Net profits	355,778	182,199

—V. 122, p. 2201.

Lion Collars & Shirts Co., Troy, N. Y.—*Receiver.*—

Harry A. Furman, Schenectady, N. Y. has been appointed receiver for the company by Federal Judge Cooper. The receiver has been authorized to continue the business until further order from the court.—V. 122, p. 2510.

(A. E.) Little Co., Lynn, Mass.—*Tenders.*—

The American Trust Co., Boston, Mass., successor trustee, until Oct. 13 received bids for the sale to it of first mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds to an amount sufficient to exhaust $58,847.—V. 122, p. 2957.

Manufacturers' Liability Insurance Co.—*No Financing.*

Pres. D. T. Winter Jr. has notified the company's policyholders and stockholders that the company is not issuing any new stock and has not authorized the issuance of any since Jan. 1925, and further, is not contemplating any such issue. Pres. Winter says: "The purpose of this notice is to warn such policyholders and stockholders and the public in general against purchasing any stock offered by any brokers or others, using unauthorized literature or employing discredited agents in disposing of any such stock."—V. 121, p. 2886.

Marmon Motor Car Co.—*Dividend of $1.*—

The directors have declared a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 10. The company has outstanding 200,000 shares of no par value common stock.

The company reports sales of the new Series "75" large call well in advance of production and unusual dealer and public interest in the "Little Marmon," which will shortly appear on the market. See also V. 123, p. 1256.

Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.—*Sale.*—

The assets of the company were sold at public auction Oct. 11. I. W. Killam, Pres. of the Royal Securities Corp., Montreal, made a bid of $7,250,000. There were no other bids and Mr. Killam was declared the purchaser, his bid being at least equal to the reserve price placed on the property by the Master in Chambers.—V. 123, p. 1885.

Medico-Dental Building Co. of San Diego—*Preferred Stock Offered.*—Wright, Alexander & Greeley, San Francisco, are offering in units of 2 shares of class A stock and 1 share of class B cumul. participating preferred stock, $400,000 class A 7% cumul. pref. stock at $300 per unit.

Preferred dividends payable J. & J. Class A preferred stock callable, all or part, on any div. date at 105 per share. Depositary, First National Bank, San Diego. Dividends exempt from normal Federal income tax. Exempt from California personal property tax.

Medico-Dental Building Co. of San Diego was formed for the purpose of building, owning and operating a Medico-Dental Building in the city of San Diego. This building is being erected in response to a long standing and very definite demand in San Diego for the facilities it will provide. The construction of the building will represent a total investment, including the ground, of $1,075,000 which has been financed by a $600,000 bond issue, sold to the National Mortgage Co. of California, and a stock issue which has been underwritten by Wright, Alexander & Greeley. See also V. 123, p. 1770.

Melville Shoe Corp., N. Y.—*Dividend Rate Increased.*—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 75c. a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the pref. stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 21. In the previous quarter disbursements of 50c. quarterly and 25c. extra were made on the common stock, compared with 50c. quarterly and 50c. extra paid on May 1 last. —V. 123, p. 213.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.—*Earnings.*—

The company reports for the 8 months ended Aug. 31 1926 net profits of $9,673,624, after deducting surrendered leases, dry holes and abandonments, but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes. For the month of August net profits amounted to $1,540,942.

As of Aug. 31 quick assets stood at $26,682,791, as compared with $24,487,473 as of June 30 1926, and current liabilities, $2,401,779, against $2,495,154. Cash on hand Aug. 31 amounted to $7,848,059, against $5,999,997 on June 30.—V. 123, p. 852.

Minneapolis Par el Post Office (Twin Cities Properties, Inc.).—*Bonds Offered.*—Love, Van Riper & Bryan and Stix & Co., St. Louis, are offering at 100 and int. $600,000 1st mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated July 1 1926; due July 1 1942. Authorized, $750,000; issued, $600,000. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., trustee, St. Louis. Denom. $1,000 and $500 c*. Red. in part for sinking fund purposes upon 30 days' published notice to and incl. July 1 1931 at 103 and int.; thereafter to and incl. July 1 1936 at 102 and int.; thereafter to and incl. Jan. 1 1942 at 101 and int. Red. as a whole only upon 30 days' published notice to and incl. July 1 1934 at 102 and int.; thereafter at 101 and int. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Company agrees to reimburse the Penn., Conn. or Calif. 4-mill tax; for the Maryland 4½-mill tax; for the Dist. of Col., Ky. or Mich. 5-mill tax; for the Virginia 5½-mill tax; for the Mass. income tax on the interest not exceeding 6% of such interest per annum or for the 6-mill Iowa moneys and credit tax.

Lease.—The property upon which these bonds are a 1st mtge. is under lease to the U. S. Government for a period extending beyond the maturity of the issue. The lease is in the form designated by the Post Office Dept. as non-cancellable. The annual rentals received from the Government amount to $71,900, whereas the maximum annual interest charge on these bonds is only $36,000.

Building.—Was completed and occupied by the Government in July 1922. Consists of 3 stories and mezzanine with full basement, and is of modern brick and reinforced concrete fireproof construction. Foundations and columns are so designed as to permit the construction of 3 additional stories when the Government may require such space to increase parcel post facilities.

Security.—Secured by a 1st mtge. on the land and building owned in fee, together with all equipment, furniture and fixtures. The land fronts 155.5 ft. on Marquette Ave., running to a depth of 100 ft. on 2d St. The properties have been independently appraised at a value substantially in excess of this issue of bonds.

Sinking Fund.—The mortgage securing these bonds will provide for a semi-annual sinking fund commencing Jan. 1 1927. From the rental of $71,900 the trustee shall receive $54,000 each year, payable semi-annually, during the life of this loan for the payment of interest and retirement of bonds of this issue.

Nash Motors Co.—*September a Record Month.*—

E. H. McCarthy, general sales manager, says in substance: "September was the largest September in the history of the company in point of sales and production. September also would have won the honor of being the biggest single month of business Nash ever achieved if we had been able to produce all the cars that were on order. September brought the volume for the 9 months of 1926 up to 111,965 cars, compared with 75,347 cars in the same period in 1925, the biggest previous Nash year.

The year 1925, with a sales and production volume of 96,121 cars, was surpassed this year by the end of August, and with September sales added we are now nearly 16,000 cars ahead of the figure established by the entire year of 1925, and there are still October, November and December sales to be included. Judging from data on hand, October sales and production will surpass last October—the biggest Nash October heretofore—by more than 50%."—V. 123, p. 1886, 1258.

National Baking Co. (& Subs.).—*Earnings.*—

Income Account for Six Months Ended June 30 1926.

Net sales	$5,815,660
Net profits after all expenses (including depreciation)	265,085
Provision for Federal taxes	35,881
Preferred dividends	108,080
Balance, surplus	$121,124

The balance sheet as of June 30 1926 shows current assets of $840,533, of which cash was $314,040, compared with current liabilities of $331,537. Surplus June 30 amounted to $2,342,868.—V. 122, p. 3352.

National Cloak & Suit Co.—*Sales.*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Month*—	1925.	1926—9 *Mos.*—	1925.
Sales	$3,865,991	$4,198,344	$27,442,618	$29,836,758

—V. 123, p. 1514, 852.

National Dairy Products Corp.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 15,700 shares of common stock without par value upon official notice of issuance, as part consideration for all of the issued 2d pref. stock and common stock of Luick Ice Cream Co. (Del.), making the total amount applied for 1,090,114 shares common stock without par value.

The directors on Sept. 9 authorized the issuance of 15,700 shares of common stock as part consideration for the entire outstanding issues of 2d pref. stock and common stock of Luick Ice Cream Co., consisting of 6,250 shares of 2d pref. stock and 10,000 shares of common stock, the remaining consideration being $500,000 in cash.

Luick Ice Cream Co. (Del.), organized on Sept. 14 1926, has an authorized capital stock of 22,250 shares, consisting of 6,000 shares of 1st pref. stock (par $100), 6,250 shares of 2d pref. stock (without par value) and 10,000 shares of common stock (without par value). National Dairy Products Corp. for the consideration above set forth will acquire the entire 6,250 shares of 2d pref. stock and 10,000 shares of common stock as of Sept. 30 1926.

Comparative Combined Income Statement—Seven Months Ended July 31 1926 and Year Ended Dec. 31 1925.

[Including results of operations of companies acquired during year prior to date of acquisition.]

	7 mos. 1926.	*Year* 1925.
Net sales	$81,061,949	$105,377,152
Cost of sales, incl. delivery exp. and deprec.	67,717,137	91,793,433
Other income	*Cr*642,241	*Cr*522,234
Gen. adm., sell. exp. & int. on fund. & float. debt.	5,849,308	7,061,391
Federal income taxes	1,099,900	929,198
Dividends paid and accrued on pref. stocks of subsidiary companies held by public	444,433	697,397
Dividends paid and accrued on pref. stocks of National Dairy Products Corp	479,413	484,708
Balance available for dividends on common stock of National Dairy Products Corp	$6,113,999	$4,933,258

—V. 123, p. 852.

National Grocers Co., Ltd.—*Report.*—

Profit from operations for period from Aug. 17 1925 to June 30 1926 before providing for depreciation of buildings & equipment	$192,918
Interest on 6½% gold notes	113,750
Dividends on 1st preference shares	68,931
Balance, surplus	$10,236

Balance Sheet June 30 1926.

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Land, bldgs. & equipment	$2,516,241	8% 1st pref. shares	$1,000,000
Inventories	3,171,249	7% 2d pref. shares	2,954,600
Adv. on merch. purchased	45,857	Common stock	x295,852
Investments, at cost	25,000	6½% gold notes	1,973,000
Accts. rec., less reserve	2,449,523	Mortgages payable	179,000
Sinking fund cash	15,029	Bank loans & overdrafts	1,628,764
Deferred charges	529,051	Accts. & bills payable	651,061
		Div. on 1st pref. shares	20,000
		Accrued int., taxes, &c.	39,437
Total (each side)	$8,751,950	Surplus	10,236

x Represented by 295,852 shares of no par value.—V. 121, p. 1577.

National Tea Co., Chicago.—*Sales.*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Month*—	1925	1926—9 *Mos.*—	1925
Sales	$4,300,394	$3,858,136	$38,941,821	$33,891,600

—V. 123, p. 1514, 1123.

New York Athletic Club, N. Y. City.—*Bonds Offered.*—

S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., are offering at 100 and int. $6,250,000 1st & gen. mtge. fee 6% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Oct. 1 1926, due Oct. 1 1946. Int. payable A. & O. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Red. for sinking fund at 101 and int. Callable, except for sinking fund at 102½ and int. United States Federal income tax up to 2% paid by the borrowers. Penn. 4 mills tax and Mass. State income tax not exceeding 6% of interest per annum refunded.

New York Athletic Club.—These bonds are the direct obligation of the New York Athletic Club of the City of New York, one of the largest, wealthiest and most noted clubs in the United States. The New York Athletic Club was organized Sept. 8 1868. It has grown from a small initial membership until to-day it comprises 7,493 members, among whom are many of the most prominent men in the United States.

At its New York City and Travers Island clubhouses there are facilities for practically every kind of indoor and outdoor sport, and no other New York City club offers its members for a single membership fee such complete and well managed town and country club facilities.

Purpose.—For several years the inadequacy of the present city clubhouse for the constantly increasing membership of the club has been strongly felt, and plans have been under consideration for some time looking to the construction of a new and modern town club building. For this purpose the New York Athletic Club has purchased the entire block front on 7th Ave. between 58th and 59th streets, and will erect on that site one of the finest and most modern club buildings in the world.

Security.—The security for this bond issue is comprised as follows: (1) A direct closed first mortgage on land owned in fee occupying the entire block front on the east side of 7th Ave., N. Y. City, between 58th and 59th streets, fronting 200 ft. 10 in. on 7th Ave. and 100 ft. on each street; together with the new 17-story clubhouse to be erected thereon. (2) A direct closed first fee mortgage on the Travers Island property of the club situated in Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., just beyond the New York City line. This property comprises approximately 17 acres of real estate (with riparian and extensive water rights by grant from the State) on which is a large and well-appointed country clubhouse and facilities for outdoor sport, including tennis courts, athletic field, boathouse, &c., &c. (3) A general mortgage subject to first mortgages of $1,000,000 on the present New York City clubhouse situated on the southeast corner of 6th Ave. and 59th St. fronting 120 ft. on 59th St., 100 ft. 5 in. on 6th Ave. and 20 ft. on 58th St. This property is improved with an 8-story club building.

Valuation.—The real estate and buildings securing this issue have been appraised at $9,972,366, making this a 63% loan, and showing an equity of $3,722,366 above the amount of this bond issue.

Earnings.—The financial affairs of the club have been ably and successfully conducted, its balance sheet as of Aug. 31 1926, before giving effect to this financing, showing a surplus of $2,242,180.

Based on the operating results of the club over a period of many years the treasurer of the club estimates very conservatively that the gross revenues after the completion of the new building will be $1,580,200 per annum. After deducting very liberal estimates of operating expenses including taxes and insurance, there will remain a net income of $840,000 applicable to the payment of interest and sinking fund requirements of this bond issue. This sum is more than twice the greatest annual interest charges and more than $300,000 in excess of the greatest annual interest and sinking fund charges combined.

N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—*Extra Div.*—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% and an extra dividend of 2½% on the capital stock, payable Oct. 30 to holders of record Oct. 20. An extra dividend of like amount was paid in each of the previous seven quarters.—V. 123, p. 335.

North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.—*Balance Sheet.*—

Assets—	*J'ne* 30'26.	*Dec* 31'25.	*Liabilities*—	*J'ne* 30'26.	*Dec* 31'25.
Fixed assets	x$1,642,773	$1,378,914	Capital stock	y$1,819,900	$1,520,650
Cash & loans on call	256,814	107,048	Accounts payable	10,186	3,574
U. S. bonds	110,348	110,348	Fed. inc. tax	15,490	29,832
Oil in storage	11,482	11,356	Lease devel. costs	23,656	26,386
Accts. receivable	44,349	48,928	Prov. for Fed. tax., depl. & deprec'26	71,662	------
Notes receivable	3,034	3,034	Def. credit to inc.	540	------
Prepaid expense & deferred charges	28,977	5,269	Surplus	205,803	135,420
Inc. tax ref'd claim	5,721	5,721			
Lease sales	43,737	45,244	Total (each side)	$2,147,235	$1,715,862

x Includes mineral rights and leases at appraised value June 1923 with subsequent additions at cost $1,724,959, less reserve for depletion $148,668 and lease and office equipment $137,895, less reserve for depreciation $71,412. Reserve for contingencies 1926 includes additional amounts set up to cover period Jan. 1 1926 to June 30 1926. y Authorized 400,000 shares of no par value, issued and outstanding, 248 846 shares.

Income account was given in V. 123, p. 1886.

Oriental Development Co., Ltd. (Japan).—*Report.*—

Years End. Mar. 31—	1925. *Yen.*	1924. *Yen.*	1923. *Yen.*	1922. *Yen.*
Total income	23,139,025	23,582,135	23,268,405	19,160,956
Salaries	1,836,007	1,871,450	928,589	904,864
Expenses	2,081,302	2,135,210	4,221,556	3,870,995
Interest paid	12,750,219	11,995,205	12,741,902	8,944,929
Sinking fund	3,176,400	4,568,270	2,364,358	1,027,168
Net profit	3,295,098	3,012,000	3,012,000	4,413,000

Comparative Balance Sheet March 31.

Assets—	1925. *Yen.*	1924. *Yen.*	*Liabilities*—	1925. *Yen.*	1924. *Yen.*
Land & bldgs.	25,924,197	27,887,384	Capital	50,000,000	50,000,000
Cash & deposits	13,800,685	20,502,199	Debens. issued	177,460,398	182,474,654
Other assets	32,363,105	22,538,564	Money borrowed	7,500,000	7,360,200
Loans	143,139,180	149,077,638	Reserve fund	5,979,000	5,677,000
Shares & deben.	24,237,593	24,260,862	Fixed depos. rec.	7,553,222	5,857,161
Capital unpaid	15,000,000	15,000,000	Other liabilities	2,332,756	4,541,345
			Surplus	3,639,384	3,356,286
Total	254,464,760	259,266,646	Total	254,464,760	259,366,646

—V. 117, p. 901.

Otis Elevator Co.—*Earnings.*—

9 *Mos. End. Sept. 30*—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
xNet earnings	x$4,252,161	$5,126,856	$4,709,867	$3,443,008
Reserve for Fed. taxes	------	585,000	585,000	470,000
Reserve for pensions	225,000	150,000	150,000	75,000
Reserve for contingenc's	------	950,000	1,000,000	475,000
Net income	$4,027,161	$3,441,856	$2,974,867	$2,423,008

x Net earnings after all charges, maintenance and depreciation, and also Federal taxes in 1926.—V. 122, p. 2511.

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co.—*Control Acquired.*—

See Tilden Lumber & Mill Co. below.—V. 123, p. 1515.

Palace Model Laundry Co., Detroit, Mich.—*Bonds Offered.*—

Harris, Small & Co. and Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, are offering at 100 and int. $300,000 1st mtge. 6% serial gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926; due semi-annually March 1928 to March 1937. Principal and int. (M. & S.) payable at Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, trustee, without deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Denom. $500 and $1,000 c*. Red. all or part on any int. date upon 30 days notice at 102 and interest.

Company.—Is the outgrowth of the old Palace Laundry which started business in the year 1882. Has shown a steady and consistent growth and now ranks among the largest laundries of the country. It has been successfully operated since 1905. Owns two parcels of real estate, the larger piece, containing 38,560 sq. ft., and the smaller piece containing 15,120 sq. ft. Company is at present making extensive plant additions and improvements which upon completion will give them one of the most efficient plants in the country.

Security.—Direct obligation of the company and secured by a first mortgage on all its fixed assets. The real estate alone has been appraised by the Detroit Trust Co. as follows: Land, $231,800; buildings (upon completion of new work), $391,500; total value, $623,300. The machinery and equipment was appraised as of Dec. 30 1925 at a sound value of $280,313.

Earnings.—Net earnings after depreciation for the year ended Dec. 31 1925 available for interest charges amounted to $80,001, which is over 4¼ times the interest requirements of this issue.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire certain outstanding loans and pay for extensive plant additions and improvements.

Pacific Portland Cement Co., Consolidated.—*To Reduce Dividend—New Financing Proposed.*—

It is announced that the company will decrease its monthly dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents per share beginning with the dividend payable Nov. 5 1926.

A letter to the stockholders states, that the work of increasing the capacity of the Redwood City plant will be continued, and that the company expects to "provide from cash on hand and earnings $650,000 and to raise approximately $1,000,000 through new capital financing. It is proposed to increase the present capacity by an additional 3,000 barrels a day. This will enable us to hold our old plant in Solano county as a standby and reserve, and will effect a substantial savings in cost. The work on the new plant at Redwood City has already begun, and it should be ready for operation about one year from date. This additional installation will cost about $1,650,000."

The letter further states: "The company is in a very satisfactory financial condition, and in spite of adverse marketing conditions existing for more than a year, the earnings for the year 1925 showed a surplus of 33% over dividends; the earnings for 1926 to date are equal to the earnings for the same period during 1925.

"As a matter of conservative policy and after careful study and analysis of the entire situation, the directors unanimously feel it would be to the best interests of the company that a portion of its construction costs be paid out of the company's earnings, by reducing temporarily the present monthly dividend from 50 cents to 25 cents per share per month, beginning with the dividend payable Nov. 5 1926."—V. 120, p. 1891.

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co.—*Offer Made to Minority Stockholders of Lago Oil & Transport Co.*—

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Nov. 8 for the purpose of considering and taking action upon a proposal to be made to stockholders of Lago Oil & Transport Corp., offering them one share of Class "B" common stock of this company in exchange for three shares of Lago Oil & Transport Corp. stock.

President F. H. Wickett Oct. 14, in a letter to the stockholders, says in substance:

As a result of examination of the oil properties of the Lago Petroleum Corp. in Venezuela (over 99% of the stock of which company is now held by the Lago Oil & Transport Corp.) made by the Chairman and other officials, directors and geologists of this company, it was decided that it would be advantageous to the company to acquire a controlling interest in the Lago Oil & Transport Corp. and this has been done. As a result of further information obtained in the development of the properties since your company has been in control, the directors are of the opinion that it would be advantageous to the company, as well as to stockholders of Lago Oil & Transport Corp., to acquire so much of the balance of the outstanding stock of Lago Oil & Transport Corp. as can be secured on the basis of exchange referred to below. The board has accordingly authorized, subject to approval by the voting stock of your company, the making of an offer to stockholders of Lago Oil & Transport Corp. to exchange their stock for Class "B" stock of your company on the basis of one share of Class "B" stock of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. for three shares of stock of Lago Oil & Transport Corp. The maximum number of shares of Lago which might be tendered to your company pursuant to the proposed offer of exchange is 1,999,883, so that the largest number of shares of Class "B" stock necessary for a complete exchange would be 666,628.

The crude oil production of your company's subsidiaries in Mexico and elsewhere is continuing in satisfactory volume and your officials confidently expect that production to be adequately maintained for years to come. However, the company has large capacity for refining, water and land transportation and distribution, and the potential future production of Lago in Venezuela can be handled by it to advantage. The Lago Petroleum Corp. holds, outside of certain leases and land areas in Venezuela, a most valuable concession to all of the oil to be found in an area of over 3,000,000 acres in the bed of Lake Maracaibo. The proposed acquisition of the outstanding stock of Lago Oil & Transport Corp. will enlarge the interest and control of your company in an additional important supply of crude oil which can be profitably handled by it, and will be in accord with the wise policy of diversifying and distributing its present and reserve supply of crude oil.

$488,000 *Marine Equipment Gold Bonds Called for Payment.*

Certain 1st lien 10-year marine equipment 7% convertible gold bonds of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., due Aug. 1 1930 (aggregating $488,000), have been called for payment Dec. 13 at 105 and int. at the Irving Bank & Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 123, p. 1642.

Penman's, Ltd., Montreal.—*To Refund Bonds.*—

The stockholders will vote Oct. 26 on authorizing a new bond issue of $2,000,000. The proceeds will be used to provide for the redemption of a like amount of bonds maturing on Nov. 1 next.—V. 122, p. 1323.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.—*To Buy Additional Stores.*—

Negotiations are now under way for the acquisition of several additional stores, having an annual sales volume in excess of $1,000,000. They are all located outside of Washington. Upon consummation of these negotiations, the company will have an annual sales volume of more than $8,000,000. Earnings for 1927, when full benefit will be secured from these new acquisitions, should be materially increased.

Since the first of the year 20 stores have been added to the chain, which will add approximately $1,600,000 to the annual volume of sales. Four of these stores are situated in Washington, D. C., and the remainder in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and southern Pennsylvania.—V. 123, p. 1887, 1390.

Pneumatic Scale Corp., Ltd.—*Balance Sheet March* 31.

[As filed with the Massachusetts Commission of Corporations.]

Assets—	1926.	1925.	*Liabilities*—	1926.	1925.
Rl. est., mach., &c	$574,840	$645,825	Capital stock	$1,428,190	$1,428,190
Mdse. and leased machinery	768,818	985,518	Bonds	720,000	790,000
Notes receivable	23,229	24,317	Accounts payable	200,539	183,533
Accts. receivable	533,702	376,917	Notes payable	235,000	95,000
Cash	128,000	125,187	Surplus	479,397	614,568
Securities	95,094	3			
Patent rights and good-will	804,102	815,360			
Bond redemp. fund	37,760	36,942			
Discount on bonds	71,520	86,475			
Life insurance	11,507	------			
Deferred charges	14,644	14,747	Tot. (each side)	$3,063,126	$3,111,291

—V. 121, p. 2169.

Prairie Pipe Line Co.—*Shipments.*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Month*—	1925.	1926—9 *Mos.*—	1925.
Crude oil ship'm'ts (bbls.)	3,906,978	3,688,343	38,084,235	40,369,028

—V. 123, p. 1391, 854.

Prudence Co., Inc.—*Initial Preferred Dividend.*—

The directors have declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock, series of 1926, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20. See also offering of stock in V. 123, p. 93.

Rainier Trucks, Inc., New York.—*Sale.*—

George C. Wildermuth, receiver has arranged for the sale of the property the company, heretofore used for the manufacture of motor trucks. —V 119, p. 2419.

Rand Mines, Ltd.—*Gold Output (Ounces).*—

September.	*August.*	*July.*	*June.*	*May.*	*April.*
839,939	843,854	860,134	852,145	849,214	803,303

—V. 123, p. 1391, 854.

(Robert) Reis & Co.—*Sales (Including Subsidiaries).*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Quar.*—	1925.	1926—9 *Mos.*—	1925.
Gross sales	$1,766,701	$1,754,282	$6,240,010	$6,150,767

—V. 123, p. 336.

Richfield Oil Co.—*Exchange of Stock.*—

See United Oil Co. of Calif. below.—V. 123, p. 1771.

Rio Tinto Mines Co., Ltd.—*Interim Dividend.*—

The interim dividend of 20s. per ordinary share, less tax, which was declared last week, is payable Nov. 1 next.—V. 123, p. 1887.

Rochester (N. Y.) Button Co.—*New President.*—

Herbert R. Peck of New York has been elected President, succeeding Nelson Page of Rochester.—V. 122, p. 2512.

Ross Stores, Inc., N. Y.—*Sales.*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1926—*Month*—	1925.	1926—8 *Mos.*—	1925.
Sales	$388,582	$342,991	$3,711,971	$2,961,388

—V. 123, p. 1516, 854.

St. Regis Paper Co.—*To Acquire Two-Thirds Interest in Connecticut Valley Lumber Co.*—

See New England Power Association under "Public Utilities" above.—V. 122, p. 2341.

Scotten, Dillon Co.—*Extra Dividend.*—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 4%, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3%, on the outstanding capital stock, both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 6. On Aug. 14 last an extra dividend of 3% was paid, while on Feb. 17 the company paid an extra dividend of 7%.—V. 123, p. 466.

Security Bond & Mortgage Co.—*Bonds Offered.*—J. A. W. Iglehart & Co., Baltimore, are offering $500,000 1st mtge. 6% coll. trust gold bonds, series E, at par and interest.

Dated Oct. 1 1926; due serially Oct. 1 1927-31. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100c*. Principal and int. payable at the Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, trustee, without deduction for the amount of the normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Red. at any time upon 30 days' notice at par and int. plus ½ of 1% for each year or fraction thereof to maturity. Legal investments for national banks. Refund on any State, county, or municipal tax.

Company.—Is engaged in making first mortgage loans on completed, fee simple properties in Southern States. Company has affiliated with it several local mortgage companies, operating in cities in which most of its loans are made.

Security.—The security for the bonds of this issue is threefold: (1) The bonds are the direct obligation of the company; (2) they are further secured dollar for dollar by first mortgages on fee simple real estate; (3) they are still further secured by the Maryland Casualty Co.'s guaranty of principal and interest on each mortgage. The properties securing these guaranteed first mortgages are owned in fee simple by responsible borrowers, and each dwelling or other structure is completed.

Guaranty.—Maryland Casualty Co., with capital and surplus of $10,553,897 and resources of $39,892,134, guarantees unconditionally the payment of principal and interest on each mortgage.—V. 123, p. 466.

Shreveport-El Dorado Pipe Line Co., Inc.—*Extra Div.*

The directors have declared an extra dividend of $1 per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25c. per share, both payable Jan. 2. Quarterly dividends of 25c. per share were paid on July 1 and Oct. 1 last. —V. 123, p. 1259, 1125.

Simms Petroleum Co., Inc.—*New Note Issue Offered to Stockholders.*—Chairman Thomas W. Streeter Oct. 15 says:

The directors have voted to issue $3,431,500 3-year 6% convertible gold notes and to offer the same to stockholders at par. Each stockholder of record Oct. 25 will be entitled to subscribe for $500 of notes for each 100 shares of the stock held. Rights to subscribe will expire Nov. 15.

The notes will be in the denomination of $1,000 and $500 each. They will be dated Nov. 15 1926 and will be convertible on or before Nov. 15 1928 into stock of the company at the price of $25 per share and at the rate of 20 shares for each $500 of notes. Interest payable M. & N. Holders of less than 100 shares will receive fractional warrants.

These notes are being issued to reimburse in part the treasury of the company for additions to its plant and property account, to retire $374,000 of outstanding equip. trust certificates, and for other corporate purposes. The sale of these notes has been underwritten by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Luke Banks & Weeks, subject to the prior right of the stockholders to subscribe therefor. Production of company is running at a higher rate than at any time since September 1925.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income—Eight Months End. Aug. 31 1926 (Simms Petroleum Co., Simms Oil Co., Trinity Drilling Co.]

Net production, barrels	2,278,998
Daily net average, barrels	9,379
Daily refinery throughput, barrels	4,173
Gross oper. rev. (after deducting cost of raw material refined)	$5,250,367
Operating expenses	2,163,037
Gross profit	$3,087,330
Other income credits	123,894
Total	$3,211,224
Int., lease rentals and gen. taxes, $278,318; develop. expense, $922,957; deprec., deplet. and abandonments, $1,469,925	2,601,200
Net income	$610,024

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of Aug. 31 1926 (*after Giving Effect to New Financing*).

Assets.		*Liabilities.*	
Active leaseholds (less depletion)	$2,806,716	Capital stock	a$6,857,050
Inactive leaseholds	2,545,502	3-year 6% conv. notes	3,431,500
Phys. equip. (less depr.)	7,306,204	Due to affil. company	2,240
Inv. in other companies	955,259	Accounts payable	1,117,379
Cash	2,728,412	Accrued int., taxes, &c	206,002
Accts. rec. (less res.)	1,269,368	Inventory adj. reserve	87,629
Notes rec. (less res.)	201,321	Res. for conting. Federal taxes	160,000
Accrued interest rec.	13,657	Res. for abandonment of leases and conting.	1,524,710
Crude oil inventory	1,536,351	Capital surplus	2,569,185
Refined prod. inventory	299,848	Profit & loss surplus	4,355,726
Materials & supplies	425,758		
Deferred debit items	223,025		
Total	$20,311,421	Total	$20,311,421

a Authorized 1,000,000 shares, $10 par value, issued 720,792 shares, in treasury 35,087 shares, outstanding 685,705 shares.—V. 123, p. 1886.

Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Marywood College, Scranton, Pa.—*Bonds Offered.*—Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, are offering at 100 and int. $650,000 1st mtge. serial 5½% gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926: due serially Sept. 1 1927-1941. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, trustee. Denom. $1,000, $500, $100. Callable on any int. date, on 40 days' notice, at 100 and int., plus a premium of ¼ of 1% for each year, or fraction thereof, of the unexpired term.

Marywood College.—This college is conducted by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, under the supervision of the Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban, DD., Bishop of Scranton, who is the president of the college. The Order of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary was founded in Michigan, in 1845, for the primary purpose of conducting educational institutions for girls and young women. The Mother House of the Scranton Foundation is located at Marywood College. Marywood College was incorp. in Pennsylvania, and, through its charter, is vested with power to exercise all college functions, and to confer registered scholastic degrees. It is situated on Mount St. Mary, in one of the best residential sections of Scranton, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Catholic college for women founded in Pennsylvania. The professors and instructors in each department are trained specialists, and the educational facilities provided are exceptionally good.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be applied to the retirement of the balance of indebtedness incurred in 1923, for the construction of its new $750,000 college building, and to the erection of a new students' hall providing living quarters to accommodate additional students.

Security.—Bonds will be secured by a first (closed) mortgage upon and against the property now owned by Marywood College, consisting of approximately 48 acres of land, together with the buildings thereon, and the equipment therein. A conservative valuation of $2,214,550, exclusive of the proposed new students' hall, has been placed upon such property by disinterested appraisers.

Skelly Oil Co.—*Note Conversions.*—

A dispatch from Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 11, stated that only $36,500 of the 6½% convertible gold notes are now outstanding. The conversion period ended on Sept. 30 and the notes were convertible into common stock at par ($25). The original issue of notes totaled $6,850,000 (compare V. 123, p. 1516).—V. 123, p. 1887.

(A. G.) Spalding & Bros.—*New Directors.*—

Wm. T. Brown, Percival H. Floyd and Wm. A. Read, Jr., have been elected directors, succeeding Horace Brown, Frank Eveland and Clarence Dillon.—V. 123, p 1772, 725.

Standard Publishing Co.—*Contracts Received for New Magazine.*—

Pres. Evan S. Rusher says in part: "The directors on Oct. 6 voted not to resume payment of the dividend at this time. [The last dividend was 1½%, paid on April 20 last.—Ed.]

Total sales of the syndicated services for the month of August were in excess of any previous month this year, while a further increase in the number of contracts secured was made during September. There is every reason to feel that further increases will be made during each of the three remaining months of the year.

"The outstanding phase of the magazine division is the promotion of the second magazine, "Fashions & Home." Active sales work was started on this magazine about Sept. 1 and during the first 30 days contracts for a total circulation of 52,000 were secured. This circulation has been pur-

chased by one of the leading department stores in each of 8 different cities having an average size of from 50,000 to 200,000 population. The board feels sure that a total circulation of well over 100,000 copies of each issue of the magazine will have been assured by the end of the year, in spite of the fact that actual publication starts only with the Christmas issue, out Dec. 1. Owing to hte use of personnel, material and equipment at present employed within the business, tne total production and sales costs of "Fashions & Home" will be maintained at a lower level than would otherwise be possible. A conservative estimate places 60,000 as the maximum circulation necessary to provide sufficient income to cover all operating cost."—V. 123, p. 336.

Standard Varnish Works, N. Y.—*Acquisition.*—

The company has completed arrangements under which it will acquire the entire capital stock of E. R. Bohan & Co., Los Angeles, manufacturers of paints and varnishes and for several years past jobbers of Standard Varnish Works products in Southern California.

The company plans to expand its western business through this connection, and will erect a modern plant as soon as this can be practically arranged. Thus there will be greatly improved facilities for distributing the products of Standard Varnish Works and the products of its subsidiary, Toch Brothers, Inc., as well as the E. R. Bohan products.—V. 122, p. 1324.

(John R.) Thompson Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period—	—Quar. End. Sept. 30—		—9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	
	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925
Sales	$3,494,171	$3,188,062	$10,683,448	$9,549,944
Net income after deprec., taxes, &c	$318,162	273,561	1,096,114	878,232

As of Sept. 30 1926 current assets stood at $1,692,888, as compared with $1,079,301 as of Dec. 31 1925; current liabilities $640,022, against $684,246, leaving net working capital of $1,052,866, as compared with $395,055. On Sept. 30 last cash on hand totaled $816,842, against $621,965 at the end of 1925 and profit and loss surplus amounted to $3,317,434, against $2,898,258.—V. 123, p. 1392.

Tilden Lumber & Mill Co., Oakland, Calif.—*Bonds Offered.*—Carstens & Earles, Inc., Drake, Riley & Thomas, Wm. Cavalier & Co. and Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco, are offering at 100 and int. $1,000,000 1st mtge. 6½% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1926; due Sept. 1 1946. Principal and int. (M. & S.) payable at Central National Bank of Oakland, Calif., trustee. Callable, all or part, upon 60 days notice on any int. date at 102½ and int. Company agrees to pay the normal Federal income tax not to exceed 2%. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Exempt from personal property tax in California. Auth., $1,250,000.

Data from Letter of E. M. Tilden, President of the Company.

Company.—Incorp. in California May 26 1924. Succeeded the business and acquired all the assets of the Hogan Lumber & Mill Co. Subsequently, properties of the Lucerne Lumber Co. and of the Sunset Lumber Co. were acquired. On Jan. 1 1925 the company leased all of the properties of the Pacific Tank & Pipe Co. of Oakland. By the present financing all of the capital stock of the Pacific Tank & Pipe Co. (aggregating $1,077,505) will be acquired, and it is the intention to continue to operate the properties as a separate department of the Tilden Lumber & Mill Co.

Earnings.—Net earnings available for interest on these bonds for the period 1920 to 1925, inclusive, before depreciation, were $878,862, or an average of $146,447 per annum for the 6-year period. This is more than 2¼ times the annual interest requirement of these $1,000,000 bonds. The net earnings after depreciation, for the same period, average $115,658 per annum.

Security.—Secured by a trust indenture, which will be a first lien upon the properties of the Tilden Lumber & Mill Co. and of the Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., as appraised at $3,000,855 by the General Appraisal Co., after deduction for all accrued depreciation on physical properties, as follows: Real estate, $1,792,744; buildings, $525,805; equipment and machinery, $611,442; automobiles, $70,861.

Sinking Fund.—Company will covenant, commencing three years after Sept. 1 1926, to make annual payments to the trustee as and for a sinking fund, amounting to 5% of the total amount of bonds outstanding, but in no event less than $50,000 per annum, resulting in the retirement of not less than $850,000 par value of these bonds prior to maturity.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to acquire all the capital stock of the Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., to pay existing mortgage notes, and for other corporate purposes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1926 (After Financing).
[Tilden Lumber & Mill Co. and Pacific Tank & Pipe Co.]

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	$104,614	Capital stock	$2,000,000
Accounts receivable	985,591	1st mtge. 6½% bonds	1,000,000
Notes receivable	16,570	Accounts payable	671,431
Inventories	1,349,028	Notes payable	456,407
Investments	48,488	Deferred credits to operation	50,899
Real est., plants & equip.	3,000,851	Surplus	1,375,429
Deferred assets	49,022		
Total	$5,554,167	Total	$5,554,167

—V. 123, p. 1566.

Timken Detroit Axle Co.—*Receives Large Order.*—

The company is reported to have closed a contract with an important manufacturer of automobiles which calls for upward of $3,000,000 of axles. Delivery will start in 30 days.

The company, it is stated, has more than $3,000,000 cash after paying the Oct. 1 dividends.—V. 123, p. 726.

320 East 57th Street Apartment Building (57th St. Apartments, Inc.), N. Y. City.—*Bonds Offered.*—S. W. Straus & Co., Inc. are offering at 100 and int. $925,000 1st mtge. fee 6% sinking fund gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 15 1926; due Sept. 15 1936. Int. payable M. & S. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $100 c*. Red. for sinking fund at 101. Callable, except for the sinking fund, at 102 and int. 2% Federal income tax paid by the borrowers.

Security.—This bond issue is secured by a direct, closed, first mortgage on a 90% completed, 95% rented, 15-story, fire-proof apartment building, together with land owned in fee thereunder, fronting 95 ft. on the south side of East 57th St., and 100 ft. in dept. The building which is expected to be ready for occupancy about Oct. 15 1926, is a strictly fire-proof modern apartment building containing 90 apartments in units of two, three, four, five and six room suites, with the smaller units predominating. Each apartment will have a kitchen, dining alcove and bath. Land and building have been apparised by William B. May Co. at $1,310,000, giving an equity above the amount of this bond issue of $385,000.

Earnings.—85 of the 90 apartments in this building—95%— have been rented from the plans. Based on the leases already signed, the net income from the building, after deducting estimated taxes, and operating costs including insurance, is $111,450. This sum is over twice the greatest annual interest charge and more than $30,000 in excess of the greatest combined annual interest and sinking fund requirements on this bond issue.

Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Lowell, Mass.—*Asks for Liquidation.*—

E. Pennington Pearson, a director of the company, in a letter to the stockholders advises the liquidation of the company. Mr. Pearson sets forth conditions which he believes make it difficult for mills, especially in the North, to earn money, as follows: Cost of production in the North is considerably higher than in South, due to taxes, wages and length of working hours, all of which prevent the northern mills from competing on an equal basis with Southern mills; demand for cotton cloth has diminished enormously in the past several years due to the fact that the average woman has little or no use for cotton in her wardrobe.

He also states that operating expenses have increased over those of 1923, indicating an increase of $85,000 in 1924-1925 and $275,000 in 1926. A part of this increase is from the loss of interest on $630,000 worth of Liberty bonds which were disposed of and interest of $60,000 on a $1,000,000 loan. He states that the salary of Treasurer Frederick W. Steele is $40,000 a year. Commission paid to the previous selling agent, Catlin & Co., was approximately 2½%, while that paid the present commission house, Ridley, Watts & Co., averages 3¼%.

Harvey S. Chase & Co. in November 1924, according to Mr. Pearson, expressed an opinion that the mill could be liquidated at that time at about $140 a share. Two of the directors believed that not more than $50 to $60 a share would be realized.

The selling house and treasurer have at best, he says, been able to run only 42% of the looms during the height of the season.

For the year ended Jan. 2 1926 the company reported a loss, after inventory adjustments and charge-offs for doubtful accounts, of $647,756. This compared with a loss of $1,601,306 in the previous fiscal year. Net quick assets of $1,469,699 as of Jan. 2 1926, compared with $1,946,016 as of Dec. 27 1924.—V. 122, p. 2963.

Trumbull Steel Co.—*Earnings.*—

Period—	Quarter Ended Sept. 30 '26.	Quarter Ended June 30 '26.	Quarter Ended Mar. 31 '26.	9 Mos. End. Sept. 30 26.
Operating profit	$1,066,508	$910,148	$1,053,770	$3,030,426
Other income	59,586	139,121	26,417	225,124
Total	$1,126,094	$1,049,269	$1,080,187	$3,255,550
Depreciation	223,900	210,000	210,000	643,900
Int., exp., incl amortiz. of bond discount	316,666	316,667	316,667	950,000
Net profits	$585,528	$522,602	$553,520	$1,661,650

—V. 123, p. 855.

Union Biscuit Co., St. Louis.—*Preferred Stock Offered.*—Smith, Moore & Co., Francis, Bro. & Co., Stickney, Denyven & Co., and Knight, Dysart & Gamble, St. Louis, are offering at 100 and dividend $600,000 7% cumul. first pref. (a. & d.) stock (par $100).

Dividends payable Q.-J. Redeemable, all or part, on any dividend date on 30 days' notice at 105 and dividends. Transfer agent, Saint Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. Registrar, First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Issued.
7% cumul. first pref. stock (par $100)	$1,200,000	$600,000
Common stock (no par value)	10,000 shs.	6,000 shs.

Data from Letter of Harry W. Stegall, President of the Company

Company.—A Delaware corporation. Is the successor of a corporation of the same name incorporated in Missouri in 1899. The Lakeside Biscuit Co. (formerly the Toledo Biscuit Co.) of Toledo, Ohio, an Ohio corporation, founded in 1901, has just been acquired by the Union Biscuit Co. Both companies manufacture and distribute a complete line of biscuits, crackers and cakes, consisting of over a hundred varieties which are sold in packages and bulk.

The common stock of the Union Biscuit Co. is owned by the United Biscuit Co., a holding company.

Company occupies under favorable long term lease, 124,375 sq. ft. of floor space in buildings located at Sixth and Carr streets, St. Louis, and its subsidiary, the Lakeside Biscuit Co. of Toledo, Ohio, occupies approximately 53,000 sq. ft. of floor space in buildiggs which it owns, together with the real estate upon which it is located.

Distribution is effected through several thousand accounts so that the company and its subsidiary are in no way dependent upon a few customers to absorb their output.

Earnings.—The average consolidated net earnings for the past five years (1921-1925), after depreciation, Federal taxes, the elimination of certain non-recurring expenses and after providing for dividends on $129,500 preferred stock of Lakeside Biscuit Co., as certified to by Arthur Young & Co., were $216,438, or over five times dividend requirements on this issue of first preferred stock. Such earnings for calendar years were as follows:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
$242,580	$176,688	$231,994	$231,612	$199,319

Sinking Fund.—Whenever the net profits of the corporation (available for dividends) for any calendar year, after the year 1926, shall not be less than $150,000, after deducting all accqured and unpaid dividends on the first preferred stock, a sinking fund is to be set aside in the sum equal to 3% of the largest amount of preferred stock at any time outstanding. Said amount shall constitute a sinking fund to be applied by the St. Louis Union Trust Co., trustee, towards the retirement of the preferred stock at not exceeding the redemption price of $105.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used in part payment for the acquisition of 7,252 shares of the outstanding 7,500 shares of common stock of the Lakeside Biscuit Co.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of April 30 1926.
[Giving effect to acquisition of 7,252 shares of common stock of Lakeside Biscuit Co.]

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Land, bldgs., mach., eq't.	$912,171	7% cum first pref. stock	$600,000
Leasehold improvements	37,720	8% pref. stock, L. B. Co.	129,500
Good will, trade marks, &c.	626,876	Common stock (no par val.)	497,400
Cash	95,486	Minority interest	21,773
Accounts receivable (net)	238,066	Accounts & notes payable	142,419
Inventories	318,835	Taxes and insurance accr'd	17,716
Prepaid int., insur., &c.	8,892	Returnable biscuit cans	13,485
Life insurance policies	7,770	Reserve for preferred divs. (Lakeside Biscuit Co.)	867
Investments	7,900	Capital surplus	754,441
Total (each side)	$2,253,717	Earned surplus	76,115

Union Oil Co. of California.—*Enters Alaska.*—

Marking the first step of a vigorous sales campaign in Alaska, the company announces that it has opened 4 marketing stations in that territory. The new stations are located at Ketchikan, Craig, Petersburg and Wrangel in the southern portion of Alaska.

In the past the company has supplied its Alaskan trade through a sales agency. Even with the limited marketing facilities offered by this arrangement it is reported that sales have increased enormously within the past few months, and to meet this enlarged business the stations were established.

Simultaneously, it is announced by Union Oil sales officials that the Union Oil Co. of Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary, has opened 11 marketing stations in British Columbia. These stations have been established to meet the requirements of the fishing fleets operating on the coast and rivers of the Province. The oil stocks for the British Columbia stations will be supplied, it is expected, by the Canadian company's refinery, located near Vancouver, B. C.—V. 123, p. 1888.

United Engineering & Foundry Co.—*Sale of Property.*—

See Youngstown Foundry & Machine Co. below.—V. 122, p. 625.

United Fruit Co., Boston.—*Obituary.*—

Vice-President George S. Davis died at Boston on Oct. 10. Mr. Davis was also Vice-President and a director of the Tropical Telegraph Co., President of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co. and a director of the Radio Corp. of America.—V. 123, p. 1888.

United Oil Co. of California.—*Exchange of Stock.*—

Beginning to-day, Oct. 16, the Anglo-California Trust Co. will exchange United Oil deposit certificates into Richfield Oil Co. new temporary certificates at the rate of three shares of Richfield stock for one share of United Oil stock. Admission of Richfield Oil to listing on the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange is expected to-day.—V. 123, p. 1645.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. (Balt.).—*Extra Dividend.*—

The directors on Oct. 6 paid an extra dividend of 2% in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 4½% to holders of record Oct. 5 —V. 122, p. 1325.

United States Steel Corp.—*Unfilled Orders.*—

See under "Indications of Business Activity" on a preceding page.—V. 123, p. 1773, 1392.

United Steel Works Corp.—*Agent for Warrants.*—

The National City Bank of New York has been appointed agent for the corporation's purchase warrants. See also V. 123, p. 727, 467.

Utah-Apex Mining Co.—*Dividends Hereafter Not to Be Paid Quarterly.*—

In a letter to the stockholders, to accompany the recently declared dividend, President R. F. Haffenreffer Jr. says in part:

Dividend No. 20 of 25 cents per share, payable Oct. 15 1926, is paid from the company's cash reserve, reducing the same to $917,953 before taxes.

In order to assure a continuation of the same intensive development and exploration in the future that we have maintained in the past profitable years and keep our ore reserves well in advance of production, it is the aim of the management to rebuild the treasury reserve, so to speak, to at least $1,000,000.

Therefore, it is the intention of the directors that dividends hereafter will not be paid quarterly or at any stated period, but will be paid according to the treasury condition and the condition of ore reserves. This does not necessarily mean the suspension of dividends, but that they will hereafter be declared without draining the reserves and with due regard to the maintenance of more and possibly richer ore reserves.

Although the present estimated ore reserves are approximately 63,000 tons lead-zinc ore, estimated to contain 9% lead and 5% zinc, and 60,000 tons lead copper ore with 5% lead and 4% copper, it is felt that the results of the development work have not increased the ore reserves to a degree that was expected, and, although tonnage developed has kept pace with the mining operations, the metal values thereof are considerably reduced. The copper ore body included in our estimated ore reserves is known to extend below the 2,400 level, and indications are that it may increase in size and grade, but these bodies have been found by experience to be erratic as to production and grade, therefore no prediction with definite assurance can be made.

The company's mill will have a rated capacity of 22,500 tons per month in 100% running time, the newly installed crushing plant a capacity of 1,000 tons per day, therefore greater ore reserves are essential.

The completion and starting up of the new mill addition and filtering plant have been somewhat delayed, owing to not receiving equipment in accordance with contracts; but it is now expected to have these in operation by the middle of October. This addition has been constructed and equipped with the most modern scientific appliances. Low-grade ores on hand, which heretofore could not be mined profitably, will now be saved; and by increasing the scale of operations, savings to be made will be sufficient to amortize these mill additions. Practically all additions and improvements have been paid for from operations.—V. 123, p. 1889.

Utah Construction Co.—*To Redeem Bonds.*—

The company will on Dec. 1 redeem $100,000 of 1st (closed) mtge. 7½% serial gold bonds. Payment will be made at the Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif.—V. 115, p. 555.

Valvoline Oil Co.—*Debentures Called.*—

Certain 15-year 7% gold debentures, due May 1 1937, aggregating $34,500, have been called for redemption Nov. 1 at 104 and int. at the Equitable Trust Co., trustee, 37 Wall St., N. Y. City.—V. 123, p. 1392.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Co.—*Acquisition.*—

The company has purchased the river interests of the Philadelphia & Cleveland Coal Co., which includes docks at Huntington, W. Va., also a complete boat line on the Ohio River and a large unloading plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the entire holdings of the Main Island Creek Coal Co. in Logan County, W. Va. ("Money and Commerce.")—V. 122, p. 1626.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—*Bookings, &c.*—

Quarter Ended—	*Sept.* 30 '26.	*June* 30 '26.	*Sept.* 30 '25.
Bookings (estimated)	$41,250,000	$44,860,000	$43,285,000
Billings (estimated)	46,700,000	45,140,000	40,170,000

Current reports believed by the "Chronicle" to be based on fact say:

The Golden Gate Ferry Co. has awarded a contract for electrical equipment for three Diesel electric ferryboats to the Westinghouse company. The vessels will operate in San Francisco Bay, and will be 240 feet long, 60 feet wide and will carry eighty automobiles and many passengers. Electrical equipment for each vessel includes two 950 h.p. propulsion motors with three 270 k.w. propulsion generators and auxiliaries. Movement will be controleld entirely from the pilot house by equipment designed by Westinghouse engineers. This central control is expected to minimize the likelihood of collisions and other marine mishaps.

F. H. Shepard, director of heavy traction for the co., announced Oct. 3 the receipt of an order for electric locomotive equipment from the Pennsylvania RR., which he said was a preliminary step to eventual electrification of the lines between Philadelphia and Washington. The order calls for 93 motor-driven coaches and 4 electric passenger locomotives for lines between Philadelphia and Wilmington. As announced by Mr. Shepard, the locomotives ordered by the Pennsylvania will have a continuous rating of 3,730 h.p. each and will be the equal of the largest steam locomotives in tractive power and speed. Each will weigh about 400,000 lbs. and have a total length of 68 feet.

Subsidiary Acquires Two Electric Companies.—

The sale of the Washington Electric Co. of Spokane, Wash., and the Montana Electric Co. of Butte, Mont., to the Commercial Investment Co., a subsidiary of the Westinghouse company, for a consideration of $500,000, was announced on Sept. 25.—V. 123, p. 1646, 1261.

Wheeling Steel Corp.—*Listing.*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $13,971,000 1st & ref. mtge. 5½% sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due July 1 1948.

Consolidated Income Account Six Months Ended June 30 1926.

Sales	$41,152,916
Net earnings from operations, after deducting charges for maintenance and repair of plants	$4,910,450
Income and interest from investments	327,405
Total profits	$5,237,855
Provision for general depreciation	$1,746,618
Prov. for exhaust. of minerals and extinguishment of lease values	37,712
Interest and discount	814,533
Provision for Federal taxes	351,328
Net profit for year	$2,287,663
Surplus at beginning of year	7,789,837
Total	$10,077,500
Dividends on preferred A stock	$198,680
Dividends on preferred B stock	1,127,985
Net surplus carried to balance sheet	$8,750,835

—V. 123, p. 1517, 1126.

White Sewing Machine Corp.—*Earnings, &c.*—

In the 8 months to Aug. 30 the corporation is reported to have earned approximately $829,000 after interest and Federal taxes. This is equivalent to $8 29 a share on the 100,000 no par preference shares. "Earnings for the first 9 months of 1926," President A. S. Rodgers said, "will show a substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year, and we confidently expect not only to maintain this increase for the full year but to show even better results. Normally, the final quarter is the best of the year. Plans for next year involve small normal expansions but sufficiently large to warrant expectations of a continued growth in business."

As a result of newspaper accounts of the fire at the corporation's Cleveland plant, President A. S. Rodgers has wired as follows: "Fire at our plant Cleveland on Oct. 6 greatly exaggerated in newspaper reports. Do not expect any material interference with production. Fire was confined to one section of oldest building used principally for manufacturing glue. Have not yet ascertained damage, but fully covered with both fire and use and occupancy insurance."—V. 123, p. 594.

Wilcox Products Corp., Saginaw, Mich.—*Stocks Offered.*—

Keane, Higbie & Co. and Nicol, Ford & Co., Detroit, are offering 33,000 shares class "A" stock and 11,000 shares class "B" stock in units of 1 share of class A stock and 1-3 share of class B stock at $25 per unit.

Class "A" stock is preferred as to cumulative dividends at the rate of $2 50 per annum, payable quarterly; preferred as to assets up to $30 per share and divs., and is callable at $30 and divs. A sinking fund, operating annually, amounting to 10% of net earnings, after class "A" divs., and after $25,000 for the redemption of debentures, have been provided for, will be used to retire class "A" stock by purchase or redemption. Class "A" and "B" stock have full and exclusive voting right on basis of one vote for each share of stock. Transfer agent, Guardian Trust Co., Detroit; registrar, Detroit Trust Co., Detroit.

Capitalization—	*Authorized.*	*Outstanding.*
5-year 6½% debentures	$200,000	$200,000
Class "A" stock (no par value)	33,000 shs.	33,000 shs.
Class "B" stock (no par value)	56,000 shs.	50,000 shs.

Data from Letter of M. L. Wilcox, President of the Company.

Company.—A Michigan corporation has been formed to acquire, by purchase, the Wilcox Motor Parts & Mfg. Co. of Saginaw, Mich., and the Intra Steel Products Co. of Detroit, Mich. These companies, through patent protection and adequate manufacturing facilities, furnish piston rings, valves and a substantial portion of the 2-piece valve tappets purchased by automobile companies. All products of the new company at the present time are protected by patents.

Earnings.—The profits of the predecessor companies, as shown, cover the period since the development of the valve tappets, inasmuch as the earnings of the new company depend to a great extent upon the marketing of this product. The net income, as reported by Ernst & Ernst, after all charges, including depreciation and taxes for the year ending Dec. 31 1925, amounted to $200,919, over twice the dividend requirements on the class "A" stock. Similar earnings for the first 8 months of 1926 amounted to $279,630, or at the annual rate of $419,445, which is equal to $12 32 per share on the class "A" stock after all charges, including debenture interest, and to $6 48 per share on the class "B" stock after allowing for the class "A" dividend.

Listing.—Company expects to make application to list both classes of stock on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

Sinking Fund.—After all expenses, charges for interest, annual dividends on the class "A" stock and $25,000 for redemption of debentures, have been provided for, a sinking fund of 10% of the remaining yearly net profits shall be set aside to be used for the purchase and retirement of the class "A" stock. This stock shall be purchased on the open market or otherwise obtained at a price not to exceed the call price of $30 per share.

Directors.—Carl Breer, George R. Fink, C. H. L. Flintermann, Rudolph F. Flintermann, P. H. Grennan, Carlton M. Higbie, Edward P. Hammond, F. D. Nicol, M. A. Moynihan, M. L. Wilcox (Pres.), F. M. Zeder.

Balance Sheet as of August 31 1926.

[After adjustment to give effect to capitalization of successor co.]

Assets.		*Liabilities.*	
Land, bldgs., machinery, &c.	$516,893	Capital stock	$946,305
Patents, trade marks & g'd-will	392,342	5-year 6½% debentures	200,000
Cash, including balance of proceeds from financing	111,504	Accounts payable	150,694
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful	205,545	Accrued liabilities	1,305
Inventory	142,995	Federal taxes for 1925	15,279
Officers' & empl. accts., &c.	1,955	Reserve for Federal taxes	43,725
Prepaid taxes, int. & exp., &c.	7,075	Reserve for contingencies	21,000
Total	$1,378,309	Total	$1,378,309

Wilson & Co., Inc.—*Tenders.*—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee, will until Oct. 20 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st mtge. 25-year sk. fd. 6% gold bonds due April 1 1941, series A, to an amount sufficient to exhaust $80,872 at a price not exceeding 107½ and int.—V. 123, p. 1646.

Wolverine Portland Cement Co.—*Resumes Dividend.*—

The directors have declared a dividend of 30c. a share, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 5. A quarterly payment of 20c. a share was made on Aug. 15 1925; none since.—V. 122, p. 765.

(F. W.) Woolworth Co.—*Extra Dividend of* $1 *per Share.*

—The directors on Oct. 13 declared an extra dividend of $1 per share on the outstanding $65,000,000 capital stock, par $25, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 10, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1 per share payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10. On March 1 last the company also paid an extra dividend of $1 per share. —V. 123, p. 1889.

Youngstown (O.) Foundry & Machine Co.—*Acquisi'n.*

The company has acquired more than half of the foundry property of the United Engineering & Foundry Co., Oak Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will remodel for a new plant. It is proposed to remove the present Youngstown business to the new location and install considerable additional equipment for enlarged output. The change will be made within the next 5 or 6 months. ("Iron Age.")—V. 117, p. 337.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the acquisition of the business and good will of the firm of John L. Edwards & Co. of Washington, D. C., with offices in Richmond and Newport News, Va. The Edwards firm is the second largest brokerage house in the Capitol City, and previous to the death of Mr. Edwards last August also held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Murphy, senior member of the firm which bears his name, for many years has been a prominent factor in Wall Street and is also well known in corporate circles, having served as Chairman of the reorganization committee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Mr. Murphy was formerly senior Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and thereafter President of the Foreign Commerce Corporation. At the present time Mr. Murphy is either an executive or director in twenty corporations or banking institutions, including Bethlehem Steel Corp., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., New York Trust Co., Fifth Avenue Bus Securities Corp. and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.

—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed registrar for the 6% cumulative preferred stock, series A, of $100 par value, and common stock of no par value of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation, and transfer agent for 150,000 shares of class A stock and 400,000 shares of class B stock, both without nominal or par value, of the Trinidad Oil Fields, Inc.

—J. G. White & Co. announce that Thomas A. Cooper will represent them in eastern Maine, with headquarters in Augusta, Maine. Mr. Cooper was formerly Cashier of the First National Granite Bank of Augusta, Maine, and later national bank examiner for the Maine district.

—Charles E. Doyle & Co., 49 Wall St., New York, have issued for distribution a pamphlet on "over-the-counter" securities, giving the par value, dividend rate and bid and asked prices on public utility, industrial and chain store stocks, and interest rate, due date and bid and asked for public utility bonds.

—Campbell, Starring & Co. of New York and Chicago, members New York Stock Exchange, announce that their investment department is now under the management of James B. Greene and Douglas H. Eastmead, at their main office, 111 Broadway, New York City.

—Harrison R. Burdick announces that his investment security business will be conducted, after Oct. 1 1926, under the name of Harrison R. Burdick & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. They also announce the admission of Sigurd Pedersen as a limited partner.

—Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have issued a new issue of their "Independent Oil" booklet, containing description of properties, latest financial statements, dividend records and other important information regarding this group of companies.

—G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc., New York and Chicago, announce the appointment of Frederick A. Newton, formerly with Bonbright & Co., as their Wisconsin representative, with offices at 601 Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee.

—The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed trustee under an indenture securing $1,100,000 10-year sinking fund 6½% gold bonds due Sept. 1 1936 of Amalgamated Laundries, Inc.

—Wrenn Bros. & Co. have moved their New York office to 39 Broadway.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

[The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of the paper immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."]

Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

COFFEE on the spot was quiet with Rio 7s 15⅞ to 16c. at one time and Santos 4s at 20¾ to 21c. Fair to good Cucuta 23¼ to 21½c.; Laguayra, washed Caracas, fair, 26 to 26½c.; Porto Cabello, natural, 22½ to 23c.; Colombian, Ocana, 23½ to 24c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 26½ to 27c.; washed, 27½ to 28c.; Honda, Toloma and Giradot, 27½ to 28c.; Medellin, 29 to 29½c.; Manizales, 27¾ to 28¼c. On the 9th inst. cost-and-freight prompt shipment Santos 4-5s sold at as low as 18c. Bourbon 5s were here at 18¾c.; Bourbon 5-6s at 17¾c.; Bourbon 3-5s at 19.15c.; Bourbon 4s at 19c.; Bourbon 6-7s, separations, at 17.90c.; part Bourbon 4-6s at 18½c.; part Bourbon 6s at 18¼c.; 4-5s from 18c. to 18.70c.; Bourbon 3-4s at 19.10c.; peaberry 2s at 19½c.; 3-5s at 18.80c., and 4s at 18.85c.; December shipment Victoria 7-8s were here as low as 14.70c. To-day the tone was easier with cost-and-freight prices lower on heavy offerings with Brazilian exchange very unsettled. No. 7 Rio was quoted at around 15½c. to 15⅝c. Laneuville estimates the world's visible supply Oct. 1 at 4,637,000 bags, against 4,712,000 on Sept. 1 and 5,052,000 a year ago.

The sharp decline in coffee in the last few weeks is attributed to heavy selling by Rio and Victoria, a drop in milreis exchange rates and a decline of 1½ to 2c. in cost-and-freight orders for Brazil coffee. Mild grades have fallen 1 to 1½c. since the end of August. Lower prices may stimulate consumption. Large roasters have done a good business. Invisible supplies must be small. Mild crops are estimated at 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 bags. Imports have exceeded those for two years past. Offers on the 11th inst. were at higher prices, including prompt shipment 3-4s at 20.05c.; 3-4s at 19.40 to 19.45c.; 3-5s at 19.15c. to 19.70c.; 4-6s at 18.85 to 19.10c.; Bourbon separations 7-8s at 16.60c.; part Bourbon or flat bean 2-3s at 22.45c.; 3s at 20c.; 3-4s at 20.30c. 3-5s at 19 to 19.30c.; 4-5s at 19 to 19.45c.; 6s at 18.35c.; Santos peaberry 3-5s at 18.90c.; 4-6s at 18.85c.; Rio 7s at 15.45 to 15.75c.; future shipment November-December part Bourbon 4s at 18¾c.; January-February at 18¼c.; Jnauary-April at 18c.; January-June at 17¾c.; Rio December 7s at 15.65 to 15.75c. On the 11th inst. something of a rally in Rio and Santos exchange rates on London caused foreign and local covering in futures here, which put prices 10 to 23 points higher early. The drastic liquidation in the past week or ten days has strengthened the technical position.

Futures after recent declines on Brazilian selling and reports of large supplies in the interior prices advanced on the 9th inst. in an evidently oversold market some 17 to 25 points. Brazilian markets advanced slightly and shorts here covered. Later prices dropped. To-day futures closed 19 to 25 points lower, sales stated at 101,250 bags. The decline at one time was as much as 30 points. Liquidation was heavy. Brazilian exchange on London was lower. That was an outstanding factor. Santos opened 50 to 200 reis higher with London exchange ⅛d. lower at 6 13-16d. and dollars 170 reis higher at 7$300. Rio futures opened 275 to 300 reis higher with London exchange off ⅜d. to 6 23-32d. and dollars 110 reis higher at 7$370. The quantity of Brazilian coffee in stock and afloat for this country to-day was 1,083,147 bags, against 983,846 a year ago and 1,015,928 in 1924. Warehouse deliveres to October 13th were 265,260 bags. Receipts at Rio and Santos since July 1st were 3,717,000 bags, against 4,324,000 in the same time last year and 4,624,000 in a like period of 1924. Brazil offerings were very heavy of cost and freight. The regretable financial situation in Brazil was the dominant factor in coffee. Final prices show a decline for the week of 34 to 40 points. Prices closed as follows:

Spot unof.	15⅝–¾c.	March	14.42*a*	July	13.78*a*
December	14.76*a*	May	14.10*a*	September	13.45*a*

SUGAR.—Raw, though easier, later was firm early in the week at 2⅞c. and a Canadian refiner paid 3c. cost and freight, Montreal for a cargo of Cuban second half of October shipment or about 2⅞c. New York c. & f. Futures declined on the 9th inst. Europe bought new crop. Refined was 5.90 to 6c. for granulated. One company in the Michigan-Ohio-Indiana beet sugar district offered new crop at 5.80c. for shipment into the territory extending from Pittsburgh and Buffalo west to Chicago. The usual terms apply, including a price guarantee and privilege of withdrawal as ordered within thirty days. For forward shipment Cuban was offered early in the week it was said at 2 27-32c. Futures declined on lower London prices. Refined was quiet. British refiners reduced prices 1½d. Perus were offered at 13s. 7½d., Cubas 13s. 9d. and Brazils at 13s. 4½d. British trade was dull. Refiners it is contended are not likely to enter the market until the coal strike has been settled and lower coal and freight rates are resumed. London on the 11th inst. was quiet and unchanged to 1½d. lower with sales for the week of 34,850 tons.

As some regard the matter early in 1927 the uncertainty as to Cuba's restriction policy will be perhaps a dominant factor. Java producers, no bad judges, look for higher prices in the near future, so they say. Yet sales of 1927 Java crop are now reported at an equivalent of about 1 shilling under current prices for the present crop. New York from now on may be called upon to absorb increasing quantities of hedge selling on the part of producers all over the world, and a further advance in prices may be slow. Guma-Mejer weekly Cuban figures reported arrivals 39,298 tons, exports 107,036 tons and stock 535,731 tons. Of the exports, 62,283 tons were north of Hatteras, 3,637 tons to Europe, 9,866 tons to New Orleans, 4,621 tons for Galveston, 2,803 for Savannah, 14,075 tons to Japan, 3,714 tons to Canada and 6,037 tons to New Zealand. The arrivals showed a drop of about 7,000 tons from the previous week with exports practically 12,000 tons lower. Stocks decreased for the week about 68,000 tons. Exports north of Hatteras increased over 5,000 tons. Weekly Cuban figures, according to one exhibit, showed arrivals as 50,666 tons, exports 121,277 tons and stock 548,719 tons. Of the exports, 27,828 tons were to New York, 20,677 Philadelphia, 8,386 Boston, 2,919 Baltimore, 18,768 New Orleans, 3,728 Savannah, 2,571 Galveston, 2,949 interior of United States, 5,725 Canada, 6,482 United Kingdom, 14,076 Japan, 23 South America, 1,117 Sweden and 6,038 to New Zealand. The lack of Java and Australian sugars, of which large quantities were shipped last year to the United Kingdom, may compel England, it is said, to become more of a factor in the Cuban market. Demand for Cuban raws from the United Kingdom was restricted at the movement by high coal and freight rates.

Eastern beet refined sugar will be offered on and after Oct. 25 and is being offered at 5.80c., seaboard basis. It is not believed, however, that this sugar will be offered east of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line in the near future. Based upon present conditions, the domestic sugar production is estimated for 1926-27 at 19,125,000 bags, or 854,000 long tons, against actual production last year of 804,000 long tons, and 974,000 for the preceding year. Refiners, it is argued, still have a large quantity of sugar to buy to meet late October-early November requirements. Sales of futures on one day were 60,000 tons, closing unchanged to 6 points lower. October was the weakest. Profit-taking was general and it told. Some bought on a scale-down and hedges were covered by trade interests. Some 10,000 bags of Cubas ex-store sold at 4.58c., equal to 2 13-16c. c. & f. Japanese bought 6,500 tons of Cubas new-crop, March shipment, at 2.65c. To-day futures closed 1 to 5 points lower, with sales of 23,700 tons. Prompt raws were quiet as they have been of late at 2 13-16c., with bids, it is understood, not generally above 2¾c. One refinery reduced its price to 5.80c., with trade light. Withdrawals, however, are large. London was steady and refined slow. Peru was offered at 2.65c. f.o.b. basis Cuba. The Japanese consumption in the first half of 1926, it is said, showed an approximate increase of 8½% over that for the same time last year. The weakness in refined prices was an influential factor in the decline in futures. Final prices showed a decline in futures for the week of 8 to 12 points. Prompt Cuban at 2 13-16c. at 1-16c. lower than a week ago. Prices closed as follows:

Spot unofficial	2 23-32*a*	March	2.70*a*	July	2.86*a*
December	2.74*a* 2.75	May	2.78*a*	September	2.94*a*

LARD on the spot was at one time rather steadier. Prime Western c.a.f., New York, 14.10 to 14.20c.; refined Continent, 15c.; South America, 16¼c.; Brazil, 17¼c. Of lard deliveries on one day were 200,000 lbs. To-day lard on the spot was higher. Prime Western, 14.70c.; refined Continent, 15½c.; South America, 16½c.; Brazil, 17½c. Futures advanced somewhat late last week despite lower hogs and meats, a decline in Liverpool and some liquidation. Hog cholera reports and some buying by commission houses were some of the shaping features. Exports of lard from the United States during the week ending Oct. 9 were 12,691,000 lbs., against 9,718,000 in the same week last year. On the 11th inst. prices fell 5 to 17 points. Western packing interests bought January. A rise in grain and cotton helped lard at first. Later liquidation set in. Kansas City wired that a very serious outbreak of cholera in the North Central and Northwestern States has occured due probably to bad

weather and negligence in vaccinating young pigs. The condition is not so bad in Kansas City territory as in the corn belt States to the north. Serum manufacturers in Kansas City are unable to fill orders to more than $100,000 for anti-hog cholera serum to go to the States north and northwest of Kansas City and are working local plants night and day in an effort to get out serum and virus to aid farmers in the affected areas. No signs of the plague have shown up here as yet, as hogs from the affected areas do not generally come to this market, and Kansas City's own territory is not generally subject to outbreak. To-day futures closed 7 to 22 points higher. Hog products were in sharp demand and stronger. The hog cholera feature looms more menacing than at any time thus far. Some reports insist that the losses have been heavy. At the same time hedge selling decreased. Cash business was reported fair. Hogs were steady with $14 the top. Western receipts were 64,000, against 61,000 a year ago. The advance would have gone further but for the weakness in the grain markets and the usual week-end realizing. Final prices show a rise for the week on lard futures of 37 to 60 points. Cottonseed oil was 14 to 16 points higher to-day, with a larger cash trade, judging by the firmness of crude.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October cts.	13.40	13.35	----	13.37	13.72	13.95
December	13.20	13.02	----	13.12	13.40	13.52
January	13.12	13.07	----	13.15	13.47	13.55

PORK dull; mess, $37; family, $40; fat back pork, $30 to $32. Ribs, quiet at Chicago: cash, 15c., basis of 40 to 60 lbs. average. Beef, steady; mess, $18 to $20; packers, $18 to $20; family, $20 to $22; extra India mess, $33 to $34; No. 1 canned corned beef, $3; No. 2, $3 25; 6 lbs., $18 50; Cut meats quiet; pickled hams 10 to 20 lbs., 26½ to 26¾c.; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs., 23 to 24c. Exports of pork products from principal ports of the United States during the week ending October 9th were of hams and shoulders 1,462,000 lbs., against 3,022,000 last year; bacon 3,750,000, against 4,014,000; pickled pork, 425,000, against 659,000 last year. Butter, lower grade to high scoring 37 to 48c. Chese, 22 to 26c. Eggs, medium to extras, 29 to 54c.

OILS.—Linseed has been rather quiet and lower. Of late flaxseed has been easier. Leading crushers were quoting 10.9c. for carlots, cooperage basis, spot-December delivery; raw, tanks, 10.1c.; boiled, tanks, 10.5c. Yet spot supplies of linseed oil are small. Cocoanut oil, Ceylon, f.o.b. coast, tanks, 8½c.; Manila, coast, tanks, 8½c.; spot, tanks, 8⅞c.; China wood, New York spot, bbls., 17¾ to 18¼c. Corn, crude, tanks, plant, high acid, 8¾c. Olive, Den., $1 30 to $1 40. Soya bean, coast, tanks, 10½c.; blown, bbl., 14¾c. Lard, prime, 16⅞c.; extra strained winter, New York, 13¼c. Cod, domestic, 58 to 60c.; Newfoundland, 60 to 62c. Turpentine, 91 to 95½. Rosin, $14 50 to $16 60. Cottonseed oil sales to-day, including switches, 27,500 bbls. P. crude S.E., 8. Prices closed as follows.

Spot	9.00a9.50	December	9.39a9.37	March	9.51a9.53
October	9.25a9.50	January	9.40a9.45	April	9.60a9.65
November	9.28a ---	February	9.41a9.50	May	9.67a ---

PETROLEUM.—Kerosene was in better demand. Refiners showed more confidence in the market. Water white was quoted at 10¾c. at local refiners while prime white was 10½c. The Gulf market was firmer late in the week at 8½c. for prime white and 9½c. for prime. Cased kerosene was quiet. The Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky on the 13th inst. cut gasoline and kerosene 1c. a gallon in tank wagon prices. This affects Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reduced the kerosene tank wagon price 1c. to 14c. The Texas Company met the Atlantic Refining Co.'s 1c. cut in gasoline. Locally the market was easier. U. S. Motor was quoted here in bulk cargoes at 11½c. New York Harbor refiners asked 12c. for U. S. Motor in tank cars at refiners and 13c. a gallon, in tank cars delivered to trade. Yet there is a good consumption going on. Gasoline export demand was disappointing. What little demand there is comes mostly from French and British buyers. In the Gulf U. S. Motor was 11½c. with reports of offerings at 11c.; 64-66 gravity 375 end point was freely offered at 12⅜ to 12½c. Gas oil was easier; 26-28 transparent, 5¼c. Local refiners were asking 6¾c. for 36-40 and 6c. for 28-34. Demand was light. Bunker oil grade C, $1 65 to $1 75. Diesel oil, $2 50 at refineries. New York refined export prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, U. S. Motor specifications, deodorized, 27.90c.; bulk refinery, 12c.; kerosene, cargo lots, cases, 19.15c.; W. W., 150 degrees, 20.65c.; petroleum, refined tanks, wagon to store, 18c.; kerosene, bulk, 45-46-150 W. W. delivered, N. Y. tank cars, 11¾c.; motor gasoline, garages (steel bbls.), 21c.; Up-State, 21c.; single tank cars, delivered, New York, 13½ to 13¾c.; Naphtha V.M.P. deodorized in steel bbls., 21c.

Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas—		Buckeye	$3.05	Eureka	$3.25
28-28.9	$1.65	Bradford	3.40	Illinois	2.37
32-32.9	1.97	Lima	2.48	Crichton	2.10
52 and above	3.57	Indiana	2.25	Plymouth	1.90
Louisiana and Arkansas—		Princeton	2.37	Haynesville, 33deg.	2.10
32-34.9	1.95	Canadian	2.88	Gulf Coastal "A"	1.40
35-37.9	2.10	Corsicana heavy	1.15	De Soto	2.30
38 and above	2.25	Elk Basin	$2.40		
Pennsylvania	$3.40	Big Muddy	2.25		
Corning	2.45	Lance Creek	2.40		
Cabell	2.40	Homer 35 and above	2.20		
Somerset, light	2.65	Caddo—			
Rock Creek	2.25	Below 26 deg	1.40		
Smackover, 27 deg.	1.50	32-34.9	2.25		
		38 and above	2.45		

RUBBER prices advanced on the 11th inst., despite bearish reports about the September consumption. It was variously estimated at 28,500 to 32,000 tons for September, with imports of 38,000 tons, of which 36,774 tons came to New York. The gap between imports and consumption was of course an unpleasant surprise. New York was dull on the 11th inst.; only 25 tons were sold at the Exchange. But December and March, the only months traded in, rose 30 to 50 points. Otherwise, trading was absent. Mills cut their bids ½ to ¾c., but holders refused to acquiesce in such prices. London advanced ⅛ to ¼d. on the 11th in spite of everything, including an increase in the stock during the week of 1,161 tons. Spot and October 20⅞ to 21d.; December, 21⅜ to 21½d.; January-March, 21⅞ to 22⅛d.; April-June, 22⅛ to 22⅜d. British imports last week were 2,161 tons, against 2,425 tons last week; deliveries out of stock were 990 tons, against 947 the previous week. The stock in London was 37,226 tons, against 36,065 last week, 32,011 last month and 4,723 last year. Singapore on Oct. 11 was dull and unchanged; October, 20⅛d.; November-December, 20½d.; January-March, 21d.; ex-godown Singapore.

One firm said: "We expect an announcement regarding re-assessments to be made Oct. 24, which will reach the world's rubber markets on the 25th. This will undoubtedly mean a revision downward of standard production, particularly for the larger estates. The cancellation of coupons is a matter outside the jurisdiction embodied in the restirction laws and will probably have to be registered with Parliament when they reconvene on Nov. 9. The 20% reduction in export permission is, of course, already provided for and depends upon the average price for the quarter ending Oct. 31. The average price in London up to Oct. 6 was 19.443d. and in order to maintain an average of 21d. for the full quarter it will be necessary that the price for the remaining days this month shall average 23.576d. With to-day's price of 20¾d. we will probably have the reduction of 20% on Nov. 1."

To-day New York was firm. Many are looking for higher prices. Receipts here to-day were 1,503 tons, or 16,501 thus far this month, against 16,097 for the same time last month and 14,103 for a like period last year. Trading was not very heavy. It was stated at only about 98 lots mostly for near delivery, especially in December. Prices moved up 30 to 50 points. Outside demand for December from factory interests has latterly been something of a feature. The tone here has become rather more bullish. Many feel that a further rise in prices is inevitable. London of late has been somewhat weaker awaiting, it was said, American consumption and stock statistics. Spot and October on the 14th inst. were 20⅞d. to 21d.; December, 21¼ to 21½d.; Singapore spot, 20⅛; November-December, 20⅝d. Outside prices here of late have been as follows. Spot and October ribbed, 42½c.; November, 43¼c.; first latex crepe, 42¾c.; clean thin brown, 40¼c.; light, 40½c.; specky brown, 39c.; No. 2 Amber, 40½c.; No. 3, 40c.; Gaucho Ball, Para, upper, 28 to 28½c. London at 2.55 p. m. to-day was ¼d. higher. Spot and October, 20⅞d.; December, 21⅜d.; Singapore, ⅛ to ¼d. up and offerings small. October, 20⅜d.; November-December, 20¾d.

HIDES.—Common have been in rather better demand, it is stated. Frigorifico attract rather more attention. City packer have been quiet and steady. Antioquias, 24c.; Orinocos, 20c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.; Central America, 20c.; Laguayra, 20c.; Savanillas, 21c.; Santa Marta, 22c.; Puerto Cabello, 20c.; packer hides, native steers, 16c.; butt brands, 14c.; Colorados, 13½c.; cows, native, 14c.; bulls, native, 10½c. Heavy Russian buying, it was stated, later, was done last week in River Plate market for frigorifico hides, with sales of 45,000 bales, the bulk of them to Russia at 17¼c. c. & f. Russian buyers are also said to have taken 12,000 Uruguayan steers at 18 1-16c. Packers are not offering current receipts freely. The tone in general is described as firmer.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—Coal to Genoa paid high rates. Rates were firmer later. In London business has been active in grain and coal.

CHARTERS included grain from Quebec to Rotterdam, 21¼c., Nov. 5-20; from Montreal to Mediterranean, 30½c., November; to Greece, 6s. 6d. one port, 6s. 7½d. two ports, 6s. 9d. three ports, Nov. 25-Dec. 12; coal from New York to St. Johns, N. F., $2 50, free loading, free discharge, October; from Hampton Roads to United Kingdom, $6 50, late October-early November; to United Kingdom, 20s., Nov. 1-10; to United Kingdom, 24s., Oct. 30 cancelling; to Dublin, Cork or Belfast, 25s. 6d., Oct. 30 canceling; to Montevideo, $5 75, Nov. 5-20. Tankers: 2,912 net tons, Gulf to United Kingdom-Continent, clean, 27s. 6d. one port, October; 3,907 net tons, Gulf to north of Hatteras, clean, 36c., October; from Venezuela to New York, crude, 36c., November; coal from Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $6, Nov. 20 canceling; to United King dom, 26s., Nov. 15 canceling; to Havre, 21s., December; to Rio de Janeiro, 24s. 6d., first half December; grain from Montreal to Bremen, 25c., full barley, 1-16. Tankers: 3,934 net tons, Gulf to North of Hatteras, Nov. 34c., November; ore from Benisaf to Philadelphia, 10s., prompt; coal from Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $6 25, Dec. 5; from Hampton Roads to Genoa, $7 50, Oct. 15-25; from Hampton Roads to Genoa, $7, Oct. 25-Nov. 10; from Hampton Roads to Belfast, 26s. if Oct. 20, 25s. if Oct. 30; to Belfast, 26s., Nov. 30; to Cherbourg, 26s. 6d., first half November; grain from Columbia River to United Kingdom or Continent, 35s., option of Vancouver, 34s., November; from North Pacific to Shanghai, $4 75, late October.

COAL has been advancing on independent anthracite. Some independents quoted egg at $9 25, stove at $9 85, chestnut at $9 50 and pea $6 75. Smaller sizes are also higher though still below company prices. Some company buckwheat has been reduced from $3 to $2 50. Bunker quotations show distinct upward tendency. Boston was quoted at $8; Jacksonville, Fla. at $8 50; Hampton Roads as high as $6 50 and New

Orleans $6 20. Continent bunker advanced. Retail prices are the highest in the West.

TOBACCO was steady with some increase in business. There was no great activity, but a fair trade took place and the outlook was considered favorable. Before long Wisconsin 1925 packings of very good quality will be available. Binders, 25c.; Northern, 38 to 50c.; Southern, 25 to 35c.; New York State, seconds, 45c.; Ohio, Gebhardt binders, 20c.; Little Dutch, 21 to 22c.; Zimmer Spanish, 28c.; Havana, 1st Remedios, 85c. The crop is estimated in the latest Government report at 1,293,918,000 lbs. on October 1, against 1,306,494,000 on Sept. 1 1926, and 1,374,400,000 harvested last year.

COPPER was in better demand. Producers were quoting 14⅛c. In a few instances, 14.10c. was said to have been done early in the week. Exporters bid 14.10c. f.a.s. New York. Brass makers reduced their prices to conform with conditions. Standard copper in London on the 11th inst. advanced 5s. to £57 12s. 6d. for spot and £58 7s. 6d. for futures on sales of 200 tons of spot and 1,200 tons of futures; electrolytic unchanged at £66 15s. for spot and £66 5s. for futures. On the 13th inst. London standard rose 17s. 6d. to £58 17s. 6d. for spot and £59 15s. for futures on sales of 300 tons of spot and 2,000 tons of futures; electrolytic advanced 10s. to £66 10s. for spot and £67 for futures. Latterly the price has been tending upward although there has been no activity and stocks have increased. But London has been steadily rising. It was 10s. higher on standard on the 14th inst. It was said that valley was obtainable readily enough here at 14⅛c., but later some considered the market to be 14.20c. Consumers are not buying freely, however, whatever may be said about the London market. The gain in the quantity of copper above ground, according to the latest report of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, was 12,090,000 lbs. Surplus stocks of refined 140,274,000 lbs. on Oct. 1, an increase of 6,958,000. Foreign and domestic shipments during September reached 239,822,000 lbs., against 254,414,000 lbs. in August. Production of refined in September was 246,780,000 lbs., against 257,840,000 lbs. in August. Total copper above ground 665,778,000 lbs. London on the 14th was £59 7s. 6d. for spot standard and £60 5s. for futures; electrolytic £66 10s. spot, and £67 futures. Metal Exchange prices were 10 points higher on the 14th; October, 14.10 bid and 14.30 asked with 14.20c. the settling price.

TIN, though quiet early in the week, became more active later. Straits prompt sold at 69¾ to 70⅛c.; October, 69¼ to 69⅜c.; November, 68½c.; December, 67½c., and January at 67c. Most of the demand came from consumers for nearby delivery. Spot standard in London on the 11th inst. dropped 5s. to £315, but futures rose 2s. 6d. to £303 12s. 6d. on sales of 100 tons of spot and 800 tons of futures; spot Straits unchanged at £322 10s.; Eastern c.i.f. London dropped 2s. 6d. since Friday to £314 5s., on sales of 125 tons; On the 13th inst. standard tin in London was unchanged; spot Straits declined 5s. to £319 5s.; Eastern c.i.f. London advanced 5s. to £314 10s. on sales of 125 tons. Of late prices have reached new high ground, the highest in seven years. Prompt Straits sold at 71¾c.; London advanced on the 14th inst. £4 10s. to £6 15s. New York advanced 1½c. or more on that day. London sold 1,000 tons, the best day's business for some days. A differential was quoted of 3c. between spot Straits tin and January. Straits prompt was 71¾c.; October, 71 to 71¾c.; November, 69¾c. Spot standard in London on the 14th inst. £318 15s.; futures, £306 5s.

LEAD was reduced $3 per ton on the 13th inst. to 8.35c. by the American Smelting & Refining Co. Early in the week prices in the Middle West declined $1 to 8.20c. Distress copper in the hands of dealers was obtainable it is said at 8.15c. But good demand was noted in the Middle West particularly for October delivery. Lead ore declined $5 to $105. London on the 11th inst. advanced 2s. 6d. to £30 11s. 3d. for spot and £30 8s. 9d. for futures; On the 13th inst. spot was £30 15s. and futures £30 12s. 6d. or an advance of 5s. Latterly prices have risen sharply in response to higher cables. The American Company quoted 8.35c. still but the Middle West quoted 8.10 to 8.12½c. There was a good demand, mostly, however for October shipment. Consumers are a little wary about following the rise, owing to the decline recently in prices for ore. The spot settling price on the 14th inst. at the Exchange here was 8.35c. and for East St. Louis 8.10c. London advanced 10s. on the spot on the 14th inst. to £31 5s. and futures rose 7s. 6d. to £31.

ZINC was easier early in the week. Some business was done, it is said, at 7.25c. East St. Louis. Leading producers, however, were quoting 7.27½ to 7.30c. Though statistics were in the main favorable, they were offset in a measure by the large increase in active retorts. Surplus stocks of slab zinc declined 2,465 tons during September. Stocks on Sept. 30 were 15,699 tons, against 18,164 tons at the beginning of the month. The number of active retorts during the month was 87,028, an increase of 2,444. Production for September was 52,144 tons, a gain of 383 over the preceding month. Shipments totalled 54,609 tons a decline of 1,974. Tonnage shipped from plants for export was 4,225; amount stored for customers, 210 tons. Surplus stocks declined nearly 5,000 tons during August. J. H. Wadleigh of the Joplin Globe put surplus stock of zinc ore on Sept. 30 at 19,100 tons with 14,000 tons sold; stocks on Sept. 1 had been 9.250 tons, with 18,000 tons sold. London on the 11th inst. advanced 5s. to £34 3s. 9d. for spot and £34 1s. 3d. for futures on sales of 125 tons of spot and 575 tons of futures; on the 13th inst. there was an advance of 1s. 3d. to £34 3s. 9d. for spot and £34 3s. 9d. for futures on sales of 50 tons of spot and 350 tons of futures. With the last few days prices have been stronger. The more general quotation has been 7.32½c. East St. Louis. But buyers do not take hold readily. They are evidently not convinced. Brass special was only 5 points over prime Western and is plentiful. High grade sells at 9¼c. New York On the 14th inst. prices were 2½ points higher at the Exchange here at 7.67½c. East St. Louis, 7.27½ to 7.37½c. Settling price, 7.32½c., spot to November. London on the 14th advanced 6s. 3d. on spot to £34 10s., with futures up 2s. 6d. to £34 6s. 3d.

STEEL.—Structural steel meets with a good inquiry. Inquiries amounted to 25,000 tons early in the week. Judge Gary's statement that considerable structural business is in sight is corroborated by some indications. Birmingham steel mills are running at 90% and in one case at close to 100%. The output of cold strip there seems to be increasing in response to widening trade. There has been a fair demand, though sheets and other steel have not sold so freely to auto companies. Their output is said to be falling off more than usual at Detroit at this time. Rains and floods have hurt Western business in steel in general. There is therefore less business in finished steel. Yet sheet mills, it appears, have actually increased their production. And the Standard Oil Co., it is said, wants 275,000 boxes of tin plate. Orders for 160,000 tons of steel rails have been given out by the Pennsylvania RR. Co. Steel pipe sells well, but many want prompt deliveries. Mills are sold ahead in some cases for a month and a half. Some companies report the best specifications since July. British steel exports have been reduced sharply by the coal strike, i.e., 4,000 tons of new rails in September against 14,000 in September last year, 19,000 boxes of tin plates against 41,000 last year and only 5,000 tons of coal against 3,902,000 tons in September last year. These are certainly interesting figures.

PIG IRON.—Within a week, it is stated, the New York sales have been 15,000 tons or more at firm prices. Eastern Pennsylvania was quoted at $21 to $21 50, and Buffalo $18 50 to $19, with less competition here. It is said that a further good business is in negotiation here. Coke is tending upward. Some operators refuse to sell furnace coke at less than $4 per ton, Connellsville, though it is obtainable at $3 50. The average price of foundry coke is $4 50 per ton. Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh is $19 at furnace. Heavy melting scrap is down 50c. there. Basic sales are reported of 15,000 tons. Dutch iron advanced 50c. to $21 75. There is more talk about foreign iron. It is not selling freely, but it is firm with supplies small on the Continent, owing to the prolonged British coal strike. Philadelphia received in the week ending Oct. 6 3,775 tons, of which 75% came from Holland and the rest from Germany. Indian iron was in small supply. Indian may be shut out of Japan by a tariff; it may come here. Coke is firm and may push iron higher. The United States Treasury Department rules that India is not dumping iron in this country and refuses to raise the duty.

WOOL has been in fair demand and steady. The demand has been mostly for spot and nearby delivery. New York quotations included:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaine, 45 to 46c.; ½-blood, 44 to 45c.; ¾-blood, 44 to 45c.; ¼-blood, 43 to 44c. Territory, clean basis, fine staple, $1 12 to $1 15; fine medium, French combing, $1 06 to $1 10. Texas, clean basis, fine, 12 months, $1 10 to $1 12; 8 months, 90 to 92c.; fall, 75 to 80c.; pulled, scoured basis, A super, 93 to 95c.; B, 84 to 87c.; C, 72 to 75c. Domestic, mohair, best combing, 65 to 70c. Australian, clean basis, in bond, 64-70s, combing, $1 04 to $1 08; 64-70s, clothing, 96c. to $1 00; 58-60s., 82 to 85c.; 56s, 72 to 75c. New Zealand, clean basis, in bond, 58-60s, 79 to 81c.; 56-58s, 68 to 71c.; 50-56s, 60 to 62c.

Boston wired late last week that advances in asking prices have caused demand for Ohio wools to slacken. There is less inclination to sell any of the grades at a lower figure than 46c. Very little delaine has realized this price. For ½-blood 45c. is about all that can be secured. A sale was closed on ⅜-blood at 45½c., while this figure was refused on one lot of ¼-blood. Mills, however, hesitate to buy at the advance, but dealers are waiting quite confidently. Montreal wired: "Canadian wool clip for 1926 is estimated at 11,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,000,000 pounds over last year. Eastern domestic wools this year are considered perhaps the best ever removed. It is estimated that 3,708,000 pounds of this year's clip will be handled by the co-operative organization of wool growers. In this respect Alberta leads with 1,800,000 pounds."

COTTON.

Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 618,810 bales, against 622,656 bales last week and 567,704 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1926 3,451,718 bales, against 2,758,815 bales for the same period of 1925, showing an increase since Aug. 1 1926 of 692,903 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	30,405	30,492	63,263	26,927	12,259	21,284	184,630
Texas City	----	----	----	----	----	6,567	6,567
Houston*	25,909	48,304	35,188	18,178	27,249	19,432	174,260
New Orleans	13,253	17,807	25,931	27,534	17,951	11,961	114,437
Mobile	3,613	2,535	5,194	3,396	6,405	3,812	24,955
Pensacola	----	----	----	----	----	2,285	2,285
Savannah	10,533	15,546	6,602	7,650	10,108	8,237	58,676
Charleston	3,256	2,929	7,245	4,080	3,752	3,901	25,163
Wilmington	1,255	228	1,108	1,233	1,193	846	5,863
Norfolk	1,921	2,073	----	6,509	2,298	6,197	18,998
New York	----	50	----	96	----	----	146
Boston	29	----	244	----	3	135	411
Baltimore	----	----	----	----	----	2,419	2,419
Totals this week	90,174	119,964	144,775	95,603	81,218	87,076	618,810

* Houston statistics are no longer compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. We are changing accordingly.

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1926 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Oct. 15.	1926.		1925.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1926.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1925.	1926.	1925.
Galveston	184,630	876,032	136,321	777,668	508,536	360,004
Texas City	6,567	15,857	----	----	13,484	1
Houston*	174,260	1,287,201	74,409	553,213	517,171	----
Port Arthur, &c.	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Orleans	114,437	459,070	90,510	624,675	330,371	367,899
Gulfport	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mobile	24,955	90,245	10,666	86,085	43,379	37,303
Pensacola	2,285	6,091	----	1,292	----	----
Jacksonville	----	99	2,000	13,228	438	6,754
Savannah	58,676	398,906	44,358	416,574	190,127	131,604
Brunswick	----	----	----	300	----	----
Charleston	25,163	185,813	13,307	106,390	92,978	46,848
Georgetown	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wilmington	5,863	32,578	5,617	39,358	14,081	25,378
Norfolk	18,998	82,054	45,373	131,493	73,589	102,828
N'port News, &c.	----	----	----	----	----	----
New York	146	1,352	50	864	94,892	37,752
Boston	411	3,196	88	2,235	1,815	9,7
Baltimore	2,419	13,224	1,114	5,440	1,478	775
Philadelphia	----	----	----	----	6,478	3,466
Totals	618,810	3,451,718	423,813	2,758,815	1,888,817	1,115,529

* Houston statistics are no longer compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. We are changing accordingly.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
Galveston	184,630	136,321	180,764	127,710	147,145	116,304
Houston, &c*	174,260	74,409	107,409	54,721	8,145	32,568
New Orleans	114,437	90,510	78,655	41,137	67,256	56,031
Mobile	24,955	10,666	5,230	1,417	4,728	5,698
Savannah	58,676	44,358	36,850	15,653	15,594	28,315
Brunswick	----	----	----	49	1,031	827
Charleston	25,163	13,307	8,188	9,520	6,498	2,697
Wilmington	5,86.	5,617	4,611	8,716	6,915	6,327
Norfolk	18,998	45,373	7,629	26,460	15,325	16,972
N'port N.,&c.	----	----	----	----	----	48
All others	11,828	3,252	12,146	1,830	53,383	3,297
Total this wk.	618,810	423,813	441,485	287,213	326,020	269,084
Since Aug. 1	3,451,718	2,758,815	2,297,911	2,040,373	1,773,383	1,835,353

* Houston statistics are not onger compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. We are changing accordingly.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 261,641 bales, of which 61,884 were to Great Britain, 19,696 to France, 91,665 to Germany, 23,029 to Italy, 46,690 to Japan and China and 18,677 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 258,247 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 1,710,305 bales, against 1,674,400 bales in the same period of the previous season.

Below are the exports for the week and for the season:

Week Ended Oct. 15 1926. Exports from—	Exported to—							
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	3,953	----	14,157	681	----	9,025	9,303	37,119
Houston	27,382	16,268	19,965	9,870	----	7,730	14,960	86,175
New Orleans	10,386	2,247	5,560	7,731	----	28,175	389	54,488
Mobile	----	----	----	----	----	----	700	700
Pensacola	----	----	2,285	----	----	----	----	2,285
Savannah	12,983	----	9,956	----	----	----	1,300	24,239
Charleston	2,741	----	20,282	----	----	----	154	23,177
Wilmington	----	----	10,500	4,262	----	----	----	14,762
Norfolk	1,500	----	6,020	----	----	----	----	7,520
New York	2,739	1,181	690	485	----	----	1,494	6,589
Philadelphia	----	----	----	----	----	----	377	377
Los Angeles	200	----	2,250	----	----	1,425	----	3,875
San Francisco	----	----	----	----	----	335	----	335
Total	61,884	19,696	91,665	23,029	----	46,690	18,677	261,641
Total 1925	79,854	33,187	70,942	30,975	----	15,185	28,104	258,247
Total 1924	102,905	54,708	58,109	30,626	12,050	45,489	26,950	330,837

From Aug.1 1926 to Oct. 15 1926. Exports from—	Exported to—							
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	96,041	67,219	101,944	34,749	37,417	24,654	64,993	427,017
Houston	142,247	100,531	126,740	56,028	62,950	49,739	29,739	567,974
Texas City	1,371	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,371
New Orleans	29,819	12,196	47,855	27,332	17,506	56,359	15,120	206,187
Mobile	10,739	132	11,415	300	----	----	753	23,339
Pensacola	1,604	----	3,087	----	----	----	4,152	4,691
Savannah	47,397	100	134,603	4,300	----	2,000	5,882	195,852
Charleston	18,044	331	70,287	----	----	3,388	2,227	96,759
Wilmington	3,000	----	10,500	4,262	----	----	----	17,762
Norfolk	10,818	----	19,085	----	----	----	15,361	30,003
New York	24,392	12,292	25,235	7,290	----	----	7,439	92,009
Boston	67	----	----	----	----	----	----	67
Baltimore	----	200	52	400	----	----	----	652
Philadelphia	394	----	----	----	----	----	377	771
Los Angeles	1,933	100	2,250	----	----	2,450	----	6,733
San Francisco	----	----	----	----	----	23,093	----	23,093
Seattle	----	----	----	----	----	15,825	200	16,025
Total	387,866	193,101	553,053	134,661	117,873	177,508	146,243	1,710,305
Total 1925	440,833	177,048	543,839	122,780	96,123	121,641	172,136	1,674,400
Total 1924	512,997	221,514	315,651	130,884	53,295	123,308	149,051	1,506,700

NOTE.—*Exports to Canada.*—It has never been our practice to include in the above tables reports of cotton to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of September the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 13,041 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 20,478 bales. For the two months ended June 30 1926 there were 20,341 bales exported as against 20,478 bales for the corresponding two months of 1925.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Oct. 15 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—						Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign	Coastwise.	Total.	
Galveston	29,200	15,500	20,000	35,300	13,000	113,000	385,536
New Orleans	6,670	15,148	4,035	22,499	589	48,941	281,430
Savannah	12,000	----	15,000	1,200	1,000	29,200	160,927
Charleston	----	----	----	----	321	321	92,657
Mobile	9,138	100	----	9,500	31	18,769	24,610
Norfolk	----	----	----	----	----	----	73,589
Other ports *	3,000	3,000	5,000	18,000	1,000	30,000	619,837
Total 1926	60,008	33,748	44,035	86,499	15,941	240,231	1,638,586
Total 1925	55,697	24,580	49,214	56,103	11,609	197,203	918,326
Total 1924	20,750	8,626	17,751	28,500	30,872	106,499	745,025

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a fair scale and aided by projects to help the farmer and stabilize the price the tone has been firmer. Some advance has occurred. Outsiders have taken more notice of cotton. What is more to the point, hedge sales have fallen off sharply. At times, in fact, contracts have been scarce. Spot markets have advanced. There has been a good demand from Canada, Carolina, England and Japan, with some inquiry business with India and China. New England mills have bought to some extent. Spot prices have risen. The basis has been stronger. Latterly spot offerings have fallen off. The South is recovering its nerve. Panic or semi-panic has given place to more confidence. President Coolidge has appointed a commission which includes Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, with Eugene Meyer as Chairman, to look into the whole question of the cotton trade and prices at the South and see what can be done to relieve the situation. It is believed that Mr. Mellon and his associates will devise practical measures which will afford at least temporary relief, that is for the present season. In the long run the farmer has the matter in his own hands. If he plants another acreage of nearly 49,000,000 acres, the efforts of commissions, banks, co-operative associations and merchants will go for naught. There is said to be some attempt to reduce the acreage 30 to 40%. That would be getting back to about the area of 1915-16, when, according to the Government computation, it was 32,107,000 acres. Whether such a drastic cut can be made or not is another matter. There are a good many skeptics. But in a determined effort to bring about lower acreage something, no doubt, can be done that will inure in the end to the benefit of the cotton trade generaly. The farmer must diversify his crops. The single crop idea will have to go. That is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Meanwhile the textile industry is benefiting by the lower prices. People naturally dislike the idea of possibly buying on a declining market, but the tone in textiles has latterly been firmer. Inquiries have increased. Mills in some parts of the country are doing a better business. The big Coolidge mill of the Amoskeag Co., it is said, has reopened and production will be speeded up to fill large gingham and toweling orders, and operating forces for both day and night have been increased in the worsted section. The Pacific mills are working on longer time. Various mills in New Hampshire are doing better. The tendency in Massachusetts seems to be to increase working time. Charlotte, N. C., has reported a better demand for yarns. In Worth Street there is more inquiry for goods, notably gray goods. Manchester has at times reported a better demand from India, though it is not denied that in many cases the bids from that quarter of the globe are too low to admit of business. Rumors were rife on Thursday to the effect that the chances were much better of an early ending of the British coal strike. That has been reported so often that there is some natural skepticism now. Yet, of course, the end will come sooner or later. It would certainly benefit British industries generally.

Another factor of importance was the big consumption in this country in September. It was brought out in the report of the 14th inst. It showed the total to have been 571,105 bales, against 500,652 in August, 483,082 in September last year, 438,373 in 1924 and 485,665 in 1923. Consuming establishments hold 937,129 bales of lint cotton, against 920,944 on Aug. 31 and 869,419 a year ago. The number of active cotton spindles was 32,134,682, against 31,321,936 in August this year and 31,571,554 in September last year. Exports in September reached 794,584 bales, against 391,329 in August and 752,806 in September last year.

On the other hand, the weather in the main has been favorable, although there have been some undesirable rains at times in the Southwest. The weekly Government report

was considered on the whole encouraging. On the 25th inst. comes the next Government report. Very many take it for granted that it will raise the crop estimate to something like 17,000,000 bales. The ginning is expected to be large. The weather recently has favored the prosecution of this work. After a recent decline of nearly 6 cents, however, the shorts are more or less disposed to proceed cautiously. There has been some investment buying by outsiders, but as a rule it has been on a very moderate scale. While now and then the calling by mills has been somewhat heavy, as a rule it has not been. Here a good many are looking on, awaiting further developments. The short interest has been reduced, even if it is still of respectable proportions. Very many stress the point that it would be useless for the Government to attempt to stabilize prices unless there is an absolute assurance that the next acreage will be sharply reduced. The quantity being brought into sight is very large. In public storage the total stock on Sept. 30 was 3,293,217 bales, against 1,715,593 on Aug. 31 and 3,114,992 on Sept. 30 last year. Here is a gain of close to 1,600,000 bales in a month, while the increase over last year approximates 180,000 bales. The South is selling steadily here. While there is less haste in selling, spot cotton sales are larger than a year ago, with prices very much lower than then. It shows that some of the farmers are not disposed to take chances. There are those, too, who are not confident that the acreage can be reduced 30 to 40% in a single year. It would be something unprecedented. Whether 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bales can be taken off the market as some at the South propose, is also with some a moot question. The banks might be willing to advance the money, but they would naturally want a very clear assurance that the farmer would reduce his acreage very sharply next spring. How to get such an assurance is the question.

Secretary Mellon is quoted as expressing the belief that the principal problem in the solution of the cotton situation is an attempt to obtain co-operation of all interests and in getting the crop moved in an orderly manner. Chairman Meyer is in communication with banking and business interests throughout the South. It is conceded that after the handling of this year's crop will come efforts to induce the planters to curtail the next acreage.

To-day prices declined, owing to week-end profit taking more than anything else. The crop movement for the week, however, was large. The into-sight total was striking enough to evoke comment. So also was the increase in the world's visible supply of American cotton. Hedge selling increased somewhat. Spot markets were lower. There does not appear to be entire unanimity at the South as to the wisdom of the policy of holding back cotton. The technical position here was weaker. Many shorts had liquidated. On the other hand, the net decline for the day was small, only about 10 points, for Texas and Oklahoma had heavy rains. These and recent rains may have the effect of lowering the grade at least and also delaying ginning. The general expectation is that the next Government crop report will raise the estimate to approximately 17,000,000 bales. But there is an idea that this has been largely discounted. Final prices show a rise for the week of 65 to 70 points. Spot cotton closed at 13.60c., or 50 points higher than a week ago.

The following averages of the differences between grades, as figured from the Oct. 14 quotations of the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are the differences from middling established for deliveries in the New York market on Oct. 21:

Middling fair	1.11 on	*Middling "yellow" stained	3.47 off
Strict good middling	.88 on	*Good middling "blue" stained	2.18 off
Good middling	.65 on	Strict middling "blue" stained	2.93 off
Strict middling	.44 on	*Middling "blue" stained	3.80 off
Middling	Basis	Good middling spotted	.06 on
Strict low middling	1.03 off	Strict middling spotted	.19 off
Low middling	2.65 off	Middling spotted	1.02 off
*Strict good ordinary	4.30 off	*Strict low middling spotted	2.43 off
*Good ordinary	5.60 off	*Low middling spotted	3.95 off
Strict good mid. "yellow" tinged	0.15 off	Good mid. light yellow stained	1.0 off
Good middling "yellow" tinged	.71 off	*Strict mid. light yellow stained	1.93 off
Strict middling "yellow" tinged	1.18 off	*Middling light yellow stained	2.97 off
*Middling "yellow" tinged	2.58 off	Good middling "gray"	.83 off
*Strict low mid. "yellow" tinged	3.80 off	*Strict middling "gray"	1.27 off
*Low middling "yellow" tinged	5.27 off	*Middling "gray"	2.03 off
Good middling "yellow" stained	2.25 off		
*Strict mid. "yellow" stained	2.78 off		

* Not deliverable on future contracts.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Oct. 9 to Oct. 15—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	13.20	13.45	Hol.	13.60	13.70	13.60

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES. Spot.	Contr'ct	Total.
Saturday	Quiet, 10 pts. adv.	Steady	------	------	------
Monday	Steady, 25 pts. adv.	Steady	------	------	------
Tuesday	HOLIDAY				
Wednesday	Quiet, 15 pts. adv.	Barely steady	------	------	------
Thursday	Steady, 10 pts. adv.	Very steady	7,000	------	7,000
Friday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Barely steady	7,000	------	7,000
Total			14,000	------	14,000
Since Aug. 1			86,271	62,700	148,971

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.
October—						
Range	12.85-13.15	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	13.07 ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Nov.—						
Range	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	12.70 ——	13.07 ——		13.21 ——	13.33 ——	13.22 ——
Dec.—						
Range	12.57-12.92	13.02-13.26		13.08-13.52	13.25-13.50	13.33-13.61
Closing	12.81-12.83	13.18-13.19		13.32-13.33	13.44-13.46	13.35-13.35
Jan.—						
Range	12.67-13.02	13.18-13.38		13.17-13.62	13.33-13.59	13.42-13.71
Closing	12.90-12.92	13.28-13.30		13.39-13.43	13.52-13.54	13.42-13.45
Feb.—						
Range	—— ——	13.39-13.41		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	13.01 ——	13.40 ——		13.51 ——	13.63 ——	13.53 ——
March—						
Range	12.90-13.25	13.40-13.60		13.40-13.85	13.55-13.82	13.65-13.93
Closing	13.12-13.15	13.51-13.53		13.62-13.63	13.74-13.75	13.65-13.66
April—			HOLIDAY			
Range	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	13.20 ——	13.59 ——		13.71 ——	13.85 ——	13.74 ——
May—						
Range	13.14-13.47	13.60-13.80		13.61-14.05	13.78-14.02	13.85-14.14
Closing	13.31-13.33	13.70-13.73		13.82-13.85	13.96-13.97	13.85-13.87
June—						
Range	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Closing	13.41 ——	13.79 ——		13.92 ——	14.05 ——	13.94 ——
July—						
Range	13.33-13.63	13.79-13.96		13.83-14.23	13.99-14.18	14.00-14.31
Closing	13.50-13.51	13.89-13.90		14.02-14.05	14.14-14.15	14.04 ——
August—						
Range	13.50-13.50	—— ——		—— ——	14.11-14.25	—— ——
Closing	13.60 ——	13.99 ——		14.12 ——	14.24 ——	14.13 ——
Sept.—						
Range	13.50-13.50	—— ——		—— ——	14.05-14.05	14.26-14.50
Closing	13.70 ——	14.09 ——		14.20 ——	14.30 ——	14.26 ——

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Oct. 15 1926 and since trading began on each option:

Option for	Range for Week.		Range Since Beginning of Option.	
Oct. 1926	12.85 Oct. 9	13.15 Oct. 9	12.60 Oct. 8 1926	19.70 Nov. 6 1925
Nov. 1926	----------	----------	16.20 Aug. 12 1926	18.20 Feb. 5 1926
Dec. 1926	12.57 Oct. 9	13.61 Oct. 15	12.36 Oct. 8 1926	18.50 Jan. 4 1926
Jan. 1927	12.67 Oct. 9	13.71 Oct. 15	12.40 Oct. 8 1926	18.28 Sept. 8 1926
Feb. 1927	13.39 Oct. 11	13.41 Oct. 11	13.39 Oct. 11 1926	18.10 Sept. 1 1926
Mar. 1927	12.90 Oct. 9	13.93 Oct. 15	12.65 Oct. 8 1926	18.50 Sept. 8 1926
April 1927	----------	----------	13.40 Oct. 4 1926	16.10 July 6 1926
May 1927	13.14 Oct. 9	14.14 Oct. 15	12.90 Oct. 8 1926	18.65 Sept. 8 1926
June 1927	----------	----------	16.00 Sept. 23 1916	16.00 Sept. 23 1926
July 1927	13.33 Oct. 9	14.31 Oct. 15	13.12 Oct. 8 1926	18.51 Sept. 2 1926
Aug. 1927	13.50 Oct. 9	14.25 Oct. 14	13.50 Oct. 9 1926	14.25 Oct. 14 1926
Sept. 1927	13.50 Oct. 9	14.50 Oct. 15	13.50 Oct. 8 1926	14.50 Oct. 15 1926

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Oct. 15 —	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Stock at Liverpool bales	778,000	412,000	336,000	339,000
Stock at London	-------	-------	1,000	2,000
Stock at Manchester	51,000	27,000	22,000	24,000
Total Great Britain	829,000	439,000	359,000	365,000
Stock at Hamburg	-------	-------	1,000	11,000
Stock at Bremen	128,000	97,000	59,000	18,000
Stock at Havre	85,000	58,000	52,000	31,000
Stock at Rotterdam	3,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
Stock at Barcelona	18,000	29,000	32,000	56,000
Stock at Genoa	7,000	8,000	8,000	18,000
Stock at Antwerp	-------	1,000	1,000	1,000
Stock at Ghent	-------	5,000	3,000	2,000
Total Continental stocks	241,000	202,000	161,000	140,000
Total European markets	1,070,000	641,000	520,000	505,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	7,000	61,000	19,000	120,000
American cotton afloat for Europe	712,000	772,000	637,000	598,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	109,000	132,000	125,000	70,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	212,000	169,000	144,000	181,000
Stock in Bombay, India	299,000	317,000	351,000	249,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,883,817	1,115,529	851,524	662,354
Stock in U. S. interior towns	975,402	1,267,365	898,351	946,192
U. S. exports to-day	10,500	-------	1,550	1,700
Total visible supply	5,350,719	4,474,894	3,547,425	3,293,246
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:				
American—				
Liverpool stock bales	380,000	119,000	149,000	125,000
Manchester stock	41,000	23,000	1,000	18,000
Continental stock	191,000	159,000	123,000	84,000
American afloat for Europe	712,000	772,000	637,000	598,000
U. S. port stocks	1,888,817	1,115,529	851,524	662,354
U. S. interior stocks	975,402	1,267,365	898,351	946,192
U. S. exports to-day	10,500	-------	1,550	1,700
Total American	4,198,719	3,455,894	2,671,425	2,395,246
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	398,000	293,000	187,000	214,000
London stock	-------	-------	1,000	2,000
Manchester stock	10,000	4,000	11,000	6,000
Continental stock	50,000	43,000	38,000	56,000
Indian afloat for Europe	74,000	61,000	19,000	120,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	109,000	132,000	125,000	70,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	212,000	169,000	144,000	181,000
Stock in Bombay, India	299,000	317,000	351,000	249,000
Total East India, &c.	1,152,000	1,019,000	876,000	898,000
Total American	4,198,719	3,455,894	2,671,425	2,395,246
Total visible supply	5,350,719	4,474,894	3,547,425	3,293,246
Middling uplands, Liverpool	7.35d.	11.54d.	13.53d.	17.04d.
Middling uplands, New York	13.60c.	21.65c.	23.45c.	30.20c.
Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool	16.75d.	26.40d.	25.85d.	19.10d.
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool	13.50d.	24.00d.	21.00d.	18.50d.
Broach, fine, Liverpool	6.75d.	10.60d.	12.20d.	13.90d.
Tinnevelly, good, Liverpool	7.50d.	11.00d.	12.95d.	15.05d.

Continental imports for past week have been 181,000 bales.

The above figures for 1926 show an increase over last week of 435,540 bales, a gain of 875,825 over 1925, an increase of 1,803,294 bales over 1924, and an increase of 2,057,473 bales over 1923.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stock to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year, is set out in detail below:

Towns.	Movement to Oct. 15 1926. Receipts. Week.	Receipts. Season.	Shipments. Week.	Stocks Oct. 15.	Movement to Oct. 16 1925. Receipts. Week.	Receipts. Season.	Shipments. Week.	Stocks Oct. 16.
Ala.,Birming'm	4,585	18,705	2,768	11,535	4,000	21,667	3,000	8,631
Eufaula	1,500	10,193	1,000	5,603	3,001	22,792	2,000	13,001
Montgomery	10,536	59,188	8,315	19,973	4,296	65,739	2,122	25,022
Selma	6,866	41,189	4,041	28,856	4,661	58,639	3,618	32,707
Ark., Helena	6,241	27,990	2,081	36,148	4,851	36,837	2,756	25,185
Little Rock	15,845	75,005	9,921	60,300	13,135	82,982	9,040	38,303
Pine Bluff	12,842	45,925	8,571	46,938	11,282	54,825	6,759	37,520
Ga., Albany	765	5,693	634	3,533	375	7,062	217	2,241
Athens	2,950	10,102	1,425	6,271	2,140	11,730	1,550	8,693
Atlanta	17,020	46,421	3,767	37,872	12,585	66,948	5,732	40,632
Augusta	18,430	141,904	7,567	92,159	14,906	157,929	10,910	93,254
Columbus	2,367	14,725	1,888	4,836	6,158	26,783	3,424	14,217
Macon	6,743	41,735	5,194	12,917	4,536	40,664	1,804	25,728
Rome	3,584	8,597	1,650	11,162	3,821	15,432	2,300	8,676
La., Shreveport	14,063	54,020	20,793	29,227	12,309	89,251	10,428	29,608
Miss.,Columbus	7,580	13,202	3,755	9,981	----	16,706	----	8,788
Clarksdale	11,545	64,712	6,513	80,080	9,640	84,224	9,052	56,525
Greenwood	9,744	56,855	5,376	77,434	10,000	80,648	5,408	55,000
Meridian	3,637	26,321	2,344	13,889	2,014	32,792	2,746	15,214
Natchez	3,457	16,653	2,385	10,325	2,793	31,703	3,056	14,172
Vicksburg	3,000	14,218	1,000	19,545	4,000	29,111	2,000	16,234
Yazoo City	1,551	15,793	1,837	19,650	3,128	28,128	1,498	19,472
Mo., St. Louis	17,316	73,430	17,614	9,537	29,050	89,190	29,039	901
N.C.,Greensb'ro	1,227	7,174	601	11,080	2,054	13,193	915	6,868
Raleigh	1,000	2,468	500	2,482	714	3,313	725	524
Okla., Altus	1,298	6,555	898	4,293	5,417	9,715	2,658	5,538
Chickasha	5,076	15,997	4,456	5,712	9,317	16,871	4,687	8,731
Oklahoma	3,320	14,706	3,529	12,071	7,742	21,143	5,154	6,473
S.C., Greenville	7,420	45,515	8,134	23,720	10,314	47,815	4,706	27,903
Greenwood	316	1,231	227	2,012	----	2,416	----	2,687
Tenn.,Memphis	89,795	337,150	59,747	221,028	61,899	311,102	48,317	119,621
Nashville	397	2,090	164	879	31	423	27	194
Tex., Abilene	7,452	19,058	6,620	2,519	6,000	18,794	5,000	2,306
Brenham	2,500	14,123	2,000	5,558	123	2,949	135	4,084
Austin	4,126	16,848	2,398	3,558	1,004	4,398	703	1,306
Dallas	9,632	27,349	6,960	11,859	8,752	47,832	7,232	10,793
Houston	*	*	*	*	224,022	1,685,507	173,014	466,921
Paris	5,069	15,512	4,431	2,705	8,129	53,468	8,324	6,458
San Antonio	3,994	43,078	3,294	5,378	1,173	15,328	793	2,762
Fort Worth	5,868	18,395	4,555	5,777	5,005	18,596	3,901	4,472
Total, 40 towns	330 697	1,469,825	228,953	975,402	514,377	3,424,245	384,748	1267365

* Houston statistics are no longer compiled on an interior basis, but only on a port basis. We are changing accordingly.

The above total shows that the interior stocks have *increased* during the week 105,609 bales and are to-night 291,963 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 183,680 bales less than the same week last year.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Oct. 15 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1926	13.60c.	1918	32.30c.	1910	14.90c.
1925	21.60c.	1917	28.00c.	1909	13.90c.
1924	23.40c.	1916	17.55c.	1908	9.20c.
1923	30.45c.	1915	12.45c.	1907	11.75c.
1922	22.50c.	1914	----	1906	11.40c.
1921	19.65c.	1913	13.50c.	1905	10.10c.
1920	22.00c.	1912	10.75c.	1904	10.35c.
1919	35.05c.	1911	9.40c.	1903	9.80c.
				1902	8.75c.
				1901	8.56c.
				1900	10.25c.
				1899	7.25c.
				1898	5.38c.
				1897	6.31c.
				1896	7.94c.
				1895	9.38c.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.

We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Oct. 15— Shipped—	1926 Week.	1926 Since Aug. 1.	1925 Week.	1925 Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis	17,614	76,071	29,039	91,069
Via Mounds, &c	12,650	40,575	14,100	39,350
Via Rock Island	230	1,618	517	1,522
Via Louisville	1,169	6,917	1,479	7,603
Via Virginia points	6,762	56,938	5,696	37,927
Via other routes, &c	7,210	76,411	7,300	92,422
Total gross overland	45,635	258,530	58,131	269,893
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c	2,976	17,775	1,252	8,539
Between interior towns	507	4,163	448	4,716
Inland, &c., from South	15,888	148,570	5,859	75,270
Total to be deducted	19,371	170,508	7,559	88,525
Leaving total net overland *	26,264	88,022	50,572	181,368

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 26,264 bales, against 50,572 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 93,346 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1926 Week.	1926 Since Aug. 1.	1925 Week.	1925 Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Oct. 16	618,810	3,451,718	423,813	2,758,815
Net overland to Oct. 16	26,264	88,022	50,572	181,368
Southern consumption to Oct. 16	110,000	1,048,000	90,000	1,000,000
Total marketed	755,074	4,587,740	564,385	3,940,183
Interior stocks in excess	105,609	407,479	129,747	1,102,597
Excess of southern mill takings over consumption to Oct. 1	----	*79,328	-------	*140,990
Came into sight during week	860,683	-------	694,132	-------
Total in sight Oct. 15	----	4,915,891	-------	5,183,770
North. spinners' takings to Oct. 15	60,002	400,530	85,525	329,130

* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1924—Oct. 15	648,137	1924	3,795,278
1923—Oct. 20	506,412	1923	3,621,828

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.

Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended Oct. 15.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursd'y.	Friday.
	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
Galveston	12.85	13.20	-------	13.30	13.45	13.40
New Orleans	12.48	12.95	-------	13.25	13.35	13.25
Mobile	12.00	12.35	-------	12.50	12.62	12.62
Savannah	12.28	12.58	-------	12.73	12.91	12.75
Norfolk	12.38	12.69	-------	12.88	13.00	12.94
Baltimore	----	12.90	-------	12.90	13.10	13.35
Augusta	12.06	12.44	-------	12.63	12.75	12.69
Memphis	12.50	12.75	12.75	13.00	13.00	13.00
Houston	12.80	13.15	-------	13.30	13.45	13.35
Little Rock	12.50	12.80	-------	13.00	13.10	13.00
Dallas	11.80	12.20	-------	12.30	12.45	12.40
Fort Worth	----	12.20	-------	12.35	12.45	12.40

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Oct. 9.	Monday, Oct. 11.	Tuesday, Oct. 12.	Wednesday, Oct. 13.	Thursday, Oct. 14.	Friday, Oct. 15.
October	12.62-12.63	13.13 ——	HOLIDAY	13.21 ——	13.40 ——	13.30 ——
November	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
December	12.78-12.80	13.23-13.25		13.35-13.38	13.50-13.52	13.40-13.43
January	12.85-12.87	13.30-13.31		13.42-13.43	13.56-13.58	13.45-13.49
February	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
March	13.02-13.03	13.48-13.50		13.55-13.57	13.67-13.69	13.57-13.61
April	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
May	13.17-13.18	13.67-13.69		13.73-13.75	13.85 ——	13.72 ——
June	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
July	13.36 ——	13.76 ——		13.93 ——	14.00-14.02	13.89 ——
August	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
September	—— ——	—— ——		—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
Tone—						
Spot	Steady	Steady		Steady	Steady	Steady
Options	Very ste'dy	Very ste'dy		Steady	Very ste'dy	Steady

GEORGIA COTTON REPORT.

The State Department of Agriculture at Atlanta, Ga., issued on Oct. 8 its report for the State of Georgia as of Oct. 1. The report is as follows:

A crop of 1,340,000 bales was indicated for the State by conditions on Oct. 1, as reported to the Georgia Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. The condition of the crop on Oct. 1 was found to be 59% of normal, as compared with 56% on Sept. 16, 53% on Sept. 1 and 54% one year ago.

The average yield per acre, indicated by condition and yield reports on Oct. 1, is 163 pounds, which compares with 155 pounds harvested last year and 157 pounds harvested in 1924. Total production in 1925 was 1,164,000 bales and in 1924, 1,004,000 bales. Acreage for harvest this year is about 9% greater than the 1925 acreage and 29% greater than the 1924 harvested acreage.

Weather conditions during the two weeks prior to this report were very favorable for further recovery and development of cotton in the northern half of the State and crop prospects in that territory improved considerably, notwithstanding leaf worm infestation in many counties. This pest, while reducing the top crop in some localities, had not caused material losses over any considerable area. Very few weevils have been reported in this section of the State. Yield per acre and total production in the northern half of the State will be considerably above last year's relatively low figures.

As picking progressed in the southern half of the State, yields were found to be better than were expected on Sept. 16. In this territory weather has been favorable for picking, except for a few days early in the period when open cotton was damaged by wind and rain. Yield per acre and total production in this territory will be somewhat below last year's very good out-turn.

The Census Bureau reports 602,161 bales of this season's crop ginned prior to Sept. 16, as compared with 869,997 bales ginned to that date last year, and 394,330 bales in 1924.

OKLAHOMA COTTON REPORT—OCT. 1 1926.

All available information on Oct. 1 indicates that with average weather conditions from now until the end of the season the Oklahoma cotton crop will be 1,630,000 bales, or a drop of 34,000 bales from the Sept. 16 estimate and 61,000 bales less than last year's production, according to the report released on Oct. 8 by Carl H. Robinson, Statistician, United States Department of Agriculture, which adds:

The condition on Oct. 1 was 60% of normal as compared with 62 on Sept. 16 1926 and 57 on Oct. 1 1925. A condition of 60 on Oct. 1 indicated an average yield per acre of 157 pounds. Last year's yield per acre was 155 pounds. The Census reports that 178,301 running bales from the crop of 1926 were ginned prior to Oct. 1, compared with 287,757 bales ginned to the same date last year. The cotton crop shows the best condition in the West and Southwest and poorest in the Southeast. Weather conditions up to Sept. 25 were ideal for cotton but the rains during the last days of September were very unfavorable; however, the rains did not damage the prospective production to the extent they damaged the quality. The rains caused some rotting of bolls, beat some of the open cotton from the stalk and stopped picking for about a week or ten days. The State in general is badly infested with leaf worms, and in most sections the worms have almost defoliated the plants. Fortunately, the worms came too late to do any great damage to the production, and with the rank growth of stalk, the defoliation has been beneficial to the cotton in most sections. It is a question now as to how much of the crop will be left in the field unpicked, due to low prices and poor grade of cotton. It is almost certain that there will not be as large a "bollie" crop as usual because a greater percentage of the bolls are already safe than are usually safe at this date. Picking and ginning were practically at a standstill between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1 on account of the heavy rains.

TEXAS COTTON REPORT.

Commissioner of Agriculture Geo. B. Terrell at Austin, Texas, gave out on Oct. 5 his crop report, based on reports for Oct. 1. Cotton production is placed at 4,775,000 bales. Mr. Terrell says:

This estimate is based upon reports from our regular correspondents from practically all cotton-growing countries. There has been very little improvement in the condition of cotton since our report issued Sept. 4. The Texas cotton crop is estimated at 4,775,000 bales. It is believed that Texas has produced about five million bales, but scarcity of cotton pickers and present low prices will certainly retard picking, and it is believed that at least 225,000 bales will not be gathered. Our reports show that 60,000 additional cotton pickers are now needed to gather the crop, and these extra hands cannot be secured until the crop is gathered in some sections of the State, and they are transferred to other sections. The recent heavy rains have damaged the cotton and retarded the picking.

The low prices are demoralizing the farmers, and some of them are giving half of the cotton to get it picked, and others are refusing to gather the crop at all. These conditions are bound to reduce the amount of cotton finally picked.

Price of Seed Too Low.

The average price of seed is only $20 per ton, and there is no profit at such prices. The average cost of picking cotton is $1 30 per hundred pounds but the price ranges from $1 to $1 75 per hundred pounds. It is costing the farmers an average of $7 per bale to have the cotton ginned and wrapped. There is absolutely a loss in growing cotton at present prices and under present conditions.

Present Conditions Paralyzing.

The farmers cannot produce cotton at present low prices. The bankers and business interests must shoulder a part of this burden and come to the rescue, and save the South from utter ruin. Every bale of cotton should be taken off the market at once, and selling of cotton should stop until the price advances. The farmers should refuse to gather the crop, and the ginners should stop ginning until the price advances. This method seems drastic, but present conditions require drastic remedies. There is no moral

obligation resting upon the farmers to produce for less than cost of production. Present prices are not caused by overproduction, as the world consumed 15,000,000 bales of American cotton during the year just closed, and that is about the amount of cotton produced in the South this season. There is some carry-over from last year, but present low prices are caused by speculation over which the farmer has no control.

Stop selling and stop gathering the crop. That is the quickest and surest remedy. Reduce the acreage 33 1-3% next year. Make enough food and forage to live on, and then go fishing until cotton advances to a profitable price.

FOREIGN COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.—A report of the latest available information received up to Oct. 8 as to cotton production in foreign countries has been compiled by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

The condition of the Egyptian cotton crop on Oct. 1 was 98% of the average for the last ten years, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition figure was the same for the previous month. Weather has been unfavorable to the cotton crop during a good part of August and September and the quantity and quality of the crop will not be as good as was anticipated at the beginning of the season. Picking began in Upper Egypt at the end of August and in Lower Egypt about Sept. 20, about ten days later than last year in both sections. The cotton crop has been progressing in India, in spite of too much rainfall. However, sunshine is badly needed in all cotton-growing sections.

Chosen's cotton crop is estimated at 154,000 bales of 478 pounds, compared with 125,000 bales for last year, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Cotton production has been steadily increasing in Chosen and this year's figure is the largest recorded for that country.

Picking was begun in the northern States of Brazil during the first ten days of August, according to a report from Vice-Consul Dawson. The crop, on the whole, was in good condition, except in a few districts, where insect pests had caused some damage. Dry weather prevailed in the main cotton-growing sections.

The cotton crop in Greece is expected to be about 15% larger than last season, when it was about 20,000 bales of 478 pounds, according to Assistant Commercial Attache Dickerson at Athens. The quality of the new crop appears to be very good, although early drought will probably result in a shorter staple.

CENSUS REPORT ON COTTON CONSUMED AND ON HAND IN SEPTEMBER, &c.—This report, issued on Oct. 14 by the Census Bureau, will be found in full in an earlier part of our paper under the heading "Indications of Business Activity."

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening indicate that the weather during the week, in the cotton belt, has been as a rule mild and generally favorable for cotton. With the exception of sections in the southwestern part of the cotton belt, rainfall has been generally light to moderate.

Texas.—The weather in this State the past week has been very good for cotton. Weevil and worms have caused very little damage. Cotton is opening fast and picking is making good headway.

Mobile, Ala.—The weather has been favorable for harvesting cotton. There have been only light, scattered showers in the interior. Good progress has been made in picking, and the gins are busy. The bulk of the crop has been gathered.

	Rain.	Rainfall.	Thermometer		
Galveston, Texas	3 days	0.04 in.	high 86	low 76	mean 81
Abilene	2 days	1.56 in.	high 94	low 62	mean 78
Brenham	4 days	2.08 in.	high 98	low 60	mean 79
Brownsville		dry	high 92	low 74	mean 83
Corpus Christi	4 days	1.10 in.	high 92	low 76	mean 84
Dallas	3 days	0.72 in.	high 88	low 66	mean 77
Henrietta	2 days	0.54 in.	high 88	low 58	mean 73
Kerrville	2 days	0.11 in.	high 96	low 62	mean 79
Lampasas	1 day	1.18 in.	high 98	low 62	mean 80
Longview		dry	high 90	low 62	mean 76
Luling	2 days	0.90 in.	high 96	low 68	mean 82
Nacogdoches	3 days	0.32 in.	high 90	low 62	mean 76
Palestine	4 days	1.17 in.	high 90	low 66	mean 78
Paris	2 days	1.72 in.	high 84	low 60	mean 72
San Antonio	1 day	0.98 in.	high 96	low 68	mean 82
Weatherford	3 days	1.59 in.	high 86	low 58	mean 72
Ardmore, Okla	4 days	5.45 in.	high 87	low 60	mean 74
Altus	2 days	0.43 in.	high 84	low 56	mean 70
Muskogee	2 days	3.78 in.	high 80	low 59	mean 70
Oklahoma City	3 days	2.02 in.	high 83	low 55	mean 69
Brinkley, Ark	3 days	0.87 in.	high 86	low 54	mean 70
Eldorado	4 days	1.34 in.	high 90	low 58	mean 74
Little Rock	3 days	0.93 in.	high 80	low 60	mean 70
Pine Bluff	3 days	0.94 in.	high 87	low 52	mean 70
Alexandria, La	1 day	1.90 in.	high 88	low 60	mean 74
Amite	2 days	4.24 in.	high 87	low 55	mean 71
New Orleans	2 days	1.64 in.	------	------	mean 67
Shreveport	1 day	0.78 in.	high 86	low 62	mean 74
Okolona, Miss	1 day	0.48 in.	high 86	low 48	mean 67
Columbus	1 day	0.92 in.	high 86	low 50	mean 68
Greenwood	1 day	1.18 in.	high 88	low 52	mean 70
Vicksburg	1 day	0.38 in.	high 88	low 61	mean 75
Mobile, Ala	1 day	0.18 in.	high 87	low 63	mean 75
Decatur	3 days	1.05 in.	high 80	low 53	mean 67
Montgomery	3 days	0.89 in.	high 85	low 58	mean 72
Selma	3 days	1.53 in.	high 85	low 54	mean 70
Gainesville, Fla		dry	high 89	low 59	mean 74
Madison		dry	high 60	low 55	mean 58
Savannah, Ga	2 days	0.21 in.	high 87	low 60	mean 74
Athens	2 days	0.55 in.	high 85	low 46	mean 66
Augusta		dry	high 88	low 50	mean 69
Columbus	1 day	0.03 in.	high 86	low 52	mean 69
Charleston, S. C		dry	high 81	low 57	mean 69
Greenwood		dry	high 90	low 48	mean 69
Columbia	1 day	0.08 in.	------	low 50	------
Conway	1 day	0.10 in.	high 87	low 42	mean 70
Charlotte, N. C	2 days	0.11 in.	high 78	low 48	mean 63
Newbern	1 day	0.02 in.	high 82	low 41	mean 62
Weldon	1 day	0.59 in.	high 87	low 44	mean 66
Memphis	2 days	0.16 in.	high 82	low 60	mean 71

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

		Oct. 15 1926.	Oct. 16 1925.
		Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge	9.4	1.9
Memphis	Above zero of gauge	31.3	7.0
Nashville	Above zero of gauge	9.6	10.4
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge	22.5	11.2
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge	36.3	13.7

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ended	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1926.	1925.	1924.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1926.	1925.	1924.
July									
16	36,882	22,774	35,877	917,992	183,524	225,799	2,407	11,886	17,864
23	37,161	21,742	40,508	884,912	170,236	206,000	4,081	8,454	20,709
30	85,222	45,020	35,170	819,353	160,605	182,549	19,663	35,388	11,719
Aug.									
6	53,306	41,207	13,558	542,251	150,547	183,738	22,217	31,149	14,747
13	73,869	43,254	49,702	522,013	164,545	158,959	53,631	57,252	24,923
20	87,880	93,836	35,004	511,748	191,601	164,199	77,615	120,892	40,244
27	113,195	148,566	113,414	496,117	270,980	186,946	97,800	227,659	136,161
Sept.									
3	187,891	250,017	165,180	488,127	357,322	224,720	179,901	336,359	202,954
10	208,801	211,619	222,121	490,340	525,502	306,499	211,014	379,797	304,900
17	330,427	358,650	276,460	533,485	643,994	415,080	373,572	473,097	384,961
24	410,234	325,890	291,228	631,415	872,105	544,092	508,164	554,001	420,260
Oct.									
1	567,704	494,293	366,406	744,323	957,762	603,535	680,612	580,130	425,849
8	622,656	367,670	320,698	869,793	1,137,618	796,030	748,126	547,516	513,193
15	618,810	423,813	441,485	975,402	1,267,365	898,351	724,419	553,560	543,806

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1926 are 3,660,048 bales: in 1925 were 3,861,412 bales, and in 1924 were 3,012,211 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 618,810 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 724,419 bales, stocks at interior towns having increased 105,609 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 553,560 bales and for 1924 they were 543,806 bales.

WORLD SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1926.		1925.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Oct. 8	4,915,179	-------	4,168,579	-------
Visible supply Aug. 1	-------	3,646,413	-------	2,342,887
American in sight to Oct. 15	860,683	4,915,891	694,132	5,183,770
Bombay receipts to Oct. 14	12,000	149,000	5,000	140,000
Other India shipments to Oct. 14	4,000	95,000	5,000	107,000
Alexandria receipts to Oct. 13	50,000	178,400	74,000	291,200
Other supply to Oct. 13-*-b	20,000	210,000	10,000	224,000
Total supply	5,861,862	9,194,704	4,956,711	8,288,857
Deduct—				
Visible supply Oct. 15	5,350,719	5,350,719	4,474,894	4,474,894
Total takings to Oct. 15-*a*	511,143	3,843,985	481,817	3,813,963
Of which American	407,143	2,961,585	399,817	2,840,763
Of which other	104,000	882,400	82,000	973,200

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.
a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 1,048,000 bales in 1926 and 1,000,000 bales in 1925—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners 2,795,985 bales in 1926 and 2,813,963 bales in 1925, of which 1,913,585 bales and 1,840,763 bales American. *b* Estimated.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1, as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

October 14. Receipts at—	1926.		1925.		1924.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	12,000	149,000	5,000	140,000	9,000	71,000

Exports from—	For the Week.				Since August 1.			
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.
Bombay—								
1926	----	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	63,000	134,000	198,000
1925	1,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	84,000	89,000	181,000
1924	----	2,000	14,000	16,000	13,000	30,000	158,000	201,000
Other India								
1926	----	4,000	----	4,000	7,000	88,000	-------	95,000
1925	----	5,000	----	5,000	24,000	83,000	-------	107,000
1924	----	2,000	----	2,000	4,000	27,000	-------	31,000
Total all—								
1926	----	6,000	2,000	8,000	8,000	151,000	134,000	293,000
1925	1,000	7,000	5,000	13,000	32,000	167,000	89,000	288,000
1924	----	4,000	14,000	18,000	17,000	57,000	158,000	232,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 7,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 5,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 5,000 bales.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

Alexandria, Egypt, October 13.	1926.	1925.	1924.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	250,000	370,000	360,000
Since Aug. 1	887,903	1,455,262	1,606,282

Exports (bales)—	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool	----	30,129	----	21,507	7,000	34,122
To Manchester, &c	4,000	27,600	5,750	20,301	10,500	34,304
To Continent and India	6,000	44,702	9,500	43,796	9,750	50,571
To America	3,000	11,719	2,750	9,224	----	5,325
Total exports	13,000	114,150	18,000	94,828	27,250	124,322

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Oct. 13 were 250,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 13,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both cloths and yarns is steady. Demand for India is improving. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1926.		1925.	
	32s Cop Twist.	8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest.	32s Cop Twist.	8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest.	Cotton Midd'g Upl'ds
July—	d. d.	s. d. s. d.	d. d.	s. d. s. d.	d.
16	14¾@16	13 0 @13 2	9.92	20 @21½	16 3 @16 6	13.92
23	14¾@16½	13 0 @13 2	9.93	20 @21½	16 3 @16 6	14.08
30	15 @16¾	13 0 @13 2	10.02	20¼@21½	16 4 @16 7	13.53
Aug.—						
6	15 @16¾	13 0 @13 2	9.74	20½@21½	16 3 @16 6	13.35
13	14¾@16½	13 0 @13 2	9.35	20 @21	16 3 @16 6	12.93
20	15½@16¾	13 2 @13 4	9.58	20 @21	16 3 @16 7	13.07
27	15½@16¾	13 2 @13 4	10.17	20 @21	16 2 @16 6	12.60
Sept.—						
3	15¾@17	13 4 @13 6	10.07	19¾@20¾	15 5 @16 1	12.51
10	15¾@17	13 4 @13 6	10.16	20 @21	15 4 @16 0	13.01
17	15¾@17	13 4 @13 6	9.52	20½@22	15 6 @16 2	13.57
24	15 @16½	13 3 @13 5	8.43	20½@22	15 6 @16 2	12.91
Oct.—						
1	14½@15¾	12 6 @13 2	7.79	19¼@21	15 5 @16 1	12.72
8	13½@14¾	12 0 @12 4	7.09	18¾@20½	15 2 @15 6	11.53
15	13¼@14½	12 2 @12 6	7.5	18 @19¾	14 6 @15 2	11.54

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 261,641 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

	Bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—Oct. 8—Scythia, 1,877; Cedric, 862	2,739
To Havre—Oct. 7—Sarcoxie, 150...Oct. 13—Suffern, 1,031	1,181
TO Bremen—Oct. 8—Republic, 150...Oct. 13—Stuttgart, 540	690
To Gothenburg—Oct. 8—Gripsholm, 300	300
To Bombay—Oct. 9—City of Auckland, 1,037	1,037
To Antwerp—Oct. 8—Pennland, 157	157
To Venice—Oct. 8—Columbia, 135	135
To Genoa—Oct. 11—Isarco, 150; Oct. 11—Conte Biancamano, 200	350
NEW ORLEANS—To Havre—Oct. 7—Sonora, 2,247	2,247
To Bremen—Oct. 6—Riol, 3,523	3,523
To Gothenburg—Oct. 6—Stureholm, 335	335
To Copenhagen—Oct. 6—Stureholm, 20	20
To Genoa—Oct. 7—Siria, 6,373	6,373
To Liverpool—Oct. 9—Dakarian, 10,013	10,013
To Manchester—Oct. 9—Dakarian, 373	373
To Venice—Oct. 8—Oakman, 1,358	1,358
To Piraeus—Oct. 9—Oakman, 34	34
To Japan—Oct. 7—Selma City, 10,725...Oct. 9—Havana Maru, 5,600; Volunteer, 8,100	24,425
To China—Oct. 9—Havana Maru, 900; Volunteer, 2,850	3,750
To Bremen—Oct. 8—West Ira, 2,037	2,037
HOUSTON—To Liverpool—Oct. 8—West Hobomack, 9,846...Oct. 13—Minnie de Larrinaga, 2,227...Oct. 14—Inventor, 12,321	24,394
To Manchester—Oct. 8—West Hobomack, 700...Oct. 13—Minnie de Larrinaga, 1,320...Oct. 14—Inventor, 968	2,988
To Barcelona—Oct. 8—Mar Adriatico, 2,335	2,335
To Japan—Oct. 8—Italy Maru, 2,250...Oct. 9—Jufuku Maru, 2,450	4,700
To China—Oct. 8—Italy Maru, 3,030	3,030
To Copenhagen—Oct. 8—Pennsylvania, 900	900
To Bremen—Oct. 8—Thistleros, 13,038...Oct. 14—Megna, 6,277	19,315
To Hamburg—Oct. 8—Thistleros, 600...Oct. 14—Megna, 50	650
To Havre—Oct. 11—Niagara, 12,597; West Munham, 1,650...Oct. 12—Wulsty Castle, 2,021	16,268
To Oporto—Oct. 11—Niagara, 1,000	1,000
To Genoa—Oct. 11—Sirio, 2,834...Oct. 12—Nicolo Odero, 3,736; Nicolo Odero, 600	7,170
To Ghent—Oct. 11—West Munham, 150...Oct. 12—Wulsty Castle, 425	575
To Antwerp—Oct. 12—Wulsty Castle, 150	150
To Venice—Oct. 13—Oakman, 2,700	2,700
GALVESTON—To Barcelona—Oct. 9—Mar Adriatico, 8,853	8,853
To Copenhagen—Oct. 11—Pennsylvania, 450	450
To Japan—Oct. 9—Italy Maru, 300...Oct. 11—Jufuku Maru, 7,725	8,025
To China—Oct. 9—Italy Maru, 1,000	,000
To Bremen—Oct. 7—Alda, 9,129; Chester Valley, 4,928	14,057
To Hamburg—Oct. 7—Chester Valley, 100	100
To Liverpool—Oct. 8—West Hobomac, 3,690	3,690
To Manchester—Oct. 8—West Hobomac, 263	263
To Genoa—Oct. 11—Sirio, 681	681
NORFOLK—To Liverpool—Oct. 13—Davisian, 850	850
To Manchester—Oct. 13—Davisian, 650	650
To Bremen—Oct. 13—West Celina, 6,020	6,020
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Oct. 9—Woodfield, 10,035; Fluor Spar, 2,948	12,983
To Bremen—Oct. 9—Inkum, 9,956	9,956
To Rotterdam—Oct. 9—Inkum, 1,300	1,300
CHARLESTON—To Bremen—Oct. 12—Oakpark, 10,350...Oct. 13—Progress, 7,200	17,550
To Hamburg—Oct. 12—Oakpark, 400...Oct. 13—Progress, 2,332	2,732
To Liverpool—Oct. 9—Liberty Glo, 1,975	1,975
To Manchester—Oct. 9—Liberty Glo, 766	766
To Antwerp—Oct. 12—Oakpark, 135	135
To Ghent—Oct. 12—Oakpark, 19	19
SAN PEDRO—To Manchester—Oct. 12—Southwestern Miller, 200	200
To Hamburg—Oct. 8—Brootendyk, 2,250	2,250
To Japan—Oct. 13—Santos Maru, 1,425	1,425
WILMINGTON—To Genoa—Oct. 12—Crispi, 4,262	4,262
To Bremen—Oct. 15—Barmbek, 10,500	10,500
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—Oct. 8—President Harrison, 235	235
To China—Oct. 8—President Harrison, 100	100
PENSACOLA—To Bremen—Oct. 14—Antinous, 2,285	2,285
PHILADELPHIA—To Leixoes—Sept. 29—Hektor, 300	300
To Antwerp—Oct. 2—Sacandaga, 77	77
MOBILE—To Barcelona—Oct. 14—Mar Tirreno, 700	700
Total	261,641

COTTON FREIGHT.—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Burrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

	High Density.	Standard.		High Density.	Standard.		High Density.	Standard
Liverpool	.50c.	65c.	Oslo	.50c.	.60c.	Shanghai	.67½c.	.82½c.
Manchester	.40c.	.55c.	Stockholm	.50c.	.65c.	Bombay	60c.	.75c.
Antwerp	.35c.	50c.	Trieste	.50c.	.65c.	Bremen	.40c.	.55c.
Ghent	.42½c.	.57½c.	Fiume	.50c.	.65c.	Hamburg	.35c.	.50c.
Havre	.35c.	.50c.	Lisbon	.40c.	.55c.	Piraeus	.75c.	.90c.
Rotterdam	.50c.	.65c.	Oporto	.60c.	.75c.	Salonica	.75c.	.90c.
Genoa	.40c.	.55c.	Barcelona	.30c.	.45c.	Venice	.50c.	.65c
			Japan	.62½c.	.77½c.			

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.
Sales of the week	40,000	37,000	47,000	43,000
Of which American	16,000	18,000	27,000	22,000
Actual exports	2,000	3,000	7,000	3,000
Forwarded	46,000	46,000	43,000	56,000
Total stocks	774,000	765,000	754,000	778,000
Of which American	370,000	362,000	357,000	380,000
Total imports	53,000	46,000	39,000	83,000
Of which American	24,000	28,000	25,000	59,000
Amount afloat	189,000	233,000	305,000	306,000
Of which American	107,000	149,000	219,000	221,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows.

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.	A fair business doing.	Moderate demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.	Good demand.
Mid. Upl'ds	7.00	7.08	7.23	7.11	7.15	7.35
Sales	6,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Futures. Market opened	Quiet 5 to 6 pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 6 to 9 pts. advance.	Q.t but st'y 5 to 8 pts. advance.	Quiet 1 to 3 pts. advance.	Quiet 5 to 6 pts. advance.	Steady at 4 to 7 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	Very ste'dy 13 to 18pts. advance.	Steady 13 to 21pts. advance.	Steady	Quiet 3 to 8 pts. decline.	Steady 11 to 19pts. advance.	Steady at 3 to 13 pts. advance.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Oct. 9 to Oct. 15.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12¼ p. m.	12½ p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4:00 p. m.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	---	---	6.76	6.83	6.93	---	6.97	6.91	6.85	6.95	7.04	7.15	7.17
November	---	---	6.85	6.95	7.04	---	7.07	7.03	6.97	7.03	7.12	7.21	7.24
December	---	---	6.88	6.98	7.09	---	7.12	7.07	7.02	7.08	7.16	7.25	7.27
January	---	---	6.94	7.04	7.14	---	7.17	7.13	7.08	7.14	7.22	7.31	7.33
February	---	---	6.97	7.07	7.16	---	7.19	7.15	7.10	7.16	7.24	7.33	7.33
March	---	---	7.06	7.15	7.24	---	7.27	7.23	7.19	7.24	7.32	7.40	7.39
April	---	---	7.08	7.17	7.26	---	7.29	7.25	7.21	7.26	7.34	7.42	7.40
May	---	---	7.15	7.24	7.32	---	7.36	7.31	7.28	7.33	7.40	7.47	7.47
June	---	---	7.17	7.26	7.34	---	7.37	7.32	7.30	7.35	7.42	7. 8	7.47
July	---	---	7.23	7.31	7.38	---	7.41	7.36	7.34	7.39	7.45	7.51	7.49
August	---	---	7.26	7.23	7.40	---	7.42	7.38	7.36	7.41	7.47	7.53	7.51
September	---	---	7.28	7.35	7.41	---	7.44	7.39	7.38	7.44	7.49	7.54	7.52
October												7.55	7.53

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

Flour remains quiet, but at times prices have shown noticeable steadiness. The sluggishness of business has become almost chronic. New business at the West has been small. Many of the mills there, it seems, however, have enough business on their books to keep them well employed until the turn of the year and well past it. Notwithstanding the firmness of ocean freight room, a somewhat better export business was done. Flour production in United States mills last week was estimated by Russell at 3,018,000, against 2,936,000 last year and 3,225,000 two years ago; production since July 1, 37,215,000 bbls., against 32,110,000 last year and 37,117,000 two years ago; consumption on the basis of the apparent disappearance, same time, 29,200,000 bbls., against 29,500,000 last year and 30,632,000 two years ago; exports from July 1, 3,185,000 bushels, against 2,525,000 last year and 3,321,000 two years ago.

Wheat on the 11th inst. advanced 1 to 1½c., mainly on fears of a bullish Government report and a sharp increase in the demand from New York operators. A rise in cotton of 50 points on that day helped wheat. Illinois crop prospects are described also as rather forbidding. Moreover, it was raining in parts of the Canadian Northwest. Winnipeg was 1½ to 1¾c. higher. Private cables reported favorable crop conditions in the Southern Hemisphere. But Liverpool closed ¼ to ⅜d. higher on that day. Seeding of winter wheat has been delayed in many sections by the persistent rains. A decrease of 234,000 bushels in the domestic visible supply caused some surprise, making the total 74,834,000 bushels, against 49,878,000 last year.

The Government report estimated spring wheat at 213,000 000 bushels, against a final last year of 270,879,000, and both winter and spring at 840,000,000 bushels, against a final a year ago of 669,365,000 bushels. The Canadian visible increased $7,015,000 bushels at terminals and is 29,643,000 bushels, against 23,116,000 last year. Farmers' deliveries in the three Provinces continue to run close to 4,000,000 bushels per day.

To-day prices ended ½c. lower in Chicago and Minneapolis and unchanged to ⅝c. lower in Winnipeg. Early in the day, it was true, there was a rise in Chicago of 1 to 1¼c. It was dissipated later. Reports that the British coal strike would soon be settled were denied. That and a lower stock market had a noticeable effect. Also, export sales were only 200,000 to 250,000 bushels. Cable news was interrupted, it was said, by the "Northern Lights." The early rise was due, however, to reports of strong prices in Liverpool and a fear of damage by frost in Argentina. Moreover, New York was buying to a certain extent. Winnipeg was comparatively firm for a time. But later profit taking set in. Canadian country marketings were large. Cash premiums were rather weak. The short interest has been reduced. A decline in corn had some effect. Ocean freights were still strong. The Australian crop was estimated at anywhere from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, against 110,000,000 last year. The indications pointed to better weather. Final prices show a rise, however, for the week of 2 to 2½c.

CLOSING PRICES OF DOMESTIC WHEAT AT NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	142½	143⅝	-----	142⅝	144⅝	144½
May delivery in elevator	147⅛	148¼	-----	147½	149⅝	148⅝

CLOSING PRICES AT NEW YORK FOR WHEAT IN BOND.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	142½	143	-----	143	144⅛	144¾
May delivery in elevator	144	145¼	-----	144¼	145⅝	145⅛

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red cts.	147⅜	148¾	-----	147⅜	150⅜	150⅜

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	137½	139	-----	137¾	140¼	139¾
May delivery in elevator	142¼	143⅜	-----	142¼	144⅜	143⅞

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October delivery in elevator cts.	137½	138¾	-----	137⅜	139¼	139¼
December delivery in elevator	134½	135⅞	-----	134⅜	136	135⅜
May delivery in elevator	138¾	140	-----	138⅝	140⅛	139½

Indian corn was 1 to 1½c. higher early in the week, with a good demand. The weather was threatening. The shipping demand promised to be better. Damage to the crop is persistently reported. The reports had a decided effect. A lowered Illinois crop estimate seemed likely. Shorts covered. There was little pressure to sell. A bullish Government report was expected. It was 32,000,000 bushels under the recent private estimates. Country offerings were small. The United States visible supply decreased last week 307,000 bushels. It is still, however, 17,074,000 bushels, against 3,897,000 bushels a year ago. The Government estimated the crop at 2,680,000,000 bushels, against 2,900,581,000 last year. Springfield, Ill., wired: "A cloudy and heavy fog. Offerings of corn became scarce Saturday. Farmers seem anxious to haul their corn, but are reluctant about selling it below 70c." To-day prices ended 1c. lower, though at one time they were fully that much higher. In the end May made a new low for the season. There was considerable liquidation. Buying power was lacking. Hog cholera reports persisted. They had an unmistakable effect. Country offerings, on the other hand, were small. But the cash demand was rather light. Crop reports were contradictory. Outside speculation was lacking. Final prices show a decline for the week of 1 to 1⅜c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 yellow cts.	93⅛	94½	----	93	94¼	93¼

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	77½	79	----	77½	77⅝	76¾
May delivery in elevator	85⅛	86¾	----	85⅛	85⅛	84⅛

Oats advanced 1¼c. early in the week with business larger. Commission houses were more inclined to buy. Some 25% of the crop in parts of Illinois, according to Snow, is unthreshed. This helped the rise. The advance in other grain helped still more. The United States visible supply decreasd last week 462,000 bushels, against 491,000 last year. The total is now 47,988,000 bushels, against 15,327,000 a year ago. The Government puts the crop at 1,282,000,000 bushels, against 1,501,909,000 a year ago. Stocks of oats at Western terminal markets are large, and Eastern shipping demand has been for the most part recently, small. Speculation is not enthusiastic.

B. W. Snow said: "My trip through central Illinois over the week-end showed a deplorable condition of oats throughout the big oats territory of the State. Over a large area from Peoria to Dwight it looks as if at least 85% of the crop is still in the field and for the whole area covered—Springfield, Peoria and Joliet—at least 25% of the crop is still in shock. Everywhere the shocks are covered with a heavy green growth of sprouted grain and an opening of the shock shows approximately one-third or one-half of the bundles practically worthless. The current marketing of corn in this territory is attributed by local dealers to the fact that there is this year no oats crop to sell and old corn is being let go, because the money that usually comes from oats sales must be secured otherwise."

To-day prices closed ¼c. lower, though early in the day they wer ⅛ to ¼c. higher. Trading was on a rather light scale. A decline in corn was a damper. Cash demand at the West was fair, however, and receipts only fairly large. But the influence of a decline in other grain told in the end. Final prices were ⅛ to ¼c. higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 white cts.	53	53½	----	53	53	54

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	43¼	44⅛	----	43½	43¾	43⅝
May delivery in elevator	47½	48½	----	47⅞	48⅛	47¾

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October delivery in elevator cts.	56⅜	57¾	----	57	57⅝	56⅜
December delivery in elevator	52½	53¾	----	52½	53	52½
May delivery in elevator	54½	55½	----	54⅛	55⅛	55⅛

Rye advanced in response to a rise in wheat early in the week, though foreign trade was as it has been for some time past. The crop of Poland is estimated at only 167,000,000 bushels, against 248,000,000, and it is said it will have no exportable surplus. Recently there was influential buying of rye and selling of wheat by Northwestern interests. Duluth and Minneapolis have a total of 7,466,000 bushels in store and very little is expected to be shipped down the Lakes, or at any rate, from present appearances. There was an increase in the United States visible supply last week of 413,000 bushels, against 666,000 last year. The total is now 11,728,000 bushels, against 9,392,000 a year ago.

To-day prices closed ¼ to ⅝c. lower, after an early advance of ⅞ to 1⅛c. That was due to sympathy with an early advance in wheat. Moreover, 60,000 bushels of rye were sold to Norway. That might mean the entering wedge for more business. Besides, the weather in Canada was reported wet or threatening. On the other hand, however, the cash demand as a rule was small. Later on, too, wheat declined and rye was naturally affected. Final prices show a rise, however, for the week of ⅝ to ⅝c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery in elevator cts.	98	99½	----	98½	99¾	99⅛
May delivery in elevator	104½	105½	-----	104⅝	105¾	105⅛

Closing quotations were as follows:

GRAIN.

Wheat, New York—		Oats, New York—	
No. 2 red f.o.b. new	1 50⅛	No. 2 white	54
No. 1 Northern	1 60½	No. 3 white	52½
No. 2 hard winter, f.o.b.	1 54⅛	Rye, New York—	
Corn, New York—		No. 2 f.o.b.	107⅛
No. 2 yellow (new) N. Y.	93¼	Barley, New York—	
No. 3 yellow (new)	91¾	Malting	84@86

FLOUR.

Spring patents	$7 50@$7 75	Rye flour patents	$5 90@$6 10
Clears, first spring	7 15@ 7 65	Semolina No. 2, lb.	4⅛
Soft winter straights	6 15@ 6 60	Oats goods	2 75@ 2 80
Hard winter straights	7 20@ 7 60	Corn flour	2 35@ 2 45
Hard winter patents	7 60@ 8 10	Barley goods—	
Hard winter clears	6 25@ 7 00	Coarse	3 75
Fancy Minn. patents	9 05@ 9 90	Fancy pearl Nos. 2, 3 and 4	7 00
City mills	9 10@ 9 80		

For other tables usually given here, see page 1967.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 9 1926, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	292,000	1,438,000	29,000	70,000	241,000	21,000
Philadelphia	58,000	202,000	4,000	16,000	------	------
Baltimore	37,000	323,000	2,000	10,000	------	11,000
New Orleans*	81,000	462,000	66,000	15,000	------	------
Galveston	------	473,000	------	------	------	------
Montreal	85,000	489,000	8,000	58,000	109,000	------
Boston	28,000	------	2,000	22,000	------	------
Total wk. '26	581,000	3,387,000	111,000	191,000	350,000	32,000
Since Jan. 1'26	19,477,000	168,991,000	5,566,000	4,663,000	24,965,000	27,657,000
Week 1925	535,000	8,083,000	539,000	980,000	1,673,000	159,000
Since Jan. 1'25	19,204,000	157,224,000	6,278,000	62,242,000	29,224,000	28,434,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9 1926, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Flour, Barrels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
New York	1,397,202	------	108,367	------	63,314	489,733
Boston	144,000	------	------	------	------	------
Philadelphia	322,000	------	5,000	------	------	------
Baltimore	240,000	------	17,000	------	------	------
New Orleans	793,000	168,000	43,000	------	------	------
Galveston	1,142,000	------	98,000	------	------	------
Montreal	3,416,000	------	68,000	9,000	60,000	734,000
Total week 1926	7,454,202	168,000	339,367	9,000	123,314	1,223,733
Same week 1925	6,968,791	271,000	216,000	1,422,707	85,000	1,139,609

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1926 is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	Week Oct. 9 1926.	Since July 1 1926.	Week Oct. 9 1926.	Since July 1 1926.	Week Oct. 9 1926.	Since July 1 1926.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	75,711	1,162,018	1,364,659	37,880,835	------	181,610
Continent	236,656	1,601,419	5,841,543	52,866,214	------	------
So. & Cent. Amer.	9,000	179,980	248,000	2,307,000	164,000	868,000
West Indies	11,000	149,000	------	11,000	4,000	377,000
Other countries	7,000	170,681	------	223,350	------	------
Total 1926	339,367	3,263,098	7,454,202	93,288,399	168,000	1,426,610
Total 1925	216,000	3,326,918	6,968,791	64,755,585	271,000	1,584,255

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Oct. 9, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS.

United States—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York	911,000	155,000	812,000	106,000	27,000
Boston	5,000	------	52,000	3,000	------
Philadelphia	1,499,000	47,000	108,000	20,000	3,000
Baltimore	3,526,000	51,000	83,000	142,000	4,000
Newport News	------	------	------	2,000	------
New Orleans	958,000	137,000	65,000	------	------
Galveston	1,958,000	------	------	197,000	------
Fort Worth	2,503,000	95,000	1,669,000	9,000	75,000
Buffalo	4,005,000	2,372,000	2,756,000	5,000	321,000
" afloat	194,000	------	------	------	------
Toledo	2,396,000	139,000	251,000	51,000	10,000
Detroit	185,000	5,000	35,000	5,000	------
Chicago	6,425,000	8,002,000	7,777,000	2,433,000	707,000
Milwaukee	1,293,000	265,000	1,970,000	438,000	198,000
Duluth	8,929,000	9,000	9,369,000	4,148,000	666,000
Minneapolis	9,364,000	1,095,000	18,131,000	3,703,000	2,749,000
Sioux City	447,000	276,000	259,000	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	4,216,000	673,000	296,000	24,000	33,000
Kansas City	14,869,000	1,590,000	571,000	252,000	7,000
Wichita	3,900,000	2,000	------	------	------
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,186,000	342,000	107,000	32,000	------
Peoria	13,000	353,000	777,000	------	------
Indianapolis	1,614,000	144,000	234,000	1,000	------
Omaha	3,670,000	1,407,000	2,517,000	151,000	28,000
On Lakes	510,000	------	159,000	------	125,000
On Canal and River	257,000	15,000	------	------	90,000
Total Oct. 9 1926	74,833,000	17,074,000	47,988,000	11,728,000	5,050,000
Total Oct. 2 1926	75,067,000	17,381,000	48,450,000	11,315,000	4,993,000
Total Oct. 10 1925	49,878,000	3,897,000	65,327,000	9,392,000	6,169,000

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats New York, 51,000 bushels; Buffalo, 188,000; total, 239,000 bushels, against 160,000 bushels in 1925. Barley, New York, 150,000 bushels; Buffalo, 1,288,000; Buffalo afloat, 572,000; Canal, 300,000; on Lakes, 68,000; total, 2,038,000 bushels, against 1,642,000 bushels in

1925. Wheat, New York, 978,000 bushels; Baltimore, 335,000; Buffalo, 435,000; Buffalo afloat, 1,239,000; Duluth afloat, 221,000; Canal, 525,000; on Lakes, 1,034,000; total, 4,767,000 bushels, against 8,700,000 bushels in 1925.

Canadian—					
Montreal	1,531,000	------	3,541,000	216,000	1,298,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	21,462,000	------	740,000	1,458,000	3,296,000
Other Canadian	6,291,000	------	713,000	332,000	746,000
Total Oct. 9 1926	29,284,000	------	4,994,000	2,006,000	5,340,000
Total Oct. 2 1926	22,417,000	------	5,217,000	1,909,000	4,934,000
Total Oct. 10 1925	27,570,000	274,000	3,617,000	1,655,000	6,959,000
Summary—					
American	74,833,000	17,074,000	47,988,000	11,728,000	5,050,000
Canadian	29,284,000	------	4,994,000	2,006,000	5,340,000
Total Oct. 9 1926	104,117,000	17,074,000	52,982,000	13,734,000	10,390,000
Total Oct. 2 1926	97,884,000	17,381,000	53,667,000	13,224,000	9,927,000
Total Oct. 10 1925	77,448,000	4,171,000	68,944,000	11,047,000	13,128,000

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, Oct. 8, and since July 1 1926 and 1925, are shown in the following:

	Wheat.			*Corn.*		
	1926.		1925.	1926.		1925.
	Week Oct. 8.	*Since July 1.*	*Since July 1.*	*Week Oct. 8.*	*Since July 1.*	*Since July 1.*
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
North Amer.	11,092 000	141,958,000	91,955,000	67,000	898,000	1,036,000
Black Sea	824,000	9,652,000	8,424,000	145,000	6,308,000	8,420,000
Argentina	400,000	8,851,000	18,649,000	5,720,000	56,816,000	53,224,000
Australia	336,000	6,632,000	12,776,000	------	------	------
India	------	2,808,000	2,512,000	------	------	------
Oth. countr's	800,000	2,225,000	------	100,000	210,000	12,919,000
Total	13 452 000	172 126 000	134,316 000	6,032,000	64,232,000	75,599,000

TOBACCO CONDITIONS ON OCT. 1 1926.—The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington on Oct. 11 made public its report on the tobacco crop as of Oct. 1. The report is as follows:

The total indicated production of tobacco for 1926, based on probable yield per acre, is estimated at 1,293,918,000 pounds. This represents a decline of approximately 12,500,000 pounds from September 1 indications, and is 80,482,000 pounds below the 1925 harvest. Condition and estimated production in the important States are as follows:

TOBACCO.

Principal Producing States.	*Cond'n Oct. 1.* 1926.	10-yr. aver.	*Production—In thousands of Pounds.* *Indicated by Condition.** Oct. 1 1926.	Sept. 1 1926.	*Harvested* 1925.	5-year aver. 1921-25.
	P. C.	P. C.				
Connecticut	90	89	31,464	31,979	40,470	38,957
Pennsylvania	88	88	45,302	45,692	57,400	58,386
Ohio	72	82	35,964	39,330	50,960	42,932
Wisconsin	91	85	37,738	35,496	44,000	46,980
Maryland	91	84	27,082	27,472	24,690	21,442
Virginia	84	76	140,650	135,626	129,497	133,111
North Carolina	78	76	360,095	360,264	378,490	314,252
South Carolina	72	70	61,589	57,548	71,040	59,178
Georgia	86	79	39,913	39,933	48,039	20,838
Kentucky	83	82	367,723	381,866	387,840	411,890
Tennessee	81	83	102,028	107,883	93,800	94,385
U. S. total	81 4	80 4	1,293 918	1,306,494	1,374,400	1,289,699

* Interpreted from condition reports. Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season.

In most of the cigar leaf districts late season conditions have been good to excellent. Connecticut Valley crops were in better condition at harvest than appeared likely earlier in the season ,although Havana seed still showed some effects of wind and rain damage. The general impression seems to be that yield and quality are more promising than in several years past. Pennsylvania tobacco also is reported better than usual.

About 96% of the Wisconsin crop was harvested in time to escape the heavy frosts that occurred during the last week of September, but continued wet weather threatens to cause some house-burn.

Particularly heavy damage from wet weather is reported in the Miami Valley, and the same conditions have damaged the tobacco generally in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

There was too much rain in practically all parts of Kentucky throughout September and into October to allow best development, ripening and curing of the crop. Relatively low temperatures kept wildfire from doing general damage. More damage was caused by excessive watery growth, rotting of lower leaves in the field and house-burn. A considerable amount of early Burley was cured before the wet weather set in. More than usual of the Henderson district tobacco will be fire-cured on account of the unfavorable curing weather. Heavy yields are reported in the Henderson, Green River, One Sucker and eastern dark-fired districts, but the quality will be lowered by the rankness of growth.

Conditions in central and western Tennessee are similar to those in Kentucky. Burley in the eastern part of the State is in the best relative condition, but in central Tennessee in this type some damage by worms has been reported.

In Virginia, on the other hand, some improvement was made during September.

Maryland tobacco has suffered as a result of the wet weather which is interfering with curing About three-fourths of the crop has been housed.

COMMENTS CONCERNING GRAIN CROP REPORT FOR OCT. 1.—The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington on Oct. 11 also furnished the following comments on the domestic crops:

For the country as a whole growing conditions during September appear to have been favorable for crops, notwithstanding the frosts that occurred in the Northwest and the excessive rains in the Central States. Southern crops have been helped by the warm weather and the East has been favored by the absence of frost. As a result crop prospects in the country as a whole show further improvement and instead of the short crops that seemed probable during the drought of early summer it now appears that crop yields per acre will approximately equal the average during the last 10 years.

CORN.—Prospects for corn have changed but little since last month. The crop is now estimated at approximately 2,680,000,000 bushels. This is 8% less than last year's crop and 6% below the average during the last five years.

Frost damage to this year's corn crop covered a smaller area and was less severe than in either 1924 or 1917, when the corn crop in the Corn Belt was severely damaged by killing frosts. No frost damage of consequence has been reported from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas or the southern half of Illinois. Only about 7% of the crop in Nebraska and 14% in Iowa had failed to reach the hard-dough stage at the time of the killing frosts of about Sept. 23 and 24. About 20% of the crop in South Dakota, from 30 to 40% in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and about 45% in North Dakota was reported as immature when frost occurred.

The present forecast for the United States is only slightly below that of a month ago, since damage from frost and the losses to yield from the excessively wet weather in the Central States were largely offset by favorable weather during the first three weeks of September and by the lateness of frost in the Eastern States. The quality of the crop however, has suffered somewhat from the wet weather.

WHEAT.—The spring wheat estimate is 213 million bushels, a slight increase over last month's indicated crop. This is about 57 million bushels below the 1925 crop and 40 million less than the five-year average. The United States crop of winter and spring wheat combined is now estimated at 840 million bushels, which greatly exceeds last year's short crop of 666 million bushels, and is also larger by 38 million bushels than the five-year average.

OATS.—Oat yields are slightly better than expected. The estimated crop of 1,282,414,000 bushels is 45,000,000 bushels below the five-year average. Owing to extensive field damage to a considerable portion of the crop, its quality is only 78.9% of high-medium grade. This is 9.9 points below the ten-year average.

BARLEY.—The 1926 estimated production of 196,762,000 bushels of barley is 20,735,000 below the 217,497,000 bushels of 1925. Prospects increased slightly during September. Quality was impaired by excessive rains.

POTATOES.—The Oct. 1 condition of potatoes is 76.5% of normal, indicating 350,821,000 bushels. This shows a slight decline from the 351,558,000 bushels indication of last month. During August the North Central group of States made substantial improvement, while the important late potato States in the East lost ground slightly. But in September this was reversed, with Maine and New York taking the lead in improvement, while Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota decline moderately.

Among the less important crop States, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Kansas and Virginia showed considerable improvement. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana and the Pacific Northwest declined from adverse weather. In parts of the North Central late crop States the effects of late blight have been made worse by wet weather. Montana suffered considerable damage from the cold snap of Sept. 24, and the Pacific Northwest showed some damage from the cold.

SWEET POTATOES.—The prospect for sweet potatoes is practically unchanged from a month ago. The condition of 78.3% is 1.3 above the ten-year average and indictaes a production of 78,957,000 bushels. This is approximately 16,500,000 bushels greater than the 1925 harvest.

TOBACCO.—Tobacco declined in prospective production during September to 1,293,918,000 pounds, the loss being roughly 12,500,000 pounds, or about 1%. While tobacco in the early States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and in Pennsylvania and New England, has been harvested and cured under favorable weather conditions, the crops in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland have been adversely affected by wet, cloudy weather. In the latter States rotting in the field and house burn are reported rather generally and late crops will be lowered in quality by reason of the rank growth and poor curing weather. Particularly heavy damage is reported from the Miami Valley. Frost damage has affected only a small per cent of the crop this year.

HAY.—Including both tame and wild hay, the total 1926 hay crop of the country will be about 94,000,000 tons. In spite of an increase during September of about 4,000,000 tons, due to ample moisture for late hay crops, the total production of 83,000,000 tons of tame hay is still below last year's short crop of 87,000,000 tons and much below the large crop of 98,000,000 tons in 1924.

Due to a short first cutting in the North Central States, clover hay yield for the season was only 1.37 tons per acre, about the same as last year, but much below the 1924 yield of 1.60 tons.

Alfalfa hay production of 27,000,000 tons this year is 2,000,000 below last year and about the same as two years ago. The acreage increased 1%, but the average yield per acre for the United States is less. Yields per acre and production are lower than last year in the Great Plains area from North Dakota to Kansas.

PASTURES.—Pasture conditions for Oct. 1 were 6.8 points above a year ago, being generally better in all sections except the Far Western States, with the South Atlantic States showing the largest condition above last year. Principal gains were made during September in the North Central States, but complaint is made of watery grass. The estimated condition on Oct. 1 was 83.7%, against 78.2 for September and 76.9 for Oct. 1 1925.

SUGAR BEETS.—Condition of sugar beets declined slightly the past month to 83.2% of normal, the decline being generally in all the more important States except Nebraska. The indication is for 6,797,000 tons of beets, against last year's harvest of 7,143,000 tons. On the basis of previous average extraction, the production of sugar may be expected to be 884,000 short tons, compared with 913,000 tons last year.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE CROP.—Production of cane for sugar in Louisiana is estimated at about 1,689,000 tons, from which it is expected about 116,000 short tons of sugar will be produced, if a usual average yield of sugar per ton is obtained. Last year's cane sugar production in Louisiana was 139,000 tons. The crop sustained damage by the tropical storm in August.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.—The latest available information pertaining to cereal crops of foreign countries, as reported by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and made public on Oct. 11, as being of interest to producers of grain crops in the United States is as follows:

Wheat.

Wheat production for 29 foreign countries reporting to date amounts to 2,109,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,267,000,000 bushels for the same countries last year. Adding in the United States the figure is 2,947,900,000 bushels with 2,933,300,000 last year, an increase of 0.5%. In 1925 these countries produced 98.9% of the Northern Hemisphere crop, excluding Russia and China, and 87.9% of the total world crop, excluding Russia and China.

The rainy weather in Canada has made some soils too wet for fall wheat preparation, and this in addition to the shortage of labor and the late harvest, is expected to prevent an increase and may cause a decrease in the acreage sown to fall wheat. For Canada the United States Weather Bureau reports threshing about completed in southern Alberta at the end of September. Wet weather delayed threshing in the north, but ripe, stacked wheat came through the weather with little lowering of grade. Threshing was 70% complete in western Saskatchewan, with considerable lowering of grade, and 75% complete in eastern Manitoba. There has been great delay in threshing in western Manitoba and more complaint of poor quality. In general yields are fair to very good, with considerable local variation in quality. The local grain trade believes the production may be some 30,000,000 bushels below the 376,000,000 officially estimated the first of September. For 21 European countries reporting to date, the total is 1,256,276,000 compared with 1,379,777,000 last year, when these countries produced 98.6% of the total European crop. Practically all European countries except Rumania show a decrease from last year, and further downward revisions are expected in most countries of central and western Europe. Reports of deterioration have been received for practically all countries of central and eastern Europe. Poor weather in Europe delayed preparations for the fall sowing. Trade reports of the third week in September, however, state that in Germany, Hungary and Russia the weather has been more settled, allowing farmers to begin their preparations for seeding the next year's crop.

Monsoon conditions in India have been favorable in practically all sections and there should be plenty of moisture for the sowing of the new crop The condition of the wheat crop in Argentina is reported as satisfactory, while rye is said to be excellent. Widespread rains throughout Australia have benefited the crops materially.

Rye.

Rye for 21 foreign countries reporting to date is 781,284,000 bushels, compared with 918,276,000 for last year. Adding in the United States, the figure for all countries is 823,200,000 bushels, in comparison with 966,888,000 in 1925. The European crop for 20 countries is 768,027,000 bushels, a decrease of 15% from the 904,587,000 bushels of last year. In 1925 these countries produced 96.3% of the total European crop. All countries reporting to date produced 96.5% of the total northern hemisphere crop.

Feed Grain Crops.

The aggregate feed grain crop is poorer this year than last in North America but better in Europe, according to reports received up to the present time. The total feed grain crop of Europe so far reported is, roughly, over 5% greater than for the same countries last year. The increase is largely accounted for by the big oats crop which for 20 European countries totals 1,381,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,261,000,000 bushels. The barley crop for 20 European countries reporting to date aggregates 589,424,000 bushels, compared with 583,810,000 last year.

Total corn production for Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is 243,602,000 bushels, compared with 238,152,000 last year. No estimates are available for Rumania and Jugoslavia, Europe's most important corn-producing countries, but latest reports for both countries are favorable.

Crop and Country.	Average 1909-1913.	1924.	1925.	1926.	P.C. 1926 is of 1925.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	%
United States	690,100,000	862,600,000	666,500,000	839,300,000	125.9
Canada	197,100,000	262,100,000	411,400,000	399,000,000	97.0
Total 21 European countries report'g	1,332,600,000	1,044,200,000	1,379,800,000	1,256,300,000	91.0
Total North Africa, 4 countries	92,000,000	85,200,000	104,600,000	90,100,000	86.1
Other countries (3)	383,800,000	396,300,000	371,000,000	363,200,000	97.9
Total 30 countries reporting	2,695,600,000	2,650,400,000	2,933,300,000	2,947,900,000	100.5
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	3,006,000,000	3,101,000,000	3,336,000,000		
RYE.					
United States	36,100,000	64,000,000	48,600,000	41,900,000	86.2
Canada	2,100,000	13,800,000	13,700,000	13,300,000	97.1
Total 20 European countries report'g	933,600,000	625,300,000	904,600,000	768,000,000	84.9
Total 22 countries reporting	971,800,000	703,100,000	966,900,000	823,200,000	85.1
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	1,033,000,000	743,000,000	1,019,000,000		
BARLEY.					
United States	184,800,000	178,300,000	217,500,000	196,800,000	90.5
Canada	45,300,000	88,800,000	112,700,000	112,100,000	99.5
Total 20 European countries report'g	592,300,000	469,900,000	583,800,000	589,400,000	101.0
Total North Africa (3 countries)	91,800,000	74,500,000	92,400,000	57,700,000	62.3
Other countries (2)	121,800,000	115,300,000	131,800,000	113,000,000	85.7
Total 27 countries reporting	1,036,000,000	926,800,000	1,138,200,000	1,069,000,000	93.9
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	1,326,000,000	1,207,000,000	1,419,000,000		
OATS.					
United States	1,143,400,000	1,522,700,000	1,511,900,000	1,282,000,000	84.8
Canada	351,700,000	406,000,000	513,400,000	459,300,000	89.5
Total 20 European countries report'g	1,358,300,000	1,131,000,000	1,260,700,000	1,381,400,000	109.6
Total North Africa (3 countries)	17,600,000	11,800,000	19,500,000	11,700,000	60.0
Total 25 countries reporting	2,871,000,000	3,071,500,000	3,305,500,000	3,134,400,000	94.8
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	3,555,000,000	3,683,000,000	3,974,000,000		
CORN.					
United States	2,712,400,000	2,312,700,000	2,905,100,000	2,680,000,000	92.3
Canada	17,300,000	12,000,000	10,600,000	92,300,000	86.8
Total 4 European countries report'g	198,200,000	217,300,000	238,200,000	243,600,000	102.3
Morocco	3,500,000	3,900,000	3,700,000	3,500,000	94.6
Total 7 countries reporting	2,931,400,000	2,545,900,000	3,157,600,000	2,936,300,000	93.0
Est. world total, excl. Russia and China	4,045,000,000	3,721,000,000	4,358,000,000		

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S COMPLETE OFFICIAL REPORT ON CEREALS, &c.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public on Oct. 11 its forecasts and estimates of grain crops of the United States as of Oct. 1, based on reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Extension Departments, as follows:

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Crop.	Acreage 1926. P. C. of 1925.	Acreage 1926. Acres.	Condition. Oct. 1a 1926. P. C.	Sep. 1a 1926. P. C.	Oct. 1a 1925. P. C	Oct. 1a 10-yr. av. %
Corn	99.4	101,074,000	72.4	73.8	76.2	77.3
Winter wheat	118.7	b36,700,000	----	----	----	----
Spring wheat	99.8	20,884,000	----	58.4	----	----
All wheat	111.1	57,584,000	----	----	----	----
Oats	101.0	45,945,000	----	67.9	----	----
Barley	107.5	8,842,000	----	68.7	----	----
Rye	88.2	b3,601,000	----	----	----	----
Buckwheat	104.2	803,000	80.1	86.2	81.3	80.2
Flaxseed	94.3	2,842,000	64.7	62.8	71.1	70.8
Rice	112.1	1,018,000	82.7	81.6	78.9	84.8
Grain sorghums c	106.7	4,395,000	83.6	83.5	70.9	73.6
Hay, all tame	99.4	59,080,000	----	75.5	----	----
Pasture	----	----	83.7	78.2	76.9	80.0
Beans, dry edible c	111.4	1,754,000	----	70.3	----	----
Peanuts	95.6	939,000	74.4	74.9	67.3	75.5
Apples, total crop	----	----	77.9	77.4	52.8	56.6
Pears, total crop	----	----	80.8	78.6	66.4	66.4
Grapes	----	----	74.7	78.1	72.0	78.7
Potatoes, white	102.1	3,202,000	76.5	77.5	72.5	74.5
Sweet potatoes	106.9	832,000	78.3	78.5	60.6	77.0
Tobacco	94.4	1,658,000	81.4	81.0	75.5	80.4
Sorghum for sirup	103.2	389,000	81.6	81.5	61.4	77.3

Crop.	Total Production in Millions. Indicated by Condition. d Oct. 1 1926.	Sept. 1 1926.	Harvested. 1925.	5-year average, 1921-25	Yield per Acre. Indicated by Condition. Oct. 1 1926. d	Harvested. 1925.	5-year average, 1921-25
Corn, bushels	2,680	2,698	2,905	2,849	26.5	28.6	27.7
Winter wheat, bushels	e626	e626	396	549	e17.1	12.8	14.3
Spring wheat, bushels	e213	212	271	253	e10.2	12.9	12.9
All wheat	e840	839	666	802	e14.6	12.9	13.8
Oats, bushels	e1,282	1,264	1,512	1,327	e27.9	33.2	30.8
Barley, bushels	e197	195	217	186	e22.3	26.4	24.7
Rye, bushels	e41.9	e41.9	48.6	68.2	e11.6	11.9	13.9
Buckwheat, bushels	15.1	15.6	14.5	14.1	18.8	18.9	19.1
Flaxseed, bushels	19.5	19.3	22.0	17.8	6.9	7.3	8.3
Rice, bushels	39.4	39.3	34.3	36.0	38.7	37.7	38.9
Grain sorghums c, bush.	101	102	71.0	92.4	22.9	17.2	19.7
Hay, all tame, tons	e83.2	78.9	86.7	90.5	e1.41	1.46	1.50
Beans, dry edible c, bush.	e17.0	17.3	19.5	14.6	e9.7	12.4	11.5
Peanuts, pounds	685	674	694	711	729	707	670
Apples, total crop, bush.	234	242	172	170	----	----	----
Apples, com'l crop, bbls.	38.5	42.1	33.0	30.1	----	----	----
Peaches, total crop, bush.	e67.2	65.6	46.6	46.9	----	----	----
Pears, total crop, bush.	25.0	25.1	19.8	17.7	----	----	----
Grapes, tons	2.36	2.40	1.97	f2.01	----	----	----
Potatoes, white, bushels	351	352	326	396	109.6	103.9	106.9
Sweet potatoes, bushels	79.0	78.7	62.5	84.5	94.9	80.3	90.9
Tobacco, pounds	1,294	1,306	1,374	1,290	780	782	762
Sorghum sirup, gallons	34.0	33.6	25.5	33.2	87.4	67.6	78.7

a Or at time of harvest. b Acres remaining for harvest. c Principal producing States. d Interpreted from condition reports. Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season. e Preliminary estimate. f Four-year average, 1922-1925.

Details for leading crops in principal producing States follow (minor States included in "United States total"):

CORN.

Principal Producing States.	Condition Oct. 1. 1926. P. C.	10-yr. aver'ge P. C.	Production. Indicated by Condition. g Oct. 1 1926.	Sept. 1 1926.	Harvested. 1925.	5-year average 1921-1925.
Penna	84	85	63,263,000	61,600,000	72,471,000	65,526,000
Ohio	84	82	142,007,000	137,569,000	177,936,000	146,262,000
Indiana	81	81	174,153,000	170,694,000	201,318,000	170,801,000
Illinois	76	79	316,317,000	324,380,000	388,080,000	327,930,000
Minnesota	76	81	148,373,000	156,003,000	156,852,000	144,659,000
Iowa	78	86	403,076,000	403,806,000	483,062,000	424,381,000
Missouri	76	76	190,882,000	190,363,000	201,338,000	183,041,000
So. Dakota	58	82	101,077,000	104,267,000	83,405,000	113,358,000
Nebraska	45	76	141,011,000	139,025,000	236,600,000	218,107,000
Kansas	31	54	63,579,000	63,007,000	104,643,000	110,517,000
Kentucky	93	83	99,101,000	101,069,000	84,800,000	85,052,000
Tennessee	86	79	82,619,000	84,541,000	63,240,000	73,997,000
U. S. total	72.4	77.3	2,679,988,000	2,697,872,000	2,905,053,000	2,849,189,000

SPRING WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM).

Principal Producing States.	Total Production. 1926 (Prelimnary).	Harvested. 1925.	5-year average, 1921-1925.	Yield p. Acre. 1926 (Prelim.) Bush.	10-yr. aver'ge (Harvest'd) Bush.	Quality. 1926. P. C.	10-yr. average P. C.
Minnesota	25,125,000	26,390,000	26,002,000	12.5	13.5	84	79
No. Dakota	84,062,000	112,378,000	104,921,000	8.1	10.0	86	82
So. Dakota	11,794,000	30,940,000	30,975,000	4.9	11.5	87	81
Montana	38,393,000	31,773,000	35,718,000	12.2	11.9	86	89
Idaho	13,728,060	15,080,000	15,082,000	24.0	23.6	93	93
Washington	19,916,000	27,540,000	16,516,000	16.5	14.1	92	88
Oregon	1,986,000	11,200,000	5,020,000	13.6	16.0	90	91
U. S. total	213,336,000	270,875,000	252,959,000	10.2	12.1	87.1	85.9
			OATS.				
New York	34,650,000	37,800,000	32,430,000	33.0	32.4	82	87
Penna	37,488,000	40,145,000	37,575,000	33.0	33.8	78	89
Ohio	79,920,000	86,362,000	56,465,000	40.0	36.0	76	89
Indiana	65,790,000	59,052,000	50,742,000	30.0	32.5	72	87
Illinois	123,714,000	151,168,000	137,721,000	27.0	36.5	67	88
Michigan	56,001,000	53,248,000	48,651,000	33.0	32.6	79	88
Wisconsin	98,588,000	126,246,000	97,506,000	37.5	39.6	77	88
Minnesota	128,962,000	202,188,000	159,772,000	28.5	35.2	78	88
Iowa	197,914,000	251,950,000	217,929,000	31.5	38.1	81	92
Missouri	42,740,000	49,166,000	37,315,000	20.0	26.4	75	85
No. Dakota	43,129,000	72,873,000	69,829,000	17.0	23.4	75	84
So. Dakota	29,486,000	100,198,000	83,625,000	11.5	32.4	67	91
Nebraska	47,892,000	73,953,000	69,986,000	19.5	30.2	82	89
U. S. total	1,282,414,000	1,511,888,000	1,326,916,000	27.9	32.0	78.9	88.8
			BARLEY				
Illinois	10,206,000	8,910,000	6,575,000	31.5	31.3	80	89
Wisconsin	17,974,000	16,965,000	13,518,000	34.5	30.8	88	88
Minnesota	30,275,000	33,630,000	26,002,000	25.0	25.6	83	86
No. Dakota	28,643,000	42,930,000	28,729,000	14.3	18.5	76	80
So. Dakota	10,900,000	23,608,000	20,853,000	10.0	24.2	75	87
Idaho	4,144,000	5,456,000	3,757,000	37.0	34.1	91	92
Colorado	7,740,000	8,610,000	6,366,000	18.0	23.8	87	91
California	32,130,000	32,240,000	28,862,000	30.0	27.1	88	89
U. S. total	196,762,000	217,497,000	186,105,000	22.3	24.4	84.3	87.2

g Interpreted from condition reports. Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season.

Durum wheat production in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana combined is estimated at 47,999,000 bushels for 1926, compared with 66,593,000 bushels for 1925 and 65,597,000 bushels, the average for the five years 1921-1925.

Other spring wheat production in these four States combined is estimated at 111,375,000 bushels for 1926, compared with 134,888,000 bushels for 1925 and 132,018,000 bushels, the average for the five years 1921-1925.

POTATOES (WHITE)

Principal Producing States.	Cond'n Oct. 1. 1926. P. C.	10-yr. aver. P. C.	Production. Indicated by Condition. h Oct. 1 1926.	Sept. 1 1926.	Harvested. 1925.	5-yr. average 1921-25.
Maine	91	84	35,545,000	33,869,000	34,170,000	34,790,000
New York	79	76	31,047,000	29,973,000	23,994,000	35,703,000
New Jersey	82	74	6,560,000	7,560,000	6,042,000	9,868,000
Pennsylvania	74	76	22,580,000	23,801,000	25,461,000	25,199,000
Ohio	71	70	9,851,000	10,822,000	11,978,000	10,401,000
Michigan	80	72	27,888,000	28,585,000	24,411,000	31,810,000
Wisconsin	82	73	27,395,000	28,332,000	23,632,000	28,659,000
Minnesota	74	72	26,773,000	27,135,000	26,772,000	37,668,000
Iowa	76	70	6,320,000	6,040,000	5,229,000	7,166,000
North Dakota	71	74	7,055,000	6,944,000	7,280,000	12,540,000
South Dakota	61	75	3,422,000	3,198,000	3,965,000	6,304,000
Nebraska	65	71	6,006,000	6,233,000	6,300,000	8,552,000
Virginia	68	79	12,376,000	11,934,000	11,340,000	15,299,000
Montana	60	71	3,045,000	3,552,000	3,780,000	4,223,000
Idaho	80	85	16,016,000	15,261,000	14,381,000	12,863,000
Wyoming	82	83	1,550,000	1,564,000	1,680,000	1,875,000
Colorado	73	79	11,563,000	11,818,000	14,190,000	14,859,000
Utah	80	87	2,652,000	2,685,000	2,700,000	2,769,000
Nevada	84	87	777,000	796,000	900,000	766,000
Washington	70	76	9,192,000	9,548,000	8,120,000	8,271,000
Oregon	79	79	4,930,000	5,054,000	4,368,000	4,281,000
California	85	84	6,214,000	6,031,000	6,510,000	8,382,000
U. S. total	76.5	74.5	350,821,000	351,558,000	325,902,000	396,469,000

h Interpreted from condition reports. Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.
J. A. Becker, Acting Chairman;
S. A. Jones, J. B. Shepard,
V. A. Sanders, E. A. Logan,
J. S. Dennee.

Approved:
R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 12.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Oct. 12, follows:

Temperature changes during the week were unimportant, except that they were rather marked over the western Plateau. In the more eastern States subnormal warmth was rather persistent, but most of the week was warmer than normal in much of the South, and quite generally between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains. On the first day of the

period rain occurred, though mostly moderate in amount, in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi Valley, but thereafter for several days fair weather was the rule quite generally. The latter part of the week had rather widespread showers in the Southeast and East, and also in the central and northern Pacific coast sections.

Chart I shows that the weekly mean temperatures were above normal over much the greater portion of the country, the plus departures being marked in central-western districts where, in some sections, they were 6 degrees to as much as 9 degrees above normal. Locally in the far West, and more generally in the northeastern part of the country, the week was somewhat cooler than normal. Freezing weather was confined to the more northern districts and higher elevations of the far Western States, although in an average year by the middle of October freezing extends southward over most of the northern Ohio Valley States and to about central-eastern Kansas.

Chart II shows that rainfall for the week was rather heavy in the northern half of the Pacific coast area, locally in the interior of the Southwest, at few points in the Southeast, and in parts of the eastern Lake region. Otherwise the amounts were generally light to moderate, with practically no rain in the far Southwest, and inappreciable amounts in most places over the northwestern quarter of the country east of the Pacific Coast States. Sunshine was deficient quite generally east of the Great Plains.

In most of the principal agricultural sections of the interior and Northern States east of the Great Plains the weather of the week was decidedly more favorable than has been experienced for some time, as there was much less rain and more sunshine. While the soil in many lowland sections continued too wet for working, and some bottom lands were still inundated, work was resumed on uplands, and the drier weather was more favorable for maturing and drying out corn. No frost damage of consequence occurred.

In Florida the dry, warm weather was especially favorable, though the Everglades section was still too wet, with much land remaining submerged. In other parts of the South, outside work was favored, except in the northwestern Cotton Belt where it was again too wet, and in parts of the middle Gulf area where rains interrupted field operations the latter part of the week. Moisture is still needed in the south Atlantic area northward to Virginia and in many Gulf sections, while it is still very dry in the west-central Great Plains, particularly in western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska and eastern Colorado. It is still too dry in most of the Great Basin and in some interior sections of the Pacific Northwest. Elsewhere the soil is in generally good condition, except where too wet in parts of the central valleys and the interior of the Southwest.

SMALL GRAINS.—The seeding of winter wheat made somewhat better progress in the central and eastern portions of the Wheat Belt, but advance was still slow in most sections because of wet soil due to previous heavy rains. It continued too wet for field work also in eastern Kansas, and quite generally so in Oklahoma where rains were again heavy. In other portions of the western belt conditions continued favorable, with the progress of the crop excellent in the north-central Plains. It has become very dry in western Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, and eastern Colorado, which is unfavorably affecting the wheat crop. Wheat needs rain in parts of the Great Basin and far Northwest, especially in Utah and eastern Oregon. Flax threshing made good progress in the Central-Northern States, and the harvest of rice was favored in the Mississippi Valley and west Gulf area.

CORN.—With a cessation in rains, corn in the interior valley States matured and dried out more rapidly, but warm, dry weather is needed generally east of the Great Plains. Harvest progressed rather slowly in many sections because fields continued too wet for operating machinery and considerable was being cut by hand. In the East, cutting progressed satisfactorily and was well along in most sections. The crop is now mostly safe from frost.

The chart on page 3 shows the weekly rainfall and departures of temperature from normal for each week in the more important corn States for the period from April to September, inclusive, of the past growing season. The important features of the weather that affected the development of the corn crop this year that stand out on the chart are the persistently low temperatures, particularly in the Ohio Valley States, during the first part of the season and the general too heavy or excessive precipitation during the latter half. The coolness of the early season, followed by heavy rains and moderately warm weather, the latter part, caused the crop to mature slowly, and, consequently, ripening was considerably later than usual in most sections. There were no extensive droughts, except for a four-week period in the more western portion of the belt, beginning about the middle of July. The average for all the graphs shows that two of the 26 weeks had about normal temperature, 12 above normal, and 12 below. About half of the weeks had rainfall approximately normal or above, the latter part of the season being unusually wet in most sections.

COTTON.—Mild temperatures were the rule in the Cotton Belt, and the weather during most of the period was fair, with the weekly totals of rainfall generally light to moderate, except in the northwest portion. In the central cotton States there was some interruption to picking by rains the latter part of the week, but harvest in general made fair to very good advance from the Mississippi Valley eastward, though progress was retarded in some sections by lack of sufficient pickers. The weather was especially favorable for field operations in the Atlantic coast area where there was little or no interruption by rain.

In Arkansas picking was delayed in the western and central portions because of heavy rain, and some damage resulted, but elsewhere progress was very good. In Texas there was some harm to open cotton by rain in the north; progress was rather irregular in different parts of the State, but was generally fair; weevil and worms are less active, but prospects for a top crop continued poor. In Oklahoma temperatures were moderate, but sunshine was deficient, and there were further heavy rains the latter part of the week which were decidedly unfavorable. Picking and ginning progressed slowly because of rain and wet fields, while open cotton has been badly damaged by long exposure to wet weather.

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

Virginia.—Richmond: Favorable for farm work and for curing tobacco. Good progress in picking and packing apples. Some plowing and seeding done, but rain needed to condition soil and for pastures.

North Carolina.—Raleigh: Weather very favorable for maturing and harvesting cotton; progress very good to excellent. General crop conditions good, though four to six weeks' drought unfavorable over much of Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain.

South Carolina.—Columbia: All crops, except cotton, continue badly in need of rain generally. Cotton picking rushed. Scattered, local showers permitted some plowing and sowing winter grains. Cabbage being planted along coast.

Georgia.—Atlanta: Showers beneficial, but insufficient. Cotton opening well in central and north; picking and ginning active, though still backward. Sugar cane improved. Sowing winter cereals slow.

Alabama.—Montgomery: Crops generally made fair to good progrses. Cotton picking and ginning progressed rather slowly in south, but generally well in central and north; picking practically finished in some sections; crop generally in good condition, except where damaged by tropical storm.

Mississippi.—Vicksburg: Cotton picking made poor to fair progress with labor supply rather short. Fair progress in housing corn. Progress of pastures fair.

Louisiana.—New Orleans: Fair progress in picking and ginning until latter part of week when moderate to heavy rain interfered. Rice and corn harvests well advanced. Cane generally poor, but making good progress for season; planting beginning.

Texas.—Houston: Heavy local rains in north, but only light elsewhere. Condition and progress of cotton spotted; averaging fair; weevil and worms less active; top crop poor; much open and picking progressed good, although labor scarce; some damage to open cotton by heavy rains in north. Truck in south poor because of dryness.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma City: Moderate temperatures, but sunshine deficient, and general heavy to excessive rains latter part of week. Cotton deteriorated generally and picking and ginning progressed slowly account of rain and wet fields; open cotton badly damaged by long exposure to wet weather; bulk of crop low grade. Heavy crop losses by flood waters in northeast. Sowing wheat mostly suspended.

Arkansas.—Little Rock: Cotton picking delayed in west and central by moderate to excessive rains, with damage moderate in southwest; elsewhere progress very good; nearly all open, except on lowlands. Nearly all corn out of frost danger. Early rice about threshed; late being harvested.

Tennessee.—Nashville: Condition of cotton excellent in Shelby and very good in Tipton County, but poor to fair in Haywood and Hardeman counties; condition of top crop poor, except in Shelby County where opening nicely; rains last of week interfered with picking. Fall plowing and winter wheat seeding progressing.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Friday Night, Oct. 15 1926.

Generally, markets for textiles continued active during the past week. This was especially true of the floor covering division, where the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co.'s rug and carpet auction terminated successfully last Saturday. The sale was considered notable in that distribution was said to have been the widest possible, while sales and values established new records. The auction was the largest ever held in the history of the company and lasted for eight days. During this period 112,638 bales of rugs and carpetings were disposed of at a total valuee of $6,913,000. Later in the week the company issued their spring price lists, and it was generally conceded that they established a favorable working basis. Axminsters were advanced 3% over the last list, while velvets and tapestries were reduced about 3%. These prices, which were guaranteed until March 31, were in some cases higher and in others lower than the values set at the auction last week. Optimism regarding the future was general. As to silks, despite the fact that the raw product has been easier, business on new spring lines, which were opened during the week, were reported as developing satisfactorily. Although buyers were said to be proceeding cautiously, still having in mind the merchandising mistakes of the last spring season, sales of finished goods in retail channels are liberal, with stocks on hand limited. Prints were again the outstanding feature of the new lines, although one of the leading factors struck a new note in stylings by introducing such art subjects as portraits, landscapes and sketches.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Everything considered, the action of the markets for domestic cotton goods during the week was considered favorable. Although orders for future delivery showed some shrinkage, owing to the fact that buyers preferred to await better indications of price stability before proceeding with their plans, this was easily offset by an active demand for spot and near-by goods. Factors claimed that tentative inquiries indicated that the next buying movement will furnish sufficient business to keep mills active for the first quarter of the new year. The fact that prices have held relatively firm, in the face of an almost disastrous slump in the price of the raw material, has been an encouraging factor. It is quite evident that stocks are low and that an actual need for merchandise exists in many sections of the country. Apparently mills have reached a position where production is closely in line with demand and have created a market working for their benefit despite the hand-to-mouth buying tactics. The situation in spot goods was satisfactory, with printers doing a good business. During the week new price lists were issued for percales. In most instances they were maintained on the basis previously in effect. Ginghams have been showing a steady improvement, and sales in some quarters were said to be two and three times larger than the total a month ago. As to the statistical position of the industry, figures supplied by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York showed that sales for the quarter ended Sept. 30 exceeded production by 38%. Stocks on hand have been declining steadily under a persistent demand, as is witnessed by the fact that on Sept. 30 stocks showed a decrease of 26¼% compared with July 1. Unfilled orders for the same period showed an increase of 80%. Print cloths, 28-inch, 64 x 64's construction, are quoted at 5⅜c., and 27-inch, 64 x 60's, at 4⅞c. Gray goods in the 39-inch, 68 x 72's construction, are quoted at 7¾c., and 39-inch, 80 x 80's, at 9½c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Markets for woolens and worsteds continued to show steady improvement. Following the encouraging reception accorded last week's opening of the American Woolen Co.'s women's wear spring goods, most independents showed their lines. Buying interest was said to have continued unabated, with demand equally divided between merchandise for spot and spring use. A number of independent mills were said to be sold ahead for the remainder of the year on some of the staples. Raw wool markets have been much firmer, which has been an encouraging factor, and the future prospects were held to be bright. Authorities claim that not in six years or more has the cloth market enjoyed as good a season as is now being witnessed. Besides this, conditions were considered fundamentally sound, owing to the limited stocks of available merchandise in both producers' and distributers' hands.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linen markets continued active during the past week. This was especially true of handkerchiefs, the demand for which producers claim is the most active in years. Orders for merchandise are now being placed for the holiday trade and they are piling up at such a rate that manufacturers are planning capacity output. The demand was centred mostly in novelty handkerchiefs, in a color range which was said to be one of the most comprehensive ever offered. Boxed sets are being stressed, and it is believed that sales of these will set a record. A steadily increasing demand was also noted for dress goods. At the same time reports from abroad indicate an improving situation, with a gradual return to normal conditions. Burlaps continued firm, owing to prospects of limited arrivals from primary markets. Light weights are quoted at 7.60c., and heavies at 9.50c.

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS.

Department of Antioquia (Republic of Colombia).—$3,000,000 *External Bonds Sold Here.*—Blair & Co., Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Sons, both of New York City, offered and quickly sold here on Friday Oct. 15, $3,000,000 7% 20-year external secured sinking fund gold bonds, Series A, of the Department of Antioquia (Republic of Colombia). The offering price was 93 and accrued interest, to yield from 7.71 to 18.42%, according to maturities. Date July 1 1925. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registerable as to principal only. Due July 1 1945. Callable as a whole only, except for the sinking fund, at 102.50 and accrued interest on July 1 1935, and on any interest date thereafter. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in U. S. gold at the office of Blair & Co., Inc., New York, fiscal agents, free of all taxes, present or future, of the Department of Antioquia and of the Republic of Colombia. With regard to the sinking fund provision of the loan, the offering circular says:

A cumulative sinking fund sufficient to retire the Series "A" bonds by maturity is provided, payable semi-annually to call bonds by lot at 100 and accrued interest on the next succeeding interest payment date.

Further information regarding this loan may be found in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page.

East Lake, Ga.—*Voters Approve Merger of Town with City of Atlanta.*—Citizens of this town by an overwhelming vote on Oct. 9 declared themselves in favor of the merger of East Lake with the City of Atlanta. The vote cast was 243 for to 88 against.

Hanover (City of), Germany.—$2,000,000 *Treasury Gold Notes Offered in United States.*—Blair & Co., Inc., of New York offered and sold on Oct. 11 $2,000,000 one-year 5½% treasury gold notes of the City of Hanover, Germany, at 99.50 and accrued interest, to yield 6%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $25,000, $10,000, $5,000 and $1,000. Due Oct. 1 1927. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable in U. S. gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, in New York City, without deduction for any taxes, present or future, of the German Government, the Prussian State or the city.

Further information regarding this loan may be found in our department of "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

Louisiana (State of).—*Governor Fuqua Dies Suddenly—Lieutenant-Governor Simpson Takes Oath of Office as Governor.*—Governor Henry Luce Fuqua died suddenly at the Executive Mansion in Baton Rouge on Monday, Oct. 11, having served two years and five months of his four-year term as Governor of the State of Louisiana. Lieut.-Gov. O. H. Simpson automatically was elevated to the Governorship, the unexpired term of which has until May 1928 to run, and took the oath of office as Governor at 9:30 p. m. Oct. 11, before Chief Justice Charles A. O'Neill of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Likewise, Senator Philip H. Gilbert of Napoleonville, President pro tempore of the Senate, advanced to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

New York City.—*Tentative Budget for 1927 Set at* $459,677,741.—The city's budget for 1927 was tentatively fixed on Oct. 11 at $459,677,741 91 by the Board of Estimate, which is an increase of $22,677,741 91 over the final budget for the current year, which amounted to $437,000,000. The final 1927 budget, which must be adopted not later than Oct. 31, is expected to exceed the tentative budget figure by some millions of dollars, as many pleas form department heads for more money are to be considered. They include Commissioner McLaughlin's appeal for additions to the personnel and equipment of the police force, which if granted in full would alone add about $6,000,000 to the tentative total. The largest increase in the tentative budget is $10,205,700 "due largely to the construction of new schools, completion of existing subways and other improvements of a permanent character, the unusually large expenditures for snow removal, and unpaid taxes," according to an official statement issued by the Board of Estimate.

Texas (State of).—*Legislature Ends Session.*—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 8, the special session of the Legislature, called to validate all road district bonds in the State of Texas, adjourned sine die.

Bailey Road District Bond Validation Bill Passed by House.—The general road district bond validation bill which meets all the objections, found by the Supreme Court in the Archer County case, to the present law, providing for proper hearings in the creating of special road districts, introduced by Senator Bailey on the opening day of the Legislature, passed the House on Oct. 6 by a vote of 103 to 0. The measure was passed by the Senate and now only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law.

We reproduced Senator Bailey's bill in full as introduced to the Senate in V. 123, p. 1530.

None of Validation Measures Filed with the Secretary of State Yet—All Must Go to Governor.—We quote the following from the Dallas "News" of Oct. 7 with regard to the Governor's non-action on bond validation bills:

Former Gov. James E. Ferguson on Wednesday declined to say what action the Governor will take on the numerous bond validation bills, nor would he say whether or not a second session will be called at once.

"Wait until this one adjourns," he said when the question was asked, and as to the bond bills, none of which has been filed in the Department of State, he answered:

"The Governor has ten days, except Sundays, and the time is not up."

Many members are becoming worried over the bond bills because no disposition has been made of them. It was stated in the Department of State Wednesday that none of them had reached that office. That is where they are sent following the Governor's action on them. Under the Constitution, the Governor has three avenues open on bills, to approve, to veto, or to permit them to become a law without her signature. In the latter event, the bills do not become effective until ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature. This would make it about Jan. 7 1927, for the bond bills.

All the 557 validation bills had emergency clauses and passed with the necessary two-thirds vote to put them into immediate effect, provided they are signed by the Governor. That was the purpose of consuming so much time and effort in both Houses in calling rolls on the bills. It could all be nullified by the Governor permitting them to become laws without her signature. The same would be true if she vetoed them, as some members profess to fear because of the delayed action.

Mr. Ferguson frequently said during the campaign that legislative action could not validate the road bonds, and that it would take a vote of the people in an amendment to the Constitution, and if all the bills are held up for some legal investigation that might result in their veto or in merely permitting them to become a law without executive approval, there will be much surprise in legislative circles.

The Constitution has two provisions regarding action by the Governor on bills. Bills received before the last ten days of a session must be acted on within ten days after their receipt, Sundays excluded; bills received during the last ten days of a session can be held twenty days after the session adjourns. Sundays included. Some of the bond bills are supposed to have been received before the last ten days of the session and the time is about expired on them, but most of them have probably reached the Governor's office during what will be the last ten days.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS this week have been as follows:

ALAUCHUA COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $200,000 coupon road and bridge bonds awarded to M. M. Parrish of Gainesville as 6s at 96—V. 123, p. 1784—a basis of about 6.58%, are described as follows: Date Jan. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $20,000 Jan. 1 1931 to 1940 incl. Interest payable J. & J.

ALBERT LEA, Freeborn County, Minn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—C. J. Dudley, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. Oct. 25 for $90,000 sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000. A certified check for 2% of the bid required.

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Wayne), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. S. Roebuck, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 18 for the following 4½% bonds, aggregating $81,800:

$29,000 Pleasant Township road bonds. Denom. $725. Due $1,450 each six months from May 15 1928 to Nov. 15 1937 inclusive.
30,800 Pleasant and Lafayette townships road bonds. Denom. $770. Due $1,540 each six months from May 15 1928 to Nov. 15 1937 incl.
22,000 Pleasant Township road bonds. Denom. $550. Due $1,100 each six months from May 15 1928 to Nov. 15 1937 incl.

Dated Sept. 15 1926.

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Lima), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—C. S. Agate, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 28 for $15,896 46 5% Lowell and Wendell Ave. impt. bonds. Date Sept. 1 1926. Denom. $800 except one for $696 46. Due $800 March and Sept. 1 1927 to March 1 1936, incl., and $696 46, Sept. 1 1936. Prin. & int. M. & S., payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $500, payable to the County Treasurer, required.

ALLISON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Diego), San Diego County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. B. Lees, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11:30 a. m. Oct. 18 for $23,000 5½% school bonds. Dated Sept. 20 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Sept. 20 as follows: $1,000, 1931 to 1945 incl., and $2,000, 1946 to 1949 incl. Principal and int. (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, San Francisco. A certified check for 3% of the bid required.

AMITYVILLE, Suffolk County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—Sherwood & Merrifield of New York City purchased on Oct. 11 an issue of $20,000 5% street widening bonds at 101.66, a basis of about 4.64%. Denom. $1,000. Due $2,000, 1927 to 1936, inclusive.

ANNSVILLE (P. O. Utica), Oneida County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $10,000 6% coupon or registered bridge bonds offered on Oct. 1 (V. 123, p. 1784) were awarded to Redmond & Co. of New York at a premium of $497 20, equal to 104.97, a basis of about 4.88%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $1,000 April 1 1927 to 1936 incl.

ARNETT, Ellis County, Okla.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $5,000 6% coupon town hall bonds purchased by the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Arnett (V. 123, p. 1658) at a premium of $75, equal to 101.50, a basis of about 5.67%, are described as follows: Denom. $500. Due $500, 1927 to 1936, incl. Int. F. & A.

ATLANTIC CITY, Atlantic County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The following two issues of coupon or registered bonds, aggregating $1,365,000, offered on Oct. 14—V. 123, p. 1785—were awarded to a syndicate com-

posed of the Chase Securities Corp., H. L. Allen & Co., Gibson, Leefe & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co., and Batcheider, Wack & Co., all of New York, as 4½s at 101.14, a basis of about 4.42%:

$1,265,000 convention hall bonds ($1,280,000 offered). Due Nov. 1 as follows: $26,000, 1927 to 1936 incl.; $30,000, 1937 to 1946 incl.; $34,000, 1947 to 1956 incl., and $38,000, 1957 to 1965 incl., and $13,000, 1966.
100,000 water bonds ($100,000 offered). Due Nov. 1 as follows: $2,000, 1927 to 1943 incl., and $3,000, 1944 to 1965 incl.

Date Nov. 1 1926.

Following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	Amount of Bonds.	Amount Offered.
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co. and Kountz Bros.	$1,369,000 00	$1,380,210 00
Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Company and Phelps, Fenn & Co.	1,372,000 00	1,380,931 79
Hoffman & Co. and J. A. deCamp & Co., Inc.	1,373,000 00	1,380,374 38

All of the above bids were for 4½% bonds.

AUGUSTA WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Augusta), Kennebec County, Me.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. D. Hutchins, Treasurer Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Oct 25 for $300,000 4% coupon water extension and impt. bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1956 incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold at the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Old Colony Trust Co., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality to be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the district, is required.

BALDWIN, Douglas County, Kan.—*BOND SALE.*—Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City have purchased an issue of $106,000 4½% internal improvement bonds. Due serially 1927 to 1936 inclusive.

BALDWIN CITY, Douglas County, Kan.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $106,03. 7. 4½% internal impt. bonds awarded to Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City—V. 123, p. 1784—are described as follows: Date Aug. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $10,000, 1927 to 1935 incl., and $16,031 71, 1936. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the State Treasurer's office, Topeka. Legality approved by Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes, Kansas City. In the above reference the amount was incorrectly stated to be $106,000.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation	$1,124,456 00
Total bonded debt	247,495 09
Less special assessment	106,031 71
Less waterworks and electric lights	73,000 00
Less sinking fund	18,000 00
Net debt	50,463 38

Population, 1924, 1,218.

BEARDSLEY-AGUA FRIA WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (P. O. Tempe), Maricopa County, Ariz.—*BOND SALE.*—On Sept. 28 a group of New York bankers purchased an issue of $3,325,000 6% water conservation bonds.

BENTON HARBOR, Berrien County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Nov. 2 an election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $25,000 bridge bonds.

BERKLEY, Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—An election will be held on Nov. 2 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $75,000 municipal building bonds.

BIRMINGHAM, Oakland County, Mich.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—Charles Plumstead, Village Treasurer, received sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. Oct. 11 for $160,000 not exceeding 6% special assessement sewer, street improvement and water main bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denoms. $100, $500, $800 and $1,000. Due serially 1927 to 1931 incl. Int. payable semi-annually. Legality approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone. A certified check for 1% of amount of bonds is required.

BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.—*BOND SALE.*—The following 12 issues of 4% bonds, aggregating $3,922,000, offered on Oct. 8 (V. 123, p. 1905) were awarded to R. L. Day & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Estabrook & Co. and Merrill, Oldham & Co., all of Boston, at 100.03, a basis of about 3.99%:

$323,000 Charles River Basin bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $17,000, 1927 to 1929 incl., and $16,000, 1930 to 1946 incl.
100,000 fire station bonds. Due $5,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1946 incl.
90,000 Boston City Hospital bonds. Due $6,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1941 incl.
180,000 Boston City Hospital bonds. Due $12,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1941 incl.
70,000 Maternity Hospital building bonds. Due $7,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936 incl.
400,000 Public Works Dept. equipment bonds. Due $80,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1931 incl.
550,000 sewerage works bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $21,000, 1927 to 1936 incl., and $17,000, 1937 to 1956 incl.
300,000 water main extension bonds. Due $20,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1941 incl.
300,000 highway bonds. Due $15,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1946 incl.
444,000 Cambridge & Court Sts. street bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $24,000, 1927 and 1928, and $22,000, 1929 to 1946 incl.
165,000 Morton St. impt. bonds. Due $11,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1941 incl.
1,000,000 Dorchester Rapid Transit bonds. Due Oct. 1 1971.

Date Oct. 1 1926.

BOULDER, Boulder County, Colo.—*CERTIFICATE SALE.*—The $31,000 6% certificates of indebtedness offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1905—were awarded to the First National Bank of Boulder. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 1959. Optional in 1927. Int. payable A. & O.

BRECKSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brecksville), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. A. Ellsworth, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Nov. 4 for $5,000 6% school bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000, Oct. 1 1927 to 1931, incl. Prin. and int. A. & O. payable at the Brecksville Bank Co., Brecksville. A certified check for 10% of bid payable to the Treasurer Board of Education is required.

BRISTOL, Sullivan County, Tenn.—*BOND SALE.*—H. W. Reynolds of Louisville, has purchased an issue of $13,500 5% and 6% coupon improvement bonds at a premium of $282 42, equal to 102.09. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due serially. Int. payable (A. & O.). Purchaser agreed to pay for printing the bonds and legal opinion.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY (P. O. Southport), N. C.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. H. Walker, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 11:30 a. m. Oct. 25 for $160,000 6% coupon or registered road and bridge bonds. Date March 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due March 1 as follows: $5,000, 1931 to 1942, incl., and $10,000, 1943 to 1952, incl. Principal and int. (M. & N.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndyke, Palmer & Dodge, Boston. A certified check, payable to the County Treasurer, for 2% of the bid required.

BROWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Frank A. Bryan, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Nov. 2 for $700,000 5½% coupon highway bonds. Date July 1 1925. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $15,000, 1935 to 1939, incl., $10,000 in 1940; $25,000 in 1941; $40,000 in 1942; $60,000 in 1943 and 1944; $50,000 in 1945; $70,000 in 1946, $90,000 in 1947, and $110,000 in 1948 and 1949. Prin. and int. J. & J., payable in gold in New York City. The United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of N. Y. City will prepare the bonds and certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the county officials and the seal impressed thereon. The legality will be approved by John C. Thomson of New York City. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid, required. These are the bonds originally scheduled to have been sold on Sept. 20 (V. 123, p. 874).

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation, 1926	
Assessed valuation, 1926	$19,600,466 00
Actual valuation	100,000,000 00
Broward County's pro rata share of Dade and Palm Beach County bonds (5%)	150,000 00
Time warrants	3,500 00
Total county debt now outstanding	$153,500 00
Bonds of a road and bridge district, dated Jan. 1 1916, maturing serially until 1935, interest 6%	103,000 00
Bonds of a road and bridge district, dated May 1 1916, maturing serially until 1939, interest 6%	134,000 00
General county bonds, interest 6%	1,250,000 00
General county bonds, interest 5½%	1,000,000 00
General county bonds, this issue, 5½%	700,000 00
Cash value of sinking funds	75,232 90

Population, 35,000.

CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $400,000 4¼% road and bridge bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1531—were awarded to R. M. Snyder & Co. of Philadelphia at a premium of $500, equal to 100.12, a basis of about 4.24%. Date Oct. 15 1926. Due serially Oct. 15 1927 to 1949 incl.

CANTON, Stark County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The following three issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating $36,986 30, offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1785—were awarded to the State Teachers' Retirement System at a premium of $661 56, equal to 101.78, a basis of about 4.66%.

$6,540 40 sewer bonds. Date Aug. 1 1926. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $1,540 40, 1929; $1,000, 1930; $1,500, 1931; $1,000, 1932, and $1,500 in 1933.
29,372 38 grading, curbing, sidewalk and paving bonds. Date Aug. 1 1926. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $3,372 38, 1929, and $3,250, 1930 to 1937, incl.
1,073 58 sewer bonds. Date June 1 1926. Due June 1 as follows: $273 58 in 1928, and $200, 1929 to 1932, incl.

CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Carrollton), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $32,000 5% coupon road improvement bonds offered on Oct. 8 (V. 123, p. 1659) were awarded to the Cummings Trust Co. at a premium of $610 40, equal to 101.90, a basis of about 4.59%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $3,200 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936 inclusive.

CHARITON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lucas County, Ia.—*PRICE PAID.*—The price paid for the $150,000 4½% refunding coupon school bonds awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport on Oct. 9—V. 123, p. 1905—was 101.13, a basis of about 4.33%. Dated Nov. 1 1926. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $10,000, 1927 to 1941 incl.

CHATTANOOGA, Hamilton County, Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Richard Hardy, Mayor, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Oct. 25 for the following two issues of 4½% bonds, aggregating $545,000:

$420,000 public school bonds. Due Oct. 1 1956.
125,000 children's hospital bonds. Due Oct. 1 1946.

Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Principal and int. (A. & O.) payable at the National City Bank, New York City. Legality approved by Caldwell & Raymond, New York City. A certified check, payable to F. K. Rosamond, City Treasurer, for 2% of the bonds required.

CHERRYVALE, Montgomery County, Kan.—*BOND SALE.*—The $17,557,595 5% coupon special assessment bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1905—were awarded to the Guarantee Title & Trust Co. of Wichita at par.

CHESTER, Chester County, So. Caro.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $200,000 5% sewer and water bonds puchased by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo and the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, jointly, at 101.06—V. 122, p. 3110—a basis of about 4.92%, are described as follows: Date July 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due July 1 as follows: $4,000, 1928 to 1936 incl.; $6,000, 1937 to 1944 incl.; $8,000, 1945 to 1951 incl., and $10,000, 1952 to 1957 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer, Chester, or at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit. Legality approved by Caldwell & Raymond, N. Y. City.

Financial Statement.

Actual valuation, estimated	$9,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1925	2,229,000
Total bonded debt	477,500
Less water works bonds	222,000
Net debt	255,500

Population, 1920, 5,557; present estimate, 8,000.

CINCINNATI SCHOOL DISTRICT, Hamilton County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—R. W. Shafer, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Oct. 25 for the following two issues of 4¼% bonds, aggregating $1,133,000:

$990,000 school bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $40,000, 1927 to 1941, incl., and $39,000, 1942 to 1951, incl.
143,000 school bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $9,000, 1935 to 1941, incl., and $8,000, 1942 to 1951, incl.

Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, New York. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid for payable to the Board of Education is required.

CLARENCEVILLE, Clare County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The Bank of Detroit of Detroit has purchased an issue of $22,000 4½% school bonds at a premium of $337 26, equal to 101.53.

CLARKSVILLE, Red Rivery County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Oct. 7 an issue of $50,000 5% street improvement bonds. Due serially.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg County, Va.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. W. Maxey, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 19 for $80,000 not exceeding 6% coupon water and sewer bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due as follows: $2,000, 1931 to 1939, incl., $3,000, 1940 to 1945, incl., and $4,000, 1946 to 1956, incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for 2% of the bid, required. Legality approved by Peck, Shaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

CLAYTON GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Smithfield), Johnson County, No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $10,000 5½% coupon school bonds offered on Oct. 4—V. 123, p. 1659—were awarded to the Weil, Roth & Irving Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $639, equal to 106.39, a basis of about 5.03%. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due $1,000 Sept. 1 1945 to 1954, incl.

CLIFFSIDE PARK (P. O. Cliffside), Bergen County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Arthur H. Abrams, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p.m. Oct. 25 for the following 4¼% coupon or registered bonds, aggregating $324,000:

$223,000 assessment bonds. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $19,000, 1927 to 1930, incl.; $22,000, 1931; and $25,000 1932 to 1936, incl.
101,000 public impt. bonds. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $4,000, 1928 to to 1946, incl., and $5,000, 1947 to 1951, incl.

Date Oct. 15 1926. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. A. & O. payable at the Cliffside Park National Bank, Cliffside Park. No more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over each of the above issues. Legality approved by Reed, Dougherty, Hoyt & Washburn, New York City. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for payable to the Borough is required.

CLIFTON, Passaic County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The following 3 issues of bonds aggregating $800,000 offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1659—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., Kountze Bros., Kean, Taylor & Co., H. L. Allen & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co. and Hofman & Co., all of New York, as follows:

$296,000 impt. bonds as 4½s at a premium of $100, equal to 100.03, a basis of about 4.49%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $11,000 in 1927 and $15,000, 1928 to 1946 incl.

165,000 water bonds as 4¼s at a premium of $100, equal to 100.06, a basis of about 4.49%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $5,000, 1927 to 1959 inclusive.
339,000 temporary water bonds as 5¼s at a premium of $100, equal to 100.02, a basis of about 5.74%. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due Nov. 1 1931.

CONCORD, Merrimack County, N. H.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—The Shawmut Corp. of Boston were awarded on Oct. 11 the $100,000 temporary loan offered on that date—V. 123, p. 1905—on a 3.98% discount basis plus a premium of $2.

CRETE, Will County, Ill.—*BOND SALE.*—R. W. Morrison & Co. of Des Moines have purchased an issue of $110,000 6% improvement bonds at par. Due serially 1927 to 1936 incl.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Nueces County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Sept. 28 the following three issues of 5% bonds aggregating $200,000:
$50,000 sewer extension bonds.
50,000 water works extension bonds.
100,000 street improvement bonds.
Due serially.

CRYSTAL RIVER, Citrus County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—On Sept. 15 the $120,000 6% sewer and water bonds offered on that date—V. 123, p. 1275—were awarded to Byrd Bros. & Munroe of Sarasota at 95.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Summit County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. O. Bolich, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Nov. 2 for the following six issues of 5½% improvement bonds, aggregating $129,634 36:
$25,844 90 Akron Gardens bonds. Denom. $1,000, $500 and one for $844 90. Due $2,844 90, Oct. 1 1927; $2,500, April and Oct. 1, 1928 to Oct. 1 1931, incl., and $3,000, April 1 1932.
4,915 40 Elmwood Ave. bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $415 40. Due $415 40, Oct. 1 1927 and $500, April and Oct. 1 1928 to April 1 1932, incl.
22,958 68 Gaylord Heights bonds. Denom. $1,000, except one for $958 68. Due $1,958 68, Oct. 1 1927; $1,000, April and Oct. 1 1928 to April 1 1936, incl., and $2,000, Oct. 1 1936 and April 1 1937.
5,620 95 Lawton Ave. bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $620 95. Due $620 95, Oct. 1 1927; $500, April and Oct. 1 1928 to Oct. 1 1931 and $1,000, April 1 1932.
3,866 48 River Way and Ruggles Road bonds. Denom. $200, except one for $66 48. Due $66 48, Oct. 1 1927, and $200, April and Oct. 1 1928 to April 1 1937, incl.
66,427 95 Harrison Ave. bonds. Denom. $1,000, except one for $427 95. Due $4,427 95, Oct. 1 1927; $4,000, April and Oct. 1 1928; $3,000, April and Oct. 1 1929 to Oct. 1 1925, incl; $4,000, April and Oct. 1 1936 and April 1 1937.

Date Oct. 1 1926. Prin. and int. A. & O. payable at the Depositors Savings & Trust Co., Cuyahoga Falls. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for payable to the City Treasurer is required.

DALLAS, Gaston County, No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $15,000 coupon electric light bonds offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1660—were awarded to Druber, Niles & Co. of Toledo as 5½s at a premium of $6, equal to 100.04, a basis of about 5.49%. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due March 1 as follows: $1,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and $2,000, 1933 to 1937, incl.

DANVILLE, Hendricks County, Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. M. Towell, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 23 for $10,000 5% water works bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due $1,000, Nov. 1 1927 to 1936 incl. Int. payable semi-annually.

DILLON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2 (P. O. Dillon), So. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $65,000 school bonds offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1532—were awarded to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo as 5s at a premium of $225, equal to 100.34, a basis of about 0.00%. Due $3,250, 1 to 20 years.

DODSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Winnifield) Winnifield Parish, La.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $35,000 6% coupon school bonds awarded to L. E. French & Co and E. A. Ream & Co., both of Alexandria, jointly, at 100.07—V. 123, p. 1786—are described as follows: Date July 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due serially July 1 1927 to 1941, incl. Int. payable J. & J..

DORMONT, Allegheny County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The following 2 issues of 4¼% coupon (registerable to as principal bonds, aggregating $133,000, offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1786—were awarded to J. H. Holmes & Co. of Pittsburgh at a premium of $275, equal to 100.20, a basis of about 4.22%:
$88,000 impt. bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $7,000, 1931; $6,000, 1934; $8,000, 1937; $9,000, 1940; $10,000, 1943; $13,000, 1946; $15,000, 1949; $15,000, 1952, and $5,000, in 1953.
45,000 impt. bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $5,000 in 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944; $10,000 in 1948 and 1952, and $5,000 in 1954.
Date Nov. 1 1926.

DOVER, Morris County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The $70,000 4½% coupon or registered road bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1786—were awarded to the Dover Trust Co. of Dover at par. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $3,000, 1927 to 1936, incl., and $4,000, 1937 to 1946, incl.

DULUTH, St. Louis County, Minn.—*BOND SALE CANCELED.*—We are informed by G. E. McLean, City Treasurer, that the scheduled sale of $500,000 city improvement bonds offered on Nov. 2—V. 123, p. 1786—has been canceled.

EASTCHESTER (P. O. Tuckahoe) Westchester County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Arthur N. Ferris, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 27 for $57,000 4½% lateral sewer construction bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $3,000 in 1927 and $6,000, 1928 to 1936, incl. Prin. and int. (A. & O.,) payable at the First National Bank, Tuckahoe. A certified check for 2% of bid is required. These are the bonds offered on Oct. 13 as 4¼s.—V. 123, p. 1905.

ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $18,000 4½% coupon Road No. R3 bonds offered on Oct. 7—V. 123, p. 1786—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of $434, equal to 102.41, a basis of about 4.23%. Date Oct. 15 1926. Due $450 each six months from May 1 1928 to Nov. 15 1947, incl.

ENGLEWOOD, Arapahoe County, Colo.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Lenora Fogle, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 25 for the following 5% 5½% and 6% bonds, aggregating $39,500:
$4,500 Sidewalk District No. 2 bonds.
35,000 street grading and improvement bonds.
Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due serially in 1 to 22 years. A certified check for $500 required.

FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—The City Treasurer received sealed bids until 11 a. m. Oct. 15, for the following bonds, aggregating $300,000:
$250,000 public improvement bonds. Due serially 1927 to 1936, incl.
50,000 sewer bonds. Due serially 1927 to 1956, incl. Date Sept. 1 1926.
Bidders to name rate of interest.

FARGO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cass County, No. Dak.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. C. Guthrie, Secretary of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 28 for $200,000 school bonds. Date July 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $40,000 July 1 1931 to 1935, incl. A certified check for 2% of bonds bid for required.

FORD COUNTY (P. O. Dodge City), Kan.—*BONDS DEFEATED.*—At an election held on Aug. 5 the proposition of issuing $600,000 highway bonds failed to carry. Another election will be held on Nov. 2. In our issue of Aug. 14—V. 123, p. 876—we incorrectly reported the bonds authorized.

GAINESVILLE, Alachua County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Jos. E. Waugh, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. Nov. 8 for the following 5½% series B coupon impt. bonds aggregating $560,000:
$50,000 city building construction.
50,000 fire department.
70,000 street paving.
290,000 water and light plant improvement.

Date July 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000 in 1936 and 1937, $20,000, 1938 and 1940; $20,000, 1942 to 1944 incl.; $25,000 in 1945; $20,000, 1946; $10,000, 1948 to 1965 incl.; $20,000, 1966 to 1974 incl., and $25,000 in 1975. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City Comptroller's office or at some bank in N. Y. City. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, N. Y. City. A certified check for 3% of bid required.

GALWAY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3, Saratoga County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The First National Bank of Ballston Spa purchased on Oct. 11 an issue of $22,500 5% coupon or registered school bonds. Date Oct. 15 1926. Due Dec. 1, as follows: $500, 1927, and $1,000, 1928 to 1949, incl. These are the bonds scheduled for sale on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1660.

GALVESTON, Galveston County, Tex.—*BIDS REJECTED.*—All bids received for the following two issues of 5% coupon bonds aggregating $400,000 offered on Oct. 7—V. 123, p. 1660—were rejected:
$200,000 sewerage bonds. $200,000 paving bonds.
The bonds will be re-offered at a future date.

GALVESTON, Galveston County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Oct. 7 the following two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $400,000:
$200,000 sewer bonds. $200,000 paving bonds.
Due serially.

GARFIELD COUNTY (P. O. Panguitch), Utah.—*PRE-ELECTION SALE.*—The Ashton-Jenkins Insurance Co. of Salt Lake City has purchased an issue of $45,000 road bonds subject to the result of an election to be held on Nov. 2.

GEORGETOWN, Bear Lake County, Idaho.—*BOND SALE.*—The $5,000 registered street improvement bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1786—were awarded to the Eccles Browning Co. of Montpelier as 5½s at par. Due in 20 years, optional after ten years.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne County, No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk until Nov. 15 for $170,000 improvement bonds.

GRAFTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Jersey County, Ill.—*BOND SALE.*—The Grafton State Bank of Grafton has purchased an issue of $15,000 6% school bonds at a premium of $450, equal to 103.

GRAND RAPIDS, Kent County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Nov. 2 an election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $400,000 bridge bonds.

GRANT SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Switz City), Greene County, Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Wayne W. Wakefield, Township Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. Oct. 18 for $29,000 5% school bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due $1,000 each six months from Jan. 1 1928 to Jan. 1 1941 incl., and $2,000 July 1 1941. Int. payable J. & J. These are the bonds offered originally on Sept. 4 (V. 123, p. 1140).

GREENBURGH-GREENVILLE SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. Tarrytown) Westchester County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $175,000 4¼% coupon or registered sewer bonds offered on Oct. 7—V. 123, p. 1660—were awarded to the Hartsdale National Bank of Hartsdale at 100.489, a basis of about 4.21%. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due $7,000 Sept. 1 1931 to 1955, incl.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Will Cummings, County Judge, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 20 for the following two issues of 4½% bonds, aggregating $725,000:
$600,000 Mission Ridge tunnel bonds. Due Nov. 1 1956.
125,000 children's hospital bonds. Due Nov. 1 1956.
Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Principal and int. (M. & N.) payable at the National City Bank, New York City. Certified check, payable to Will Cummings, for 1% of the bonds required.

Financial Statement.

Assessed value (1926 assessment)	$154,361,829 84
Actual value, estimated, in excess of	200,000,000 00
Net bonded debt, including these issues	4,886,000 00

Total tax rate, including sinking fund, State tax, pike tax and district road tax, $1 30 per $100 valuation.

HAMMOND, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $3,600 4½% coupon cistern bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1787—were awarded to the Citizens National Bank of Hammond. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $300, Oct. 1 1927 to 1938 incl.

HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—G. R. Morenart, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 20 for the following 5% bonds, aggregating $23,350:
$15,250 Bluffton-Carey Road bonds. Denom. $1,000, except one for $1,250. Due $3,250 in 1928 and $4,000, 1929 to 1931, incl.
8,100 Mulholand Road bonds. Denom. $1,000, except one for $1,110. Due $4,100 in 1928 and $4,000 in 1929.

Date Oct. 1 1926. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland. A certified check for $500 is required.

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Gulfport), Miss.—*BOND SALE.*—The $665,400 5½% road and bridge bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1787—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Interstate Trust & Banking Co. of New Orleans, Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Cincinnati, the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., both of Memphis, at par. In our issue of Oct. 2—V. 123, p. 1787—we incorrectly reported the amount of the offering to be $654,000. These bonds are part of an authorized issue of $6,665,400 bonds voted in 1925.

HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Tex.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. L. Washburn, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 8 for $600,000 coupon jail bonds. Date April 10 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $20,000 1927 to 1956 incl. Prin. and int. payable at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for $10,000 required. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of N. Y. City.

HARTMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Hartman), Johnson County, Ark.—*ORIGINAL PURCHASER.*—The original purchaser of the $25,000 5% school bonds reported sold to the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago—V. 123, p. 482—was R. G. Helbron of Little Rock. The price paid was par.

HARVEY, Cook County, Ill.—*BOND SALE.*—R. W. Morrison & Co. of Des Moines have purchased an issue of $200,000 6% improvement bonds at par. Due serially 1927 to 1936 incl.

HASTINGS, Barry County, Minn.—*BOND ELECTION.*—An election will be held on Nov. 2 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing the following bonds, aggregating $43,000:
$23,000 high school bonds. $20,000 city hall bonds.

HAWTHORNE, Passaic County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John A. Shea, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 29 for the following two issues of 4¼ or 5% coupon or registered bonds aggregating $473,000:
$191,000 water bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $5,000, 1928 to 1950 incl.; $6,000 in 1951, and $7,000, 1952 to 1961 incl.
282,000 street bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $20,000, 1928 to 1930 incl.; $25,000, 1931 to 1933 incl.; $27,000, 1934, and $30,000, 1935 to 1938 incl.

Date Sept. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. No more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over each of the above issues. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, New York City. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Borough, is required.

HEMPSTEAD COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Garden City), Nassau County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $175,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1787—were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York City at 101.599, a basis of about 43.3%. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due $7,000 Sept 1 1927 to 1951, incl.

HENRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Akron) Fulton County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $62,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on May 18—V. 122, p. 2533—were awarded to the Indiana State Bank of Indianapolis at par. Date Jan. 15 1926. Due each six months as follows: $2,500 July 15 1927 and $2,500 Jan. and July 15 1928 to Jan. 15 1939 and $1,000 July 15 1939 and Jan. 15 1940.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 31 (P. O. Tampa), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. D. F. Snipes, Secretary of Board of Public Instruction, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Nov. 4 for $100,000 6% school bonds. Date March 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due March 1 as follows: $3,000, 1928 to 1942 incl.; $4,000, 1943 to 1947 incl., and $5,000, 1948 to 1954 incl. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City. A certified check for 2% of the bid required. These are the bonds offered on Sept. 7—V. 123, p. 876.

HINDS COUNTY (P. O. Jackson), Miss.—*BOND SALE.*—The following road bonds, aggregating $500,000, offered on Oct. 7 (V. 123, p. 1787) were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Hibernia Securities Co. of New Orleans, the Detroit Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., both of New York, as 4¾s at a premium of $3,480, equal to 100.69, a basis of about 4.69%:

$400,000 series C road bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $12,000, 1927 to 1931, incl.; $16,000, 1932 to 1941 incl., and $18,000, 1942 to 1951 incl.

100,000 series D road bonds. Due $4,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1951 incl.

Date Oct. 1 1926.

HOLMES COUNTY (P. O. Millersburg), Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $27,667 5% road improvement coupon bonds offered on Oct. 7 (V. 123, p. 1787) were awarded to the State Teachers' Retirement System at a premium of $239 70, equal to 100.86, a basis of about 4.65%. Date Oct. 15 1926. Due $2,766 70 Mar. and Sept. 1 1927 to Sept. 1 1931 incl.

BOND SALE.—On the same date the State Teachers' Retirement System was awarded an issue of $26,218 5% road improvement bonds at a premium of $226 50, equal to 100.86.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $6,195 4½% gravel road bonds offered on Oct. 12—V. 123, p. 1906—were awarded to the Fletcher American Trust Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of $77 70, equal to 101.25, a basis of about 4.24%. Date Oct. 15 1926. Denom. $309 75. Due $309 75 each six months from May 1 1927 to Nov. 1 1936, incl. Interest payable M. & N.

ISLAND CREEK AND STEUBENVILLE TOWNSHIPS INDEPENDENT RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Steubenville), R. F. D.), Jefferson County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $99,500 5% school bonds offered on June 14—V. 122, p. 3112—were awarded to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo on July 12 at private sale at a premium of $100, equal to 100.12, a basis of about 4.98%. Date March 15 1926. Due $2,000, March and Sept. 15 1927 to 1941 incl.; $2,000, Sept. 15 1942 to 1945 incl., and $1,500 in 1946.

JACKSON UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, Jackson County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. F. Clark, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. Oct. 22 for $700,000 4½% school building bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $28,000 in 1928 and 1929; $30,000, 1930; $31,000, 1931; $32,000, 1932; $34,000, 1933; $35,000, 1934; $36,000, 1935 and 1936; $38,000, 1937; $41,000, 1938; $42,000, 1939; $44,000, 1940; $46,000, 1941; $47,000, 1942; $48,000, 1943; $51,000, 1944 and $53,000 in 1945. Purchaser to furnish and have the bonds printed. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for is required.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Indianapolis have purchased an issue of $80,000 4½% Madison Twp. road bonds. Date Sept. 1 1926. Denoms. $280, $660, $710, $1,050 and $1,150. Due $4,450 each six months from May 15 1927 to Nov. 15 1936 incl. Legality approved by Matson, Carter, Ross & McCord.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P. O. Lakewood), Colo.—*BONDS DEFEATED.*—In V. 123, p. 1533, we reported the sale of $48,000 4½% school bonds to Gray, Emery, Vasconcells & Co. of Denver. The sale has not been consummated as the bonds were defeated at the election held on Oct. 1.

KEANSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Keansburg), Monmouth County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The $85,000 5% school bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1787—were awarded to Boland & Preim of New York City at a premium of $340, equal to 100.40, a basis of about 4.96%. Due $4,000, 1927 to 1941, incl., and $5,000, 1942 to 1946, incl.

KENMORE, Erie County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Walter Ducker, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 25 for $145,775 5% village bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926.

KENMORE, Summit County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. D. Willis, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (Central standard time) Nov. 2 for $11,500 5½% coupon water works extension bonds. Denom. $1,000, except one for $1,500. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $2,000, 1927 to 1930 incl., and $3,500 in 1931. Prin. and int. (A. & O. 15) payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified check for 10% of amount of bonds bid for is required.

KENNETT SQUARE, Chester County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. E. Voorhees, Secretary of Borough Council, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 25 (to be opened at 2 p. m. Oct. 26) for $100,000 4½% improvement bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due serially. A certified check for $500, payable to the Borough Treasurer, is required.

KENSETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Worth County, Iowa.—*MATURITY.*—The $36,500 4½% school bonds purchased by Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at 100.41 on Oct. 9—V. 123, p. 1906—a basis of about 4.44%, mature as follows: $2,000, 1927 to 1936 incl.; $3,000, 1937 to 1942 incl., and $1,500 in 1943.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $150,000 4½% coupon road impt. bonds offered on Sept. 28—V. 123, p. 1782—were awarded to the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of $2,428 80, equal to 101.61, a basis of about 4.19%. Date Sept. 7 1926. Due $7,500 each six months from May 15 1928 to Nov. 15 1937, incl.

KNOXVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittsburgh), Alleghany County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $26,000 4½% school bonds offered on July 22—V. 123, p. 357—were awarded to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh at a premium of $727 77, equal to 102.41, a basis of about 4.29%. Date Aug. 2 1926. Due Aug. 2 as follows: $5,000, 1931, 1936, 1941 and 1946, and $6,000 in 1951.

KOSSUTH COUNTY (P. O. Algoma), Iowa.—*BONDS NOT SOLD.*—The $32,634 40 drainage bonds offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1533—have not been sold. Bertha E. Johnson, County Auditor.

LA CROSSE, La Crosse County, Wis.—*BOND SALE.*—The $25,000 4½% coupon improvement bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1787—were awarded to the Second Ward Securities Co. of Milwaukee, at a premium of $77, equal to 100.30, a basis of about 4.44%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due April 1 as follows: $3,000, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935 and $2,000, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1936.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $175,000 5% coupon hospital building bonds offered on Oct. 9—V. 123, p. 1661—were awarded to the Commercial Bank of Crown Point at a premium of $6,811, equal to 103.87, a basis of about 4.20%. Date July 1 1926. Due $4,000 July 1 1927 and $9,000 each six months from Jan. 1 1928 to Jan. 1 1937, incl.

LANSING, Ingham County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—On Nov. 2 an election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $350,000 paving bonds

LIMA, Allen County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The following four issues of 5% bonds aggregating $58,725 offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1534—were awarded to A. E. Aub & Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $1,365, equal to 102.30, a basis of about 4.70:

$4,705 West High Street boulevard lighting installation bonds. Due on April 15 as follows: $705, 1928 and $1,000, 1929 to 1932 incl.

7,100 West North Street boulevard lighting installation bonds. Due on April 15 as follows: $1,100, 1928 and $1,000, 1929 to 1934 incl.

2,920 West Market Street boulevard lighting installation bonds. Due on April 15 as follows: $920, 1928 and $500, 1929 to 1932 incl.

44,000 Lima sewer district, Series J, bonds. Due $2,000, Oct. 15 1928 to 1949 incl.

Dated Oct. 15 1926.

LINCOLN PARK (P. O. Dearborn R. F. D. No. 2), Wayne County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Floyd W. Harrison, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (Eastern standard time) Oct. 20 for $43,000 special assessment paving bonds. A certified check for $300, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

LONGVIEW CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Starkville), Oktibbeha County, Miss.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $10,000 6% coupon school bonds sold to the Meridian Finance Corp. of Meridian on Sept. 15—V. 123, p. 1788—at a premium of $100, equal to 105, a basis of about 5.33% are described as follows: Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due $500, Oct. 1 1927 to 1946, incl. Int. payable A. & O.

LOUISIANA (State of).—*BOND OFFERING.*—L. B. Bayard, State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 20 for $500,000 State gold impt. bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due Nov. 1 1932. Legality approved by Charles & Rutherford, St. Louis.

MACKINAW AND WAWATAM TOWNSHIPS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, FRACTIONAL (P. O. Mackinaw City), Cheboygan County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $50,000 school bonds offered on June 26—V. 122, p. 3490—were awarded to Whittlesey, McLean & Co. of Detroit as 4¾s at a premium of $370, equal to 100.74, a basis of about 4.44%. Dated July 1 1926. Due $1,000, 1927 to 1943 incl., and $3,000, 1944 to 1954 incl.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. London), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Lamar P. Wilson, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 18 for $7,836 57 5% county home repairing bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $500, except one for $336 57. Due $336 57, March and $500 Sept. 1 1928, and $500, March and Sept. 1 1929 to 1935 incl. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for is required.

MANATEE, Manatee County, Fla.—*BID REJECTED.*—The only bid received for the $99,000 6% impt. bonds scheduled for sale on Oct. 12—V. 123, p. 1907—offered 85.03 and was rejected.

MANATEE COUNTY (P. O. Bradenton), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The Clerk Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until Oct. 21 for $580,000 5½% road bonds.

MANCHESTER, Ontario County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—Myron W. Greene of Rochester has purchased an issue of $4,000 5% fire truck and equipment bonds. Due serially Oct. 1 1927 to 1930 incl.

MANSFIELD, Richland County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $25,250 6% coupon assessment sanitary sewer and paving bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1534—were awarded to the Mansfield Savings Bank of Mansfield at par. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $7,300, 1927; $6,850, 1928; $6,700, 1929, and $2,250, 1930 and 1931.

BOND SALE.—The $3,000 6% sidewalk construction bonds offered on the same date—V. 123, p. 1662—were awarded to the Mansfield Savings Bank of Mansfield at par. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due $1,000, April 1 1927 to 1929 incl.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $12,500 4½% coupon road bonds offered on Oct. 9—V. 123, p. 1907—were awarded to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of $192 50, equal to 101.54. Date Sept. 7 1926. Due May and Nov. 1 1927 to 1936, inclusive.

MARSHALL, Calhoun County, Mich.—*BOND ELECTION.*—An election will be held on Nov. 2 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $51,000 paving bonds.

MARSHALLTOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marshall County), Iowa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—D. R. Jackson, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 20 for $90,000 school bonds.

MITCHELL, Lawrence County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The $12,000 5% city bonds offered on Sept. 29—V. 123, p. 1534—were awarded to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of $485, equal to 104.04, a basis of about 4.25%. Date Aug. 1 1926. Due $1,000, July 1 1930, and $1,000, Jan. and July 1 1931 to Jan. 1 1936 incl.

MOHICAN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mohican), Ashland County, Ohio.—*BOND ELECTION*—On Nov. 2 an election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $3,600 school bonds.

MONROE, Monroe County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $39,000 5½% paving bonds offered on Oct. 4—V. 123, p. 1788—were awarded to the Bank of Detroit of Detroit at a premium of $666 92, equal to 101.69. Due in 1 to 5 years.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Crawfordsville), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Clyde Rogers, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 20 for the following 3 issues of 4½% bonds aggregating $88,000:

$6,000 Sugar Creek Twp. road bonds. Denom. $300. Due $300 each six months from May 15 1927 to Nov. 15 1936 incl.

12,000 Brown Twp. road bonds. Denom. $600. Due $600 each six months from May 15 1927 to Nov. 15 1936 incl.

70,000 Union Twp. road bonds. Denom. $500. Due $3,500, May 15 1927 to Nov. 15 1936 incl.

Dated Aug. 15 1926. Interest payable M. & N. 15.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—F. A. Kilmer, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, received sealed bids until 10 a. m. (Central time) Oct. 15 for $8,700 5½% coupon Cedarhurst Ave. bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000, $500 and one for $700. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $500, 1927; $700, 1928; $1,000, 1929 to 1935 incl., and $500 in 1936. Int. payable M. & N. Legality to be approved by D. W. & A. S. Iddings of Dayton and Peck, Schaffer & Williams of Cincinnati.

MORGANTOWN, Monongalia County, W. Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The following two issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating $100,000, offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1907—were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York at a premium of $3,920, equal to 103.92, a basis of about 4.70%:

$50,000 sewer bonds. Date Aug. 1 1924. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $6,000, 1944; $32,000, 1945, and $12,000, 1946.

50,000 street bonds. Date July 1 1925. Int. payable J. & J. Due July 1 as follows: $4,000, 1948; $16,000, 1949 and 1950; $14,000, 1951.

MORRISTOWN, Shelby County, Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Charles M. Jackson, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 18 for $10,000 5% water bonds. Date Oct. 18 1926. Denom. $500. Due $1,000 July 1 1941; $1,000, Jan. and July 1 1942; $1,000, Jan. 1 1943; $1,500, July 1 1943; $1,000, Jan. 1 1944; $1,500, July 1 1944, and $1,000, Jan. and July 1 1945. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the Union State Bank of Morristown.

MOUNT DORA, Lake County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—The $93,000 6% coupon special assessment refunding bonds offered on Oct. 7—V. 123, p. 1409—were awarded to the Wesco Co. of Chattanooga at 97, a basis of about 6.66%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $9,000, 1927 to 1933, incl., $10,000, 1934 to 1936, incl.

MULESHOE, Bailey County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—The $40,000 5½% coupon water works bonds offered on July 30—V. 123, p. 611—were

awarded to H. C. Burt & Co. of Austin at 98.50. Date Aug. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due serially, 1927 to 1966, incl. Int. payable F. & A.

MULESHOE, Bailey County, Tex.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Oct. 7 an issue of $40,000 5½% water works bonds. Due serially.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Natchitoches), La.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. A. Lee, Supt. of School Board, will receive sealed bids until Nov. 2 for $60,000 5% school bonds.

NEWARK, Essex County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John Howe, Director of Revenue and Finance, will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. Nov. 8 for an issue of 4¼% coupon or registered water bonds not to exceed $2,000,000, no more bonds to be awarded than will produce a premium of $1,000 over $2,000,000. Date Nov. 15 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Nov. 15 as follows: $40,000, 1927 to 1946, incl., and $60,000, 1947 to 1966, incl. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable in gold at the National State Bank, Newark. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality to be approved by Reed, Dougherty, Hoyt & Washburn, New York. A certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the above named official is required.

NEW MADRID COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. Parma), Mo.—*BOND SALE.*—Kauffman, Smith & Co. of St. Louis have purchased an issue of $325,000 5¼% drainage bonds. Date May 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due May 1 as follows: $3,000, 1931; $8,000, 1932 to 1935, incl.; $16,000, 1936 to 1939, incl.; $17,000, 1940 to 1942; $36,000, 1943; $42,000, 1944; $46,000, 1945, and $51,000, 1946. Principal and int. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office, New Madrid. Legality approved by Charles & Rutherford, St. Louis.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Hamilton County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—A. L. Wilson, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 23 for $100,000 5% school bonds. Date Sept. 15 1926. Denoms. $4,000, $170 and one for $90. Due Sept. 15 as follows: $4,170, 1928 to 1950, incl. and $4,090 in 1951. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the Milford National Bank, Milford. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for payable to the Board of Education is required.

NOCONU, Montague County, Tex.—*BOND SALE.*—H. C. Burt & Co. of Houston have purchased an issue of $50,000 6% city bonds at par.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—*NOTE SALE.*—The First National Bank of Boston purchased on Oct. 11 an issue of $40,000 tuberculosis hospital notes on a 3.93% discount basis. Date Oct. 11 1926. Due May 1 1927.

NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Northampton County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Clyde S. Frankenfield, Superintendent of Schools, will receive sealed bids until 6 p. m. Nov. 3 for $275,000 4½% coupon school bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $50,000 in 1931, 1936, 1941, 1946 and 1951, and $25,000 in 1956. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable in Northampton. Legality approved by Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for is required.

NORTH CASTLE WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Armonk), Westchester County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—T. William Brundage, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 25 for $125,000 not exceeding 6% coupon or registered water bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000, 1931 and $8,000, 1932 to 1946, incl. Legality approved by Clay & Dillon, New York. A certified check for $5,000 payable to J. Hobart Cox, Town Supervisor, is required.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Pulaski County, Ark.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Justin Matthews, Chairman Board of Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 20 for $400,000 5% viaduct improvement District No. 1 bonds.

NORTH YORK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. York), York County, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John H. Saylor, Secretary Board of Directors, will receive sealed bids until 9.30 a. m. Nov. 1 for $14,000 4¼% coupon school bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $2,000 in 1931, $5,000 in 1936 and $7,000 in 1941. A certified check for 1% of the par value of the bonds bid for is required.

OAKWOOD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dayton), Montgomery County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Speed Warren, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (Central standard time) Oct. 27 for $28,500 5¼% coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1926. Denoms. $1,000 and $1,500. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1928; $1,500, 1929; $1,000, 1930; $1,500, 1931 to 1933 incl.; $1,000, 1934, and $1,500, 1935 to 1947 incl. Int. payable A. & O. Legality approved by D. W. and A. S. Iddings of Dayton and Peck, Schaffer & Williams of Cincinnati. A certified check for 3% of amount of bonds bid for is required.

OCEAN CITY, Cape May County, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. Reeves Hildreth, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Oct. 25 for an issue of $63,000 not exceeding 5% coupon or registered assessment, series No. 7, bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Nov. 1 1931. Int. rate to be given in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Legality approved by Clay & Dillon, New York. A certified check for $1,260, payable to the City Treasurer, is required.

OCEANSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Diego County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. B. Lees, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11:30 a. m. Oct. 18 for $21,000 5% school bonds. Dated Sept. 20 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Sept 20 as follows: $1,000, 1929 and 1930; $2,000, 1931; $1,000, 1932 and 1933; $2,000, 1934; $1,000, 1935 to 1945 incl., and $2,000, 1946. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, San Francisco. A certified check for 3% of the bid required.

OLNEY, Young County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller registered on Oct. 7 the following three issues of 6% bonds, aggregating $80,000:

$25,000 street improvement bonds.
40,000 city hall bonds.
15,000 water works bonds.
Due serially.

ORANGE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Orlando), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—James A. Knox, Chairman Board of Public Instruction, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 26 for $105,000 6% school bonds. Date Aug. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $4,000 1929 to 1953, incl., and $4,000 1954. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Legality approved by John C. Thomson, New York City. A certified check for 1% of the bonds bid for required.

ORLANDO, Orange County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—The following 5% bonds, aggregating $580,000 offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1789—were awarded to the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville at 96.31:

$180,000 paving, sewer and sidewalk bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due serially in 1 to 10 years. Int. payable A. & O.
170,000 paving bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due serially in 1 to 10 years. Int. payable A. & O.
70,000 police and fire alarm system bonds. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $7,000, 1927 to 1936 incl., and $10,000, 1937 to 1946 incl. A certified check for $1,700, payable to the city, required. Int. payable M. & S.
60,000 sewer bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due serially in 1 to 10 years. A certified check for $2,300, payable to the city, required. Int. payable A. & O.
50,000 fire station bonds.
50,000 additional incinerator bonds.

OSCEOLA, Lewis County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $8,000 5% registered bridge bonds offered on Sept. 29—V. 123, p. 1662—were awarded to the Camden Bank of Camden. Date Aug. 15 1926. Due $1,000 Feb. 15 1927 to 1934, inclusive.

ORONOCO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Olmstead County, Minn.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—C. E. Postler, Clerk Board of Education, received sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. Oct. 1 for $16,500 at not exceeding 5% school bonds. These are the bonds which were to have been sold on Sept. 17 (V. 123, p. 1409).

PALESTINE, Anderson County, Texas.—*BOND ELECTION.*—An election will be held on Oct. 30 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $125,000 muncipal hospital bonds.

PALISADES PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The $45,000 5% coupon or registered school bonds offered on Oct. 11 (V. 123, p. 1662) were awarded to the New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass Insurance Co. of Newark at a premium of $60 30, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 4.99%. Dated Sept. 1 1926. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1927 to 1956 incl., and $1,500 in 1957 to 1966 incl.

PALM BEACH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. West Palm Beach), Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Joseph A. Youngblood, Superintendent Board of Public Instruction, will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. Oct. 26 for the following three issues of school bonds, aggregating $950,000:

$800,000 5¼% Special Tax School Dist. No. 1 bonds. Date July 1 1926. Due July 1 as follows: $20,000, 1928, and $30,000, 1929 to 1954 incl A certified check for $16,000 required.
100,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 3 bonds. Date April 1 1926. Due $4,000 April 1 1928 to 1952 incl. A certified check for $3,000 required.
50,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 6 bonds. Date July 1 1926. Due $2,000 July 1 1928 to 1593 incl. A certified check for $2,000 required.

Prin. and int. payable at the Seaboard Nat. Bank, New York City.

PASADENA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The Freeman, Smith & Camp Co. of Portland has purchased an issue of $39,000 4¼% sewer bonds at a premium of $265, equal to 100.68.

PECAN GAP INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Delta County, Texas.—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Oct. 7 an issue of $8,000 5% school bonds. Due serially.

PENNSYLVANIA (State of).—*BOND SALE.*—The State has disposed of at private sale the remaining $5,955,000 4% coupon or registered series G highway bonds of the $10,000,000 bond issues offered on Sept. 23, of which $4,045,000 bonds were sold at that time.—V. 123, p. 1789.

PLEASANT ROAD DISTRICT, Barbour County, W. Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The $114,000 5½% coupon road bonds offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1908—were awarded to N. S. Hill & Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of $580, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 5.39%. Date July 1 1925. Due July 1 as follows: $11,000, 1927 to 1936, incl., and $4,000, 1937.

POCAHONTAS, Pocahontas County, Iowa.—*BOND SALE.*—Geo. M. Bechte & Co. of Davenport have purchased an issue of $5,800 water bonds.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Bartow), Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—The following three issues of 6% bonds, aggregating $540,000 offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1663—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Caldwell & Co. of Birmingham, the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, Bohmer-Reinhart Co. and Breed, Elliot & Harrison both of Cincinnati. Date Oct. 1 1926.

$400,000 road bonds. Due $40,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936, incl.
100,000 road bonds. Due $10,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936 incl.
40,000 road bonds. Due $4,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936, incl.

The $102,000 issue offered on the same date—V. 123, p. 1663—was not sold.

POMONA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—The National City Co. of New York has purchased an issue of $850,000 5% consolidated water plant bonds at a premium of $53,533, equal to 106.29.

PONTIAC, Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk until 10 a. m. Oct. 25 for $21,000 4½% fire department bonds. These bonds are part of an authorized issue of $75,000.

PORT CLINTON, Ottawa County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. H. Williamsen, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Nov. 9 for the following 5½% Fifth Street impt. bonds, aggregating $12,000:

$10,000 Special assessment bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1928 and 1929; $2,000, 1930; $1,000, 1931 and 1932; $2,000, 1933 and $1,000, 1934 and 1935.
2,000 Village's portion. Due $1,000 Sept. 1 1928 and 1929.

Date Sept. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. A certified check for 5% of the bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—A. J. Fehrman, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 23 for $20,000 4½% road bonds. Date Oct. 15 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 May 15 and Nov. 15 1927 to Nov. 15 1936 inclusive.

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto County, Ohio.—*BIDS.*—Following is the complete list of bids received for the four issues of bonds aggregating $172,199 44, awarded on Sept. 21 (V. 123, p. 1908):

Bidder—	$96,418 51 *Premium.*	$22,639 82 *Premium.*	$28,151 11 *Premium.*	$25,000 00 *Premium.*
State Teachers' Retirement System	$6,520 00	$1,528 75	$1,904 00	x$904 50
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin	6,309 00	*1,600 00	1,910 00	867 00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	6,190 00	1,561 00	1,870 00	x765 00
Detroit Trust Co., Detroit	5,911 00	1,463 00	1,776 00	777 00
N. S. Hill & Co., Cincinnati	5,822 00	1,436 00	1,765 50	953 00
First Citizens Corp., Colum	3,260 00	701 00	896 00	200 00
W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo	5,530 00	1,372 00	1,650 00	541 00
Central Nat. Bank, Portsm	------	------	------	251 25
The Herrick Co., Cleveland	6,296 00	1,515 00	1,923 00	811 00
Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., Toledo	*6,511 20	1,563 40	*1,966 80	922 50
Weil, Roth & Irving, Cin	6,266 00	1,469 00	1,286 50	*1,010 00
Otis & Co., Cleveland	6,288 00	1,478 00	1,838 00	774 00
Federal Secur. Corp., Chic	5,409 68	1,393 20	1,754 05	610 10
Assel, Goetz & Moerlein, Cin.	6,096 00	1,531 00	1,806 00	731 00

*Successful bids. x All or none.

PRESTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lakewood), Wayne County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $25,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on Oct. 2—V. 123, p. 1663—were awarded to the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Homestead at par. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $15,000, 1941, and $5,000, 1946 and 1951.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY (P. O. Princess Anne) Va.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by the County Clerk until Nov. 9 for the following road bonds, aggregating $293,000:

$168,000 Pungo district bonds.
125,000 Seaboard district bonds.

These are the bonds originally scheduled for sale on Oct. 25—V. 123, p. 1663.

PROSPECT SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bradenton), Manatee County, Fla.—*BOND SALE.*—Prudden & Co. of Toledo have purchased an issue of $4,000 6% school bonds at 85, a basis of about 7.70% to optional date and a basis of about 7.26% if allowed to run full term of years. Due Dec. 1 1954, optional Dec. 1 1941. These are the bonds offered on Sept. 28 at which time we reported the bonds unsold.—V. 123, p. 1790.

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Winamac), Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—The following three issues of bonds, aggregating $44,343 46, were awarded on Oct. 8 as follows:

To J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis:

$14,800 Indian Creek Twp. road bonds. Date Sept. 15 1926. Denom. $740. Due $740 May and Nov. 15 1927 to 1936 incl. Interest payable M. & N.
25,000 Salem and Beaver Twps. road bonds. Date Sept. 15 1926. Denom. $625. Due $2,500 May 15 1927 to 1936 incl.

The price paid for the above two issues of bonds was a premium of $536 83, equal to 101.34, a basis of about 4.22%.

To the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis:
$4,543 36 6% ditch bonds at a premium of $47 85, equal to 101.05. Due in five years.

PUNTA GORDA, Charlotte County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—L. E. Robinson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Nov. 4 for the following two issues of 6% bonds, aggregating $727,200:
$70,900 improvement bonds. Denoms. $1,000 except 1 for $900. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $8,000, 1928 to 1935 incl., and $6,900 1936.
56,300 sanitary sewer bonds. Denom. $1,000 except one for $300. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $6,000, 1928 to 1935 incl.; $8,300, 1936.

Dated Oct. 15 1926. Prin. and int. (A. & O. 15) payable in gold at the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, New York City. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, required. Legality approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York City.

PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Greencastle), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—W. O. Clodfelter, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 18 for $4,000 4½% road bonds. Due semi-annually in 1 to 10 years.

QUINCY, Norfolk County, Mass.—*BOND SALE.*—The following five issues of 4% coupon or registered bonds, aggregating $287,500, offered on Oct. 7—V. 123, p. 1908—were awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 100.229, a basis of about 3.95%.
$40,000 sewer bonds. Due $4,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936, incl.
30,000 street construction bonds. Due $3,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1936, incl.
57,500 school bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $16,500 1927, $16,000 1928 to 1933, incl., and $15,000 1934 to 1936, incl.
45,000 fire station bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000 1927 to 1931, incl., and $4,000 1932 to 1936, incl.
15,000 sidewalk bonds. Due $3,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1931, incl.
Date Oct. 1 1926.

READING, Berks County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—Edward B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia were awarded on Oct. 8 the $850,000 4¼% coupon or registered general improvement, series X, bonds at a premium of $4,386, equal to 100.51, a basis of about 4.19%. These bonds were offered on Oct. 6—V. 123, p. 1410—but the award was postponed until Oct. 8. A list of bids received was given in V. 123, p. 1908. Date Oct. 15 1926. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $42,000 1927 to 1936, incl., and $43,000 1937 to 1946, incl.

REDFORD, LIVONIA AND FARMINGTON TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Clarencewell, Farmington R. F. D.), Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $22,000 school bonds offered on Oct. 5 (V. 123, p. 1536) were awarded to the Bank of Detroit of Detroit as 4½s at a premium of $337 26, equal to 101.53, a basis of about 4.41%. Date Oct. 25 1926. Int. payable M. & N. Due Oct. 25 1956.

RIVER ROUGE, Wayne County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Raymond I. Peters, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 19 for $198,220 50, not exceeding 6% (special assessment) paving bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000 and odd amounts. Due serially 1927 to 1931, incl. A certified check for 1% of the amount bid for, payable to the City Treasurer is required.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*NOTE OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 2:30 p. m. Oct. 19 by J. C. Wilson, City Comptroller, for six issues City of Rochester notes, aggregating $1,350,000 as follows:
$500,000 local impt. notes as per ordinance of the Common Council, Oct. 13 1926.
150,000 municipal building construction notes as per ordinance of Common Council, Oct. 13 1926.
100,000 municipal hospital notes as per ordinance of Common Council Oct. 13 1926.
350,000 subway railroad notes as per ordinance of Common Council, Aug. 4 1926 and Oct. 13 1926.
150,000 school construction bonds as per ordinance of the Common Council, May 12 1925.
100,000 water works impt. bonds as per ordinance of the Common Council, Feb. 23 1926.

Date Oct. 13 1926. Due Feb. 23 1927. Notes will be drawn with interest, and will be deliverable and payable at the Central Union Trust Co., New York City. Bidders to state rate of interest, designate denominations desired and to whom (not bearer) notes shall be made payable.

ROCKY MOUNT GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Edgecombe County, No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $350,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered on Oct. 8 (V. 123, p. 1536) were awarded to N. S. Hill & Co. of Cincinnati as 4¼s at 100.21, a basis of about 0.00%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $10,000 Oct. 1 1928 to 1962 inclusive.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Nassau County, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING.*—George S. Utter, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 20 for $75,000 not exceeding 6% coupon or registered water works bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000 Nov. 1 1927 to 1941 inclusive. Purchaser to print bonds at his own expense. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the Bank of Rockville Center Trust Co., Rockville Center. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid, payable to Frank H. Erisman, Village Treasurer, is required.

ROCKY RIVER, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND SALE.*—The $17,950 5% coupon street impt. bonds offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1410—were awarded to W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo at a premium of $240, equal to 101.33, a basis of about 4.73%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,950, 1928 and $2,000, 1929 to 1936, incl.

ROSE AND HURON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. North Rose) Wayne County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The $200,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1790—were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York as 4½s at 100.198.

ROWAN COUNTY (P. O. Salisbury), No. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—R. S. Dickson & Co. of Gastonia have purchased an issue of $230,000 highway bonds.

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Royal Oak) Oakland County, Mich.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Jerome E. Webber, Secretary Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Nov. 4 for $871,000, not exceeding 5% school bonds. Due $15,000, 1929 to 1931, incl., $20,000, 1932 to 1934, incl., $25,000, 1935 to 1937, incl., $30,000, 1938 to 1943, incl., $35,000, 1943 to 1946, incl., $40,000, 1947 to 1955, incl., and $41,000 in 1956. A certified check for $2,500 is required.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County of), Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. S. Dunnigan, Clerk Board of Supervisors, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. Nov. 15 for $2,400,000 5% coupon or registered Hetch Hetchy water bonds. Date Jan. 1 1925. Denom. $1,000. Due $60,000 Jan. 1 1930 to 1969, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bidders may bid for the whole or part of the bonds offered and when a less amount of the whole amount offered is bid for the bidder shall state the years or year of maturity thereof. Legality approved by John C. Thomson of N. Y. City. A certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for payable to the above named official required.

Financial Statement.

The outstanding bonded debt of the city and County is—

Water debt	$41,000,000
Other debt	40,932,800
Total	$81,932,800

The city has no floating indebtedness nor debt created in anticipation of taxes.

The assessment roll for the current fiscal year is—

Non-operative property	$756,583,094
Operative property	225,977,028
Total assessment	$982,560,122

roperty assessed at approximately 50% of its value.

ST. JOSEPH, Buchanan County, Mo.—*BOND SALE.*—The $300,000 4½% public sewer bonds offered on Oct. 12—V. 123, p. 1790—were awarded to Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas at 101.95, a basis of about 4.29%. Date Sept. 1 1926. Due $20,000 Sept. 1 1931 to 1945, incl.

SARASOTA, Sarasota County, Fla.—*BOND OFFERING.*—H. I. Southwick, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. Oct. 18 for the following two issues of 6% bonds, aggregating $148,000:
$127,000 city bonds. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $5,000, 1927; $10,000, 1928 to 1931; $12,000, 1932; $15,000, 1933 and 1934 and $20,000, 1935 and 1936.
21,000 city bonds. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $5,000, 1927 and $8,000, 1928 and 1929.

Date Oct. 15 1926. Principal and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Purchaser to pay for legal opinion and any bank exchange charges. A certified check for $2,000, required.

SAVANNAH, Chatham County, Ga.—*BOND OFFERING.*—N. P. Cornish, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. Oct. 25 for the following 4½% bonds, aggregating $2,000,000:
$900,000 sewerage system bonds. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due $30,000, Aug. 1 1927 to 1956, incl.
600,000 refunding bonds. Denom. $1,000. Due $50,000, Aug. 1 1927 to 1938, incl.
250,000 water works system bonds. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due $10,000, Aug. 1 1927 to 1951, incl.
250,000 Bay St. Viaduct bonds. Denom. $1,000 and $500. Due $10,000, Aug. 1 1927 to 1951, incl.

Date Aug. 1 1926. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold at the City Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of Savannah in New York City, at option of holder. A certified check for $20,000, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Legality to be approved by Clay & Dillon of N. Y. City. These are the bonds originally scheduled for sale on Oct. 11.—V. 123, p. 1537.

SAXON, Bedford County, Pa.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $25,000 coupon water supply bonds purchased by the First National Bank of Saxton—V. 123, p. 1790—at par bear interest at the rate of 4½% and are described as follows: Date Jan. 1 1926. Denom. $100, $500 and $1,000. Due Jan. 1 1951, option Jan. 1 1931.

SELMA, Dallas County, Ala.—*BOND SALE.*—Ward, Sterne & Co. of Birmingham have purchased an issue of $40,000 6% improvement bonds at par. Due serially in 1 to 10 years.

SERRA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Ana), Orange County, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING.*—J. M. Backs, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Oct. 26 for $28,000 5% school bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $1,000, 1927 to 1953 incl. Int. payable M. & N. at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check payable to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, for 3% of the amount of bonds, required. Legality approved by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher of Los Angeles.

Financial Statement.

Valuation of taxable property	$786,770
Total bonded debt (including this issue)	29,000

SHAKER HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. P. Rudolph, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. (Eastern standard time) Nov. 4 for $362,516 4¼% coupon street repair bonds. Denom. $1,000, except 1 for $516. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $90,516 1928, $90,000 1929 and $91,000 1930 and 1931. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the Village Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer is required.

SHARON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sharon), Mercer County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $200,000 4½% coupon school bonds offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1664—were awarded to the National City Co. of New York at 102.609, a basis of about 4.30% to optional date and a basis of about 4.35% if allowed to run full term of years. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due Nov. 1 1956, optional Nov. 1 1946.

SQUAW CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Sisters) Deschutes County, Ore.—*BONDS NOT SOLD.*—We are informed by George E. Aitken, Secretary Board of Directors, that the $35,000 6% irrigation bonds offered on Sept. 14—V. 123, p. 1144—have not yet been sold.

SPRINGWELLS TOWNSHIP UNIT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fordson), Wayne County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—The $820,000 school bonds offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1909—were awarded to the Guardian Trust Co. of Detroit and the Bank of Commerce, jointly, as 4¼s at a premium of $17,000, equal to 102.07, a basis of about 4.55%. Date Nov. 1 1926. Due in 30 years.

STAMFORD, Fairfield County, Conn.—*TEMPORARY LOAN.*—F. S. Moseley & Co. of Boston were awarded on Oct. 13 a $500,000 temporary loan on a 3.92% discount basis plus a premium of $11. Denom. $50,000, $25,000, $10,000 and $5,000. Due June 15 1927. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

SUNNYSIDE, Yakima County, Wash.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received by K. H. Stone, City Clerk until Nov. 12 for $20,000 sewer bonds. These are the bonds scheduled for sale on Sept. 27—V. 123, p. 1791.

SUTHERLAND, Obrien County, Iowa.—*BOND SALE.*—The $25,500 4½% coupon water works bonds offered on Oct. 1—V. 123, p. 1791—were awarded to the White Phillips Co. of Davenport, at a premium of $140, equal to 100.41, a basis of about 4.46%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $500, $1,000, $1,500 and $2,000. Due as follows: $500, 1927; $1,000, 1928 and 1929; $1,500, 1930; $1,000, 1931; $1,500, 1932 to 1938, incl. and $2,000, 1939 to 1945, incl. Int. payable M. & N.

TEXAS (State of).—*BONDS REGISTERED.*—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Oct. 9 the following four issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $6,500:

Amount.	*Place.*	*Due*
$2,500	Common School District No. 17, Red River County	20 years
1,800	Common School District No. 12, Martin County	10 to 20 years
1,300	Common School District No. 43, Red River County	20 years
900	Common School District No. 58, Red River County	20 years

TEXOLA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Sayre), Okla.—*BOND SALE.*—The Piersol Bond Co. of Oklahoma has purchased an issue of $10,000 6% road bonds.

UKIAH, Mendocino County, Calif.—*BOND SALE.*—Dean, Witter & Co. of San Francisco have purchased an issue of $12,000 5% municipal improvement bonds at a premium of $149, equal to 101.24. Due serially 1927 to 1938, inclusive.

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Lemuel P. Sherman, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 25 for the following 6% bonds, aggregating $96,100:
$30,800 Inter-County Highway No. 115, Section D, road construction bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $300. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $6,000, 1927 to 1930 incl., and $6,800 in 1931.
28,200 Inter-County Highway No. 238, Section D, road construction bonds. Denom. $500 except one for $200. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $6,000, 1927 to 1930 incl., and $4,200 in 1931.
37,100 bridge construction bonds. Denom. $500, except one for $100. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $7,500, 1927 to 1930 incl., and $7,100 in 1931.

Date Sept. 1 1926. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for is required.

UNION ROAD DISTRICT, Barbour County, W. Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The $127,500 5½% coupon road bonds offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1909—were awarded to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo at a premium of $717, equal to 100.56, a basis of about 5.41%. Date July 1 1924. Due

July 1 as follows: $8,500 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939; $9,000 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938 and 1940, and $5,000 1941.

UNION ROAD DISTRICT, Wayne County, W. Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The $170,000 5½% coupon road bonds offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1909—were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $6,529 75, equal to 103.84, a basis of about 5.17%. Date Jan. 1 1924. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $3,000 1932, $4,000 1933 and 1934, $5,000 1935 to 1938, incl.; $6,000 1939 to 1941, $7,000 1942 to 1944, incl.; $8,000 1945 and 1946, $9,000 1947 and 1948, $10,000 1949 and 1950, $11,000 1951 and 1952 and $12,000 1953 and 1954.

UNION (TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Johnson City), Broome County, N. Y.—*BONDS OFFERED.*—F. Bates White, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. Oct. 14 for $90,000 not exceeding 6% school bonds. Date July 1 1925. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000 Dec. 1 1936 to 1944 incl. Prin. and int. (J. & D.) payable at the Workers Trust Co., Johnson City. Purchaser to print bonds at his own expense. A certified check for 2% of amount bid for is required.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Chris Kratz, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Oct. 23 for $20,800 4½% road bonds. Due semi-annually in one to ten years.

WALDEN, Jackson County, Colo.—*BOND SALE.*—Peck, Brown & Co. of Denver have purchased an issue of $151,000 4¼% refunding bonds.

WARRENTON, Fauquier County, Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has purchased an issue of $14,000 5% water bonds. Date Aug. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1927, 1928, 1933, 1939 and 1942, and $2,000 in 1951 and 1955, and $5,000 in 1956. Principal and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Legality approved by Reed, Daugherty & Hoyt, New York City.

WARSAW, Hancock County, Ill.—*BOND SALE.*—Hill, Joiner & Co. of Chicago have purchased an issue of $14,000 4½% water works bonds at a premium of $22 75, equal to 100.16, a basis of about 4.48%. Due $1,000, 1928 to 1941 inclusive.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. New Amsterdam) Harrison County, Ind.—*BOND SALE.*—On Oct. 2 the $7,200 5% school erection bonds offered on that date—V. 123, p. 1664—were awarded to the Old Capitol Bank & Trust Co. of Corydon at a premium of $240, equal to 103.33, a basis of about 4.50%. Date Oct. 2 1926. Due $240 each six months from April 2 1927 to Oct. 2 1941, incl.

WATERVILLE, Kennebec County, Me.—*BOND SALE.*—The $45,000 4% coupon street and sewer bonds offered on Oct. 14—V. 123, p. 1909—were awarded to Geo. G. Averill of Waterville at 99.20, a basis of about 4.12%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due $3,000 Oct. 1 1927 to 1941, incl.

WAUSAU, Marathon County, Wis.—*BOND DESCRIPTION.*—The $380,000 4¼% coupon school bonds sold on Aug. 28 to the Marathon Trust Co. of Wausau—V. 123, p. 1145—at 100.22, a basis of about 4.23%, are described as follows: Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Principal and int. (M. & N.) payable at the American National Bank, Wausau. Due May 1 as follows: $20,000, 1927; $21,000, 1928; $23,000, 1929; $5,000, 1930; $19,000, 1931; $24,000, 1932; $27,000, 1933; $24,000, 1934; $22,000, 1935; $25,000, 1936; $28,000, 1937; $7,000, 1938; $20,000, 1939; $33,000, 1940; $37,000, 1941, and $45,000, 1942.

Financial Statement (as Officially Reported).

Assessed valuation for taxation	$24,656,089
Total debt (this issue included)	961,000
Less water debt	$187,500
Net debt	773,500

Population, 1920 Census, 18,661.

WEST NEW YORK, Hudson County, N. Y.—*BOND SALE.*—The following two issues of coupon or registered school bonds, aggregating $543,000, offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1791—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., Phelps, Fenn & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co. and H. L. Allen & Co. all of New York as 5s as follows:

$390,000 improvement bonds ($395,000 offered) at 101.36, a basis of about 4.82%. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $20,000, 1927 to 1932, incl., $25,000, 1933 to 1942, incl., and $20,000, 1943.

153,000 special assessment bonds ($154,000 offered) at 100.68, a basis of about 4.87%. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $10,000, 1927; $12,000, 1928 and 1929; $15,000, 1930 to 1936, incl., and $14,000 in 1937.

WEST ORANGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Orange), Essex County, N. J.—*BOND SALE.*—The following three issues of coupon or registered school bonds, aggregating $134,000, offered on Oct. 11—V. 123, p. 1791—were awarded to H. L. Allen & Co. and Gibson, Leefe & Co., Inc., both of N. Y. City, jointly as 4½s at 100.27, a basis of about 4.47%:

$65,000 series A school bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1949 incl., and $3,000, 1950 to 1956 incl.

13,000 series B school bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1931 incl., and $1,000, 1932 to 1936 incl.

56,000 series C bonds. Due March 1 as follows: $2,000, 1928 to 1954 incl., and $1,000, 1955 and 1956.

Date March 1 1926.

Financial Statement of West Orange School District.

Indebtedness—

Gross debt: Bonds, $1,021,200; floating debt (including temporary bonds), $51,000	$1,072,200 00
Deductions: Sinking funds	136,317 68
Net debt	$935,882 32
Bonds to be issued: School district bonds, $134,000; floating debt to be funded by such bonds, $51,000	83,000 00
Net debt, including bonds to be issued	$1,018,882 32

Financial Statement of the Town of West Orange.

Indebtedness—

Gross debt: Bonds, $1,176,000; floating debt (including temporary bonds), $55,538 48	$1,231,538 48
Deductions: Sinking funds other than for water bonds	366,524 39
Net debt	$865,014 09
The amount of said debt payable out of special assessments is estimated at	$700,000 00
Therefore the net debt payable from general taxation is only	$165,014 09

Assessed Valuations—

Real and personal property, 1926	$29,818,700 00
New building, Jan. 1 1926 to Aug. 1 1926	2,628,149 00

Population, census of 1926, estimated, 20,000. Tax rate, fiscal year 1926, $38 30 per thousand.

WEST VIRGINIA (State of).—*BOND SALE.*—The State Sinking Fund Commission has purchased an issue of $1,000,000 road bonds.

WHITE BEAVER LAKE, Ramsey County, Minn.—*BOND SALE.*—The Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis has purchased an issue of $165,000 5½% sewer bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $16,000, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933 and 1935: $17,000, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1936. Principal and int. payable Oct. 1 at the Merchants National Bank, St. Paul. Legality approved by Ambrose Tighe, St. Paul.

WILKES-BARRE, Luzerne County, Pa.—*BOND SALE.*—Of the $55,000 5% street paving bonds offered on Oct. 8—V. 123, p. 1909—$53,400 bonds were sold locally as follows at a premium ranging from 100.02 to 100.11:

Amount.	*Purchaser.*	*Amount.*	*Purchaser.*
$30,000	Edward L. Lewith	$1,300	George Proeller
9,500	Samantha Mill	500	C. T. Dodd
4,800	Wyoming Valley Trust Co.	500	Mary E. Cavanaugh
2,000	Daniel L. Hart	400	Michael Utz
2,000	Frank Kuss	300	A. V. Heinrich
1,500	Bertha Heck	600	McGates

Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 1931.

WILLIAMSON, Mingo County, W. Va.—*BOND SALE.*—The $150,000 5% coupon city bonds offered on Oct. 13—V. 123, p. 1909—were awarded to N. S. Hill & Co. of Cincinnati at a premium of $1,438, equal to 100.95, a basis of about 4.90%. Date June 1 1926. Due June 1 as follows: $4,000, 1927 to 1929 incl.; $5,000, 1930 to 1933 incl.; $6,000, 1934 to 1937 incl.; $7,000, 1938 to 1940 incl.; $8,000, 1941 and 1942; $9,000, 1943 to 1945 incl., and $10,000, 1946 to 1948 incl.

WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—E. E. Coriell, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. Oct. 26 for the following 5% bonds, aggregating $38,000:

$10,000 road bonds. Due $1,000 March and Sept. 1 1928 to Sept. 1 1932, incl.

10,000 road bonds. Due $1,000 March and Sept. 1 1928 to Sept. 1 1932, inclusive.

18,000 road bonds. Due $1,000 March and Sept. 1 1928 and $2,000 March 1 and Sept. 1 1929 to Sept. 1 1932, incl.

Date Oct. 1 1926. Denom. $1,000. Prin. and int. M. & S., payable at the County Treasurer's office. Each issue to be bid for separately. A certified check for $500 is required.

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NEW LOANS

NOTICE OF BOND ISSUE AND SALE BY

The Village of Melrose

Curry County, New Mexico

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the Village of Melrose, in the County of Curry and State of New Mexico, intend to issue, negotiate and sell negotiable coupon bonds of said village in the amount of Forty-five thousand Dollars ($45,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of securing funds for the construction of a system for supplying water for the said Village of Melrose.

Said bonds will bear date of November 1st, 1926, and will be redeemable at the option of said village ten years after date and absolutely due and payable thirty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of five and one-half (5½%) per centum or six (6%) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of forty-five bonds in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, said bonds, principal and interest, being payable at the banking House of Kountze Brothers, in the City of New York, U. S. A.

The Board of Trustees of the said Village of Melrose, New Mexico, invite bids for said bonds, and all bids shall be sent to the Clerk of the said Village of Melrose, New Mexico, on or before 2:00 o'clock P. M. the 1st day of November, A. D. 1926. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered. All bids are to be accompanied by an unconditional certified check on a National Bank, for $2,000.00, which check is to be forfeited in case said bidder refuses to comply with the terms of the purchase contract.

The Bonds are to be sold by the Board of Trustees of said Village for cash to the highest and best responsible bidder and in no case for less than their par value and accrued interest, to date of delivery.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MELROSE, NEW MEXICO.
(SEAL) By GEORGE C. CARVER, Mayor.
ATTEST:
G C. DAVIS, Village Clerk.

FINANCIAL

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WOODLAWN, Northampton County, No. Caro.—*BOND OFFERING.*—R. M. Griffin, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Nov. 2 for $15,000 6% sidewalk bonds. Denom. $1,000. These are the bonds offered on Oct. 2—V. 123, p. 1791—at which time all bids were rejected.

WORTHINGTON, Franklin County, Ohio.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Paul R. Caruthers, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Nov. 6 for $9,000 6% Morning Street (special assessment) paving bonds. Date Nov. 1 1926. Denom. $900. Due $900 Nov. 1 1928 to 1937, incl. Int. payable M. & N.

YORK, York County, So. Caro.—*BOND SALE.*—The $50,000 sewerage and water bonds offered on Sept. 21—V. 123, p. 1411—were awarded to the South Carolina National Bank of Columbia as 5s at a discount of $347 50, equal to 99.30, a basis of about 5.05%. Int. payable J. & J. Due Jan. 1 1956.

YPSILANTI, Washtenaw County, Mich.—*BOND SALE.*—Paine, Webber & Co. of Boston has purchased an issue of $15,000 4½% sewer bonds at a premium of $51, equal to 100.34.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

ALBERTA (Province of).—*PRICE PAID.*—The price paid for the $6,000,000 4½% coupon (registerable as to principal) public works and improvement bonds sold at private sale to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York —V. 123, p. 1910—was 92.75, a basis of about 4.965%. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 1956.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Sandwich), Ont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—John F. Miller, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 19 for $40,000 5% 15-installment coupon bonds. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office.

ESSEX BORDER UTILITIES COMMISSION (P. O. Windsor), Ont.—*BOND SALE.*—Dyment, Anderson & Co. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co., both of Toronto, jointly, have purchased an issue of $695,000 5½% improvement bonds at 99.30, a basis of about 5.57%. Due in 30 annual installments.

COBALT, Ont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. Oct. 11 for the purchase of $35,000 5% 30-installment school bonds guaranteed by the province of Ontario. A. W. Harrington, Clerk.

MANITOBA DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Man.—*BOND SALE.*—An issue of $115,000 5% 30-year bonds guaranteed by the province was purchased by Clarke, Martin & Co. of Winnipeg, at 99.78, a cost basis of about 5.02%. Other bidders were:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Wood, Gundy & Co	99.61
John McGregor, Baker & Co	99.38
Dominion Securities Corp	99.29

HULL, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Joseph Provost, Sec.-Treas. of the School Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. Oct. 19 for $200,000 5% school bonds. Date March 1 1926. Denom. $500. Due serially March 1 1927 to 1956, incl. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the Sec.-Treas. of the School Commissioners of the City of Hull or at La Banque Provinciale du Canada at Hull or Montreal. A certified check for 1% of the amount of the issue is required. These are the bonds scheduled to be sold on Oct. 12.—V. 123, p. 1910.

KENOGAMI, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—A. Roche, Secretary-Treasurer will receive sealed bids until Oct. 19 for $136,000 5 or 5½% school bonds.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—*BONDS VOTED.*—The Council passed the $70,000 hydro-electric by-law.

PORT ALFRED, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The School Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p.m. Oct. 19 for $80,000 5½% 30-year bonds. Date Sept. 1 1926, and payable at Port Alfred, Montreal and Quebec. The bonds are in denoms. of $100 and multiples thereof. J. H. Bouchard, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—*BOND SALE.*—The following two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $81,660, offered on Oct. 5—V. 123, p. 1665—were awarded to Pemberton & Son of Vancouver at 96.32, a basis of about 5.94%.
$53,660 10 year serial local impt. bonds.
28,000 5 year serial street bonds.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—*BOND SALE.*—The following 3 issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $393,684 76, offered on Oct. 4—V. 123, p. 1910—were awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at 99.65, a basis of about 5.04%:
$280,000 00 water works filtration plant bonds. Date Feb. 1 1926. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $4,300, 1927; $4,500, 1928; $4,700, 1929; $4,900, 1930; $5,200, 1931; $5,400, 1932; $5,700, 1933; $6,000, 1934; $6,300, 1935; $6,600, 1936; $6,900, 1937; $7,300, 1938; $7,600, 1939; $8,000, 1940; $8,400, 1941; $8,800, 1942; $9,300, 1943; $9,700, 1944; $10,200, 1945; $10,700, 1946; $11,300, 1947; $11,800, 1948; $12,400, 1949; $13,000, 1950; $13,700, 1951; $14,400, 1952; $15,100, 1953; $15,800, 1954; $16,600, 1955 and $15,400, 1956.
11,571 97 local impt. bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 1941.
102,112 79 local impt. bonds. Date Oct. 1 1926. Due Oct. 1 1936.
Following is a list of other bidders:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid.*
Murray & Co	99.31
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co	99.288
Dominion Securities Corp	99.277
Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Dyment, Anderson & Co	99.16
A. E. Ames & Co	99.15
Bell, Gouinlock & Co	99.08
Gairdner & Co	98.886
C. H. Burgess & Co	98.68
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co	98.09

ST. ZOTIQUE, Que.—*BOND SALE.*—L. G. Beaubien & Co. of Toronto have purchased an issue of $200,000 5½% improvement bonds at 100.115, a basis of about 5.49%. Due serially 1927 to 1956, incl.

SASKATCHEWAN (Province of).—*BIDS.*—Following is a list of the bids received for the $2,500,000 4½% 20-year Provincial bonds offered on Oct 1, all of which were rejected—V. 123, p. 1910:

	—*Rate Bid.*— *Can. Bonds.*	*N.Y. Bonds.*
Bidder—		
Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., Royal Bank of Canada	93.523	92.84
Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. A. Daly & Co., Cochrane, Hay & Co., Matthews & Co	93.42	----
Bell, Guinlock & Co., Dyment, Anderson & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co	93.27	93.51
Dominion Securities Corp	93.231	----
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Blair & Co., Cochrane, Hay Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Equitable Trust Co	----	92.39
Bank of Montreal, First National Bank, Kissell, Kinnicut & Co., Redmond & Co., Wm. R. Compton & Co	----	92.11

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Que.—*BOND OFFERING.*—The School Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 5 p.m. Oct. 19 for the purchase of $50,000 5%, 30-year serial bonds, in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Dated Nov. 1 1926. Principal and interest is payable at Shawinigan Falls, Montreal and Quebec. J. O. S. Brunet, Secretary-Treasurer.

SMITH FALLS, Ont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—Sealed bids will be received until Oct. 18 by the City Clerk for the following 5% bonds, aggregating $30,612 50:
$16,612 50 impt. bonds. Due in 20 annual installments.
14,000 00 impt. bonds. Due in 10 annual installments.

WINDSOR, Ont.—*BOND OFFERING.*—M. A. Dickinson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Oct. 18, for the following 3 issues of 5% bonds, aggregating $772,228 83:
$375,000 00 public school bonds. Due in 30 years.
97,228 83 highway bonds. Due in 10 years.
300,000 00 hydro-extension bonds. Due in 20 years.
Bids must be made for each issue separately. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in Windsor. Denom. $1,000, except for one bond. Delivery of the bonds will be made in Windsor.

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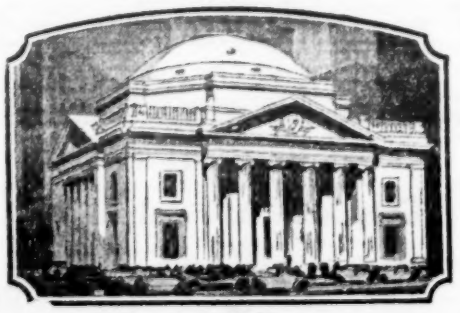
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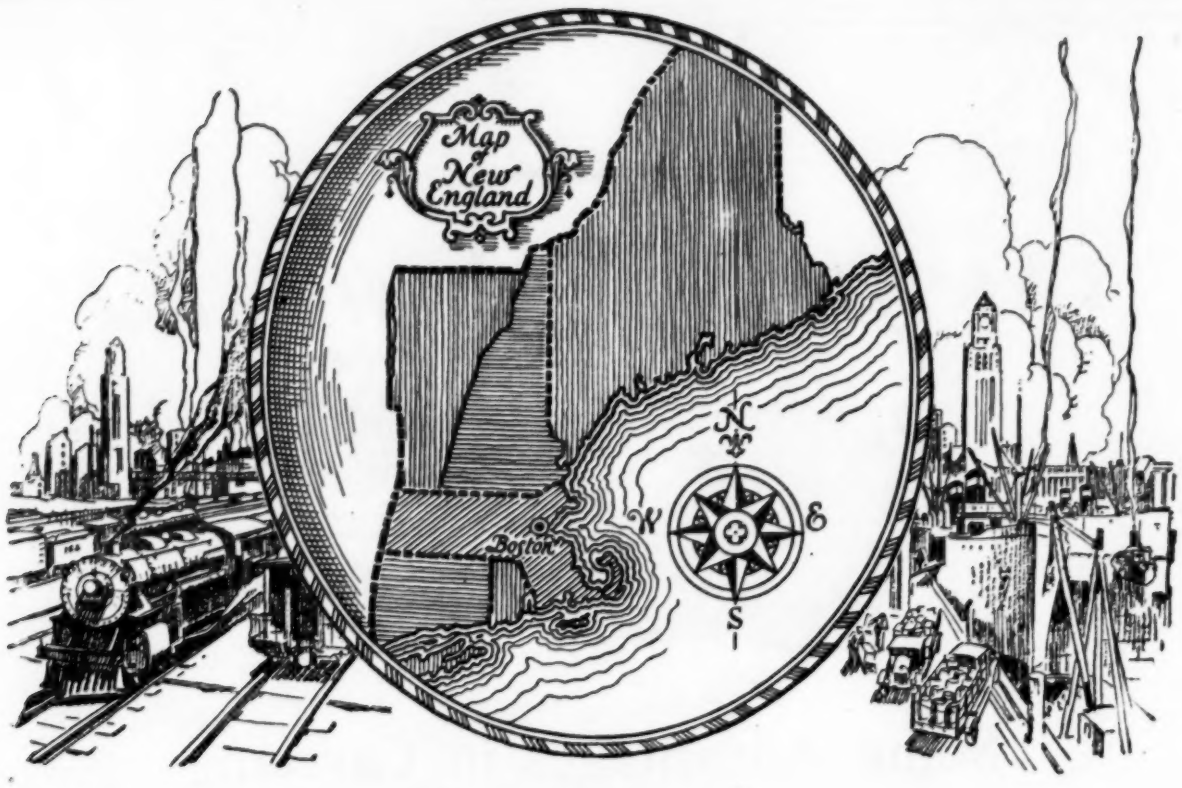
Madison Ave. at 45th St. — Madison Ave. at 28th St. — 247 Broadway

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

PHILADELPHIA: Packard Building
BALTIMORE: Keyser Building, Calvert & Redwood Sts.
ATLANTA: Healey Building
CHICAGO: 105 South La Salle St.
SAN FRANCISCO: 485 California St.

LONDON . . PARIS . . MEXICO CITY

Total resources more than $450,000,000



FACTS

To Govern Your Business Decisions

THROUGH our intimate and widespread contacts with New England business we are able to furnish valuable first-hand information on the character of its trade and business conditions.

This is one reason why the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY is a desirable banking connection for corporations and individuals doing business in New England, or about to seek New England markets.

OLD COLONY
TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST TRUST COMPANY

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

57 BROADWAY

CAPITAL	**$40,000,000**
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	**36,764,122**
DEPOSITS (June 30, 1926)	**813,425,869**

DIRECTORS

HENRY W. CANNON

ALBERT H. WIGGIN
Chairman of the Board

JOHN J. MITCHELL
President, Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois

GUY E. TRIPP
Chairman, Board of Directors, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

JAMES N. HILL

DANIEL C. JACKLING
President, Utah Copper Company

CHARLES M. SCHWAB
Chairman, Board of Directors, Bethlehem Steel Corporation

SAMUEL H. MILLER
Vice-President

EDWARD R. TINKER
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chase Securities Corporation

EDWARD T. NICHOLS
Vice-President, Great Northern Railway Company

NEWCOMB CARLTON
President, Western Union Telegraph Company

FREDERICK H. ECKER
Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

EUGENE V. R. THAYER
Lowry & Company, Inc.

CARL J. SCHMIDLAPP
Vice-President

GERHARD M. DAHL
Chairman, Board of Directors, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation

REEVE SCHLEY
Vice-President

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT

JEREMIAH MILBANK

HENRY OLLESHEIMER
Vice-President

ARTHUR G. HOFFMAN
Vice-President, The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc.

F. EDSON WHITE
President, Armour & Company

ALFRED P. SLOAN, Jr.
President, General Motors Corporation

ELISHA WALKER
President, Blair & Co., Inc.

MALCOLM G. CHACE

THOMAS N. McCARTER
President, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

ROBERT L. CLARKSON
Vice-Chairman of the Board

AMOS L. BEATY
Chairman, Board of Directors, The Texas Company

WILLIAM H. WOODIN
President, American Car & Foundry Company
Chairman, Board of Directors, American Locomotive Company

GATES W. McGARRAH
Chairman of the Executive Committee

JOHN McHUGH
President

WILLIAM E. S. GRISWOLD
W. & J. Sloane

HENRY O. HAVEMEYER
President, Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal

WILLIAM A. JAMISON
Arbuckle Brothers

L. F. LOREE
President, The Delaware & Hudson Company

THEODORE PRATT

ROBERT C. PRUYN
President, National Commercial Bank and Trust Company, Albany, N. Y.

SAMUEL F. PRYOR
Chairman of the Executive Committee, Remington Arms Company, Inc.

FERDINAND W. ROEBLING, Jr.
President, J. A. Roebling's Sons Company

WE INVITE ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms or Individuals on favorable terms, and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

Through our Trust Department, we offer facilities as: Trustee under Corporate Mortgages and Indentures of Trust; Depositary under re-organization and other agreements; Custodian of securities and Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals; Executor under Wills and Trustee under Testamentary Trusts; Trustee under Life Trusts.

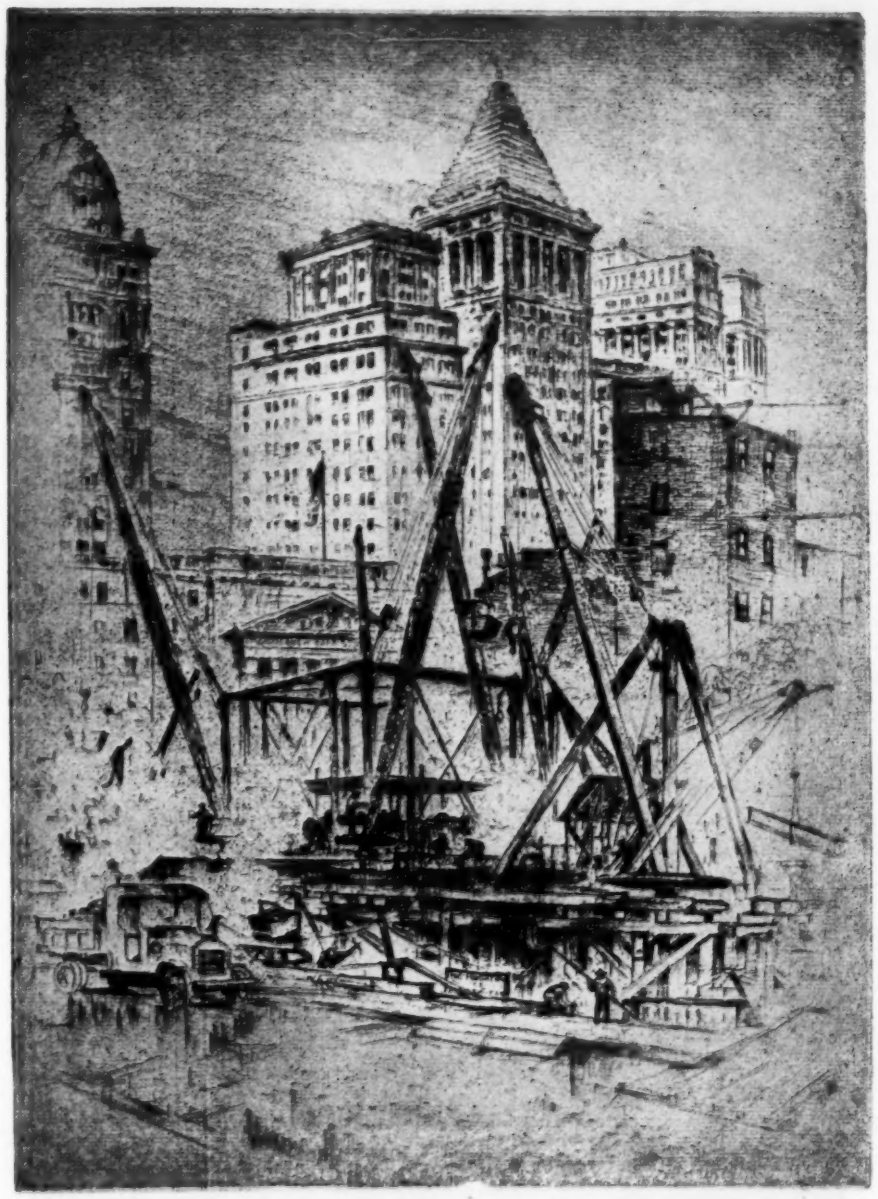
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Hallgarten & Co.

Established 1850

New York

Chicago **London**



THE FOUNDATION COMPANY is an organization of Construction Engineers specializing in the building of difficult Superstructures and Substructures. The enviable reputation gained in its early history for trustworthy underground construction has followed it into the field of General Engineering Contracting. Among the structures completed by The Foundation Company are *buildings of every known type*.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

CITY OF NEW YORK

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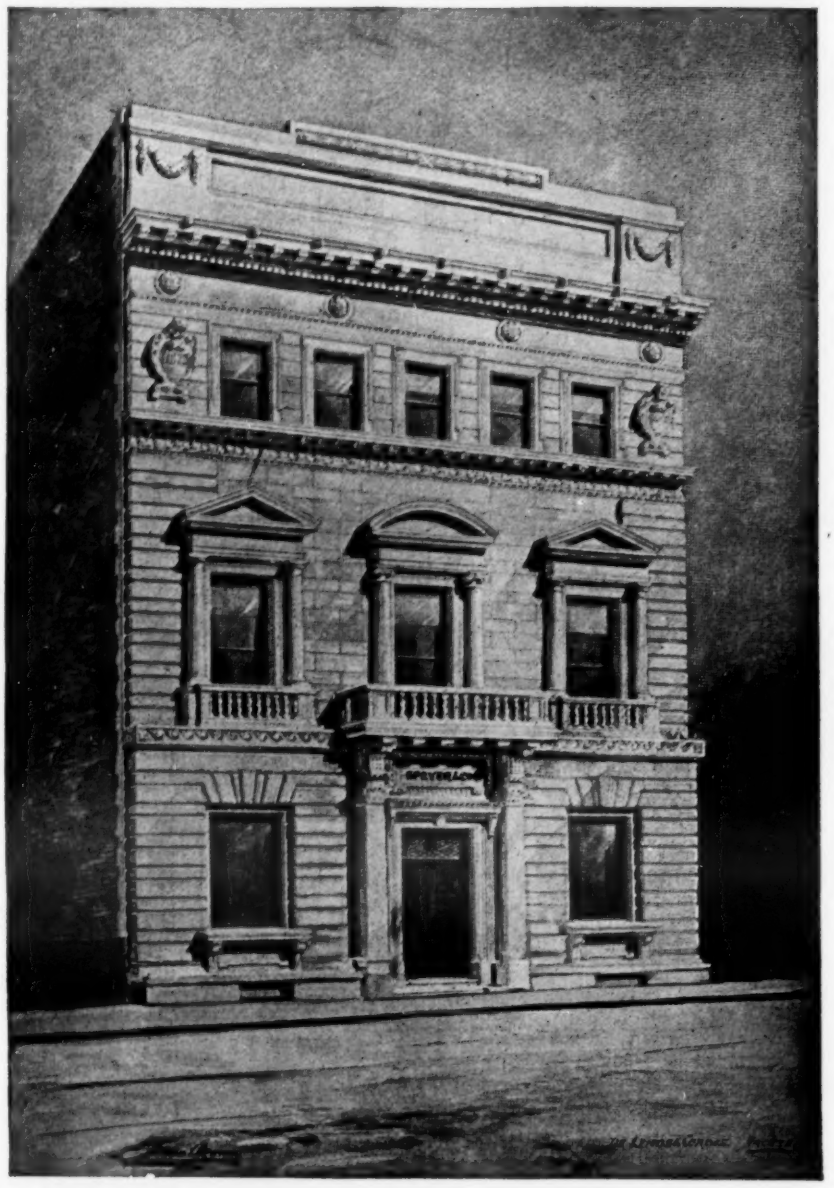
ATLANTA	SAN FRANCISCO	MEXICO CITY	LONDON, ENGLAND
PITTSBURGH	LOS ANGELES	LIMA, PERU	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
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ESTABLISHED 1837

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—from personal accounts, investments and trust facilities to foreign exchange and world-wide commercial banking activities.



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ATLANTA
66 North Broad Street
Telephone Walnut 5070-71

ATLANTIC CITY
Chalfonte Block
Telephone Marine 749

BALTIMORE
Charles & Fayette Streets
Telephone 7471 Plaza

BOSTON
30 Congress Street
Telephone 8100 Main

BUFFALO
Ellicott Square Building
Tel. (*Bell*) 2472 Seneca

CHICAGO
137 So. La Salle Street
Telephone 7200 Randolph

CINCINNATI
Dixie Terminal Building
Telephone 422 Main

CLEVELAND
Guardian Building
Telephone (*Bell*) 763 Cherry

DAVENPORT
Putnam Building
Telephone 7935 Main

DENVER
First National Bank Bldg.
Telephone 1475 Main

DETROIT
First National Bank Bldg.
Telephone 9121 Cadillac

HARTFORD
U. S. Security Trust Building
Telephone 2-3175

HOUSTON
First National Bank Bldg.
Telephone Preston 2465-6

INDIANAPOLIS
Fletcher Sav. & Tr. Building
Telephone Main 0705

JACKSONVILLE
Peninsular Casualty Bldg.
Telephone 2152

KANSAS CITY
1017 Baltimore Avenue
Telephone 2706 Main

LOS ANGELES
513 West 6th Street
Telephone 7051 Trinity

LOUISVILLE
U. S. Trust Building
Telephone City 4001

MEMPHIS
Bank of Com. & Tr. Co. Bldg.
Telephone (*Postal*) 119
(*Cumberland*) 6-1083

MIAMI
Seybold Building
Telephone 2287

MILWAUKEE
First Wis. Nat'l Bk. Building
Telephone 2590 Broadway

MINNEAPOLIS
Builders Exchange Building
Telephone 0888 Atlantic

NEWARK
Kinney Building
Telephone 1943 Market

NEW ORLEANS
Western Union Bldg.
Telephone 6863 Main

OAKLAND
Central Bank Building
Telephone Glen Court 3308

OMAHA
First National Bank Bldg.
Telephone 3316 Jackson

PHILADELPHIA
1417 Chestnut Street
Telephone 3400 Rittenhouse

PITTSBURGH
Union Trust Building
Telephone 2980 Atlantic

PORTLAND, MAINE
Chapman Building
Telephone 6904 Forest

PORTLAND, OREGON
United States Nat'l Bk. Bldg.
Telephone 9220 Broadway

PROVIDENCE
12 Westminster Street
Telephone 3262 Union

ROCHESTER
Wilder Building
Telephone 4464-5-6 Main

SAN DIEGO
Union Building
Telephone 9176 Main

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Standard Oil Building
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205 St. James Street
Telephone 6493 Main

TORONTO, CANADA
10 King Street, East
Telephone 6120 Main

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No. 34 Bishopsgate
Telephone London Wall 1737

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
16 Holmens Kanal

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
1 rue de la Tour de l'Ile
Telephone 51 89

TOKIO, JAPAN
12 Nakadori Marunouchi
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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

Main Office: National City Bank Building, New York
Uptown Office: National City Building, 42nd Street at Madison Ave.

BONDS · SHORT TERM NOTES · ACCEPTANCES

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street

CAPITAL,

$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,

$19,200,724

EDWARD W. SHELDON, *President*

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, *First Vice-President*

WILLIAMSON PELL, *Vice-President*

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, *Secretary*

FREDERIC W. ROBBERT, *Comptroller*

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, *Assistant Secretary*

ROBERT S. OSBORNE, *Ass't Secretary*

WILLIAM C. LEE, *Ass't Secretary*

THOMAS H. WILSON, *Ass't Secretary*

WILLIAM G. GREEN, *Ass't Secretary*

ALTON S. KEELER, *Ass't Secretary*

Trustees

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board*

FRANK LYMAN	CHAUNCEY KEEP	WILLIAM VINCENT ASTOR
JOHN J. PHELPS	ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES	JOHN SLOANE
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD	WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY	FRANK L. POLK
LYMAN J. GAGE	OGDEN MILLS	THATCHER M. BROWN
PAYNE WHITNEY	CORNELIUS N. BLISS	WILLIAMSON PELL
EDWARD W. SHELDON		

Condensed Statement, July 1, 1926.

RESOURCES

Cash in Banks	$9,276,426.22
Real Estate Owned	1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	4,211,312.00
Loans on Collateral	52,484,621.56
Bills Purchased	2,848,773.63
New York City and other Bonds and Securities	14,861,300.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	490,002.24
	$85,172,435.65

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	12,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	7,200,723.66
Deposits	62,472,976.31
Reserve for Dividends	450,000.00
Interest Accrued on Deposits	267,928.01
Rebate Interest on Bills Purchased	6,427.67
Reserved for Taxes and Expenses	774,380.00
	$85,172,435.65

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

22 WILLIAM STREET

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE, 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street.
MADISON AVENUE OFFICE, 901 Madison Avenue at 72nd St.

LONDON
15 Cockspur Street, S. W. 1

PARIS
70 due des Petits Champs

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit payable throughout the world. Commercial Letters of Credit for Importations and Exportations of Merchandise.

Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange
Cable Transfers to all Countries

THROUGH its office in London, working in close touch with correspondents all over Europe, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is in position to be of exceptional service to banks in the transaction of foreign business for themselves or their customers.

In Paris, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company maintains a representative who receives your clients' mail and cables and gives personal attention to your banking interests through our Paris correspondent, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

For Banks and Dealers

MUNICIPAL BONDS
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
REAL ESTATE BONDS
RAILROAD BONDS
CORPORATION BONDS
FOREIGN BONDS

For Private Investors

Diversified offerings of conservative securities submitted on request. Investment holdings analyzed and suggestions made as to any desirable exchanges.

Informative investment literature now available for distribution includes—

"The Common Sense of Sound Investing"
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"Why Estates Shrink"
"Specimen Income Tax Returns Completely Worked Out"
"Essential Characteristics of Real Estate Bonds We Recommend"

Inquiries Invited

Redmond & Co.

31-33 Pine Street, New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

Philadelphia **Baltimore** **Washington** **Albany**

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Established 1847

FOUNDED nearly eighty years ago, our business has been continuously conducted under the same firm name, and for practically three-quarters of a century at our present address—Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Building, 51 Wall Street.

Throughout this period we have specialized in Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds suitable for the needs of Individuals, Trustees and Institutions.

We underwrite security issues, act as fiscal agents and execute commission orders in both stocks and bonds.

We invite the correspondence of investors and are always prepared to submit offerings of conservative investment securities.

51 Wall Street **New York**

790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Members of the New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges and New York Curb Association

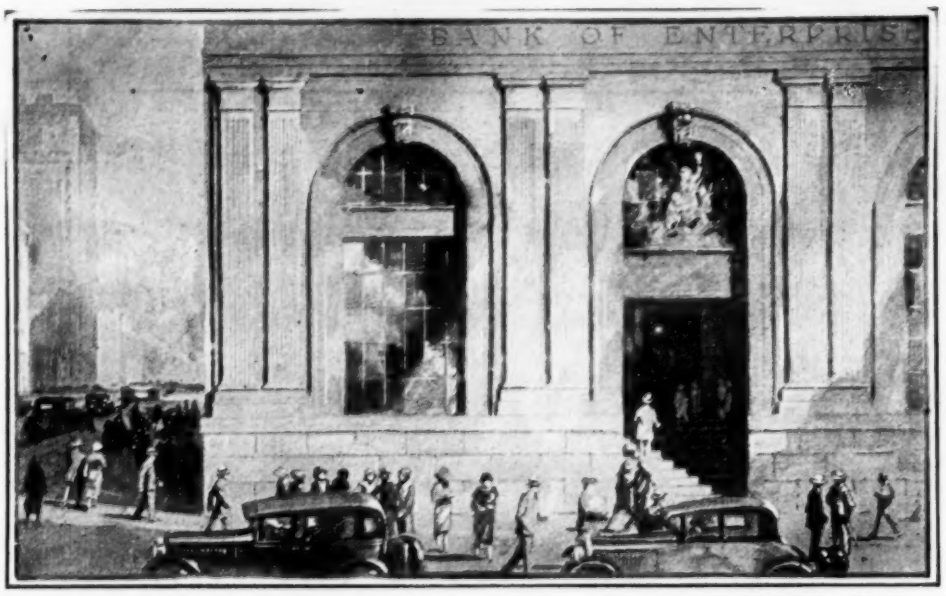
SEEKING NEW BUSINESS ON OUR RECORD

You can draw on the Chemical for information as well as funds

AND DRAWING ON ONE
WILL HELP DEVELOP THE OTHER

THE
CHEMICAL
NATIONAL
BANK
OF NEW YORK

B'WAY at CHAMBERS, FACING CITY HALL
FIFTH AVENUE at TWENTY-NINTH STREET
MADISON AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH STREET



Simplifying the Proof

THERE are many reasons for the increasing number of Underwood Bookkeeping Machine installations in banks and trust companies.

One of them is the Underwood Continuous Proof Sheet. As one bank executive wrote, "The proof sheet, in addition to giving a perfect record of items, holds the work very closely in balance, provides an identified journal automatically, and renders unnecessary the comparison of ledger and statement balances."

This feature—and the many other good points of the Underwood Bookkeeping Machine — have been important factors in speeding the day's balance of banks the country over. The details can be explained at your convenience. Your letter, or a 'phone call from your secretary, will bring you the facts.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.,
Underwood Building—30 Vesey Street
New York City

UNDERWOOD
Bookkeeping Machine

Overdrafts Usually Happen Through Misunderstandings!

RESPONSIBILITY FOR OVERDRAFTS IS DIFFICULT TO FIX.

The Teller says—"I understood the Bookkeeper to say "Balance $989.00"
The Bookkeeper says—"I said $589.00"

and

BOTH SPEAK TRUTHFULLY

BUT THE BANK HAS LOST THE MONEY!

and

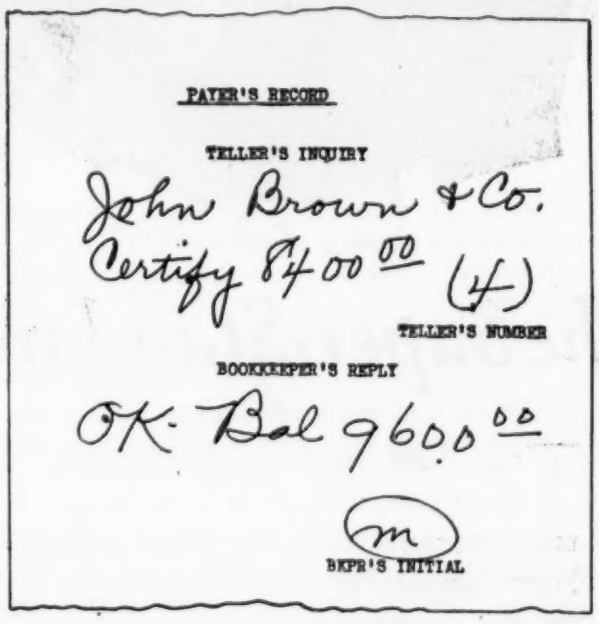
You cannot fix the blame because their voices left no record.

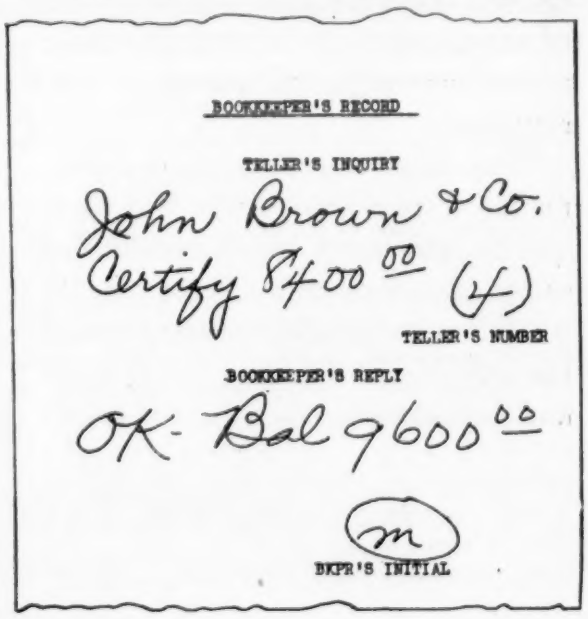
If the teller's inquiry and the bookkeeper's reply had been transmitted via Telautograph (as shown on right) the teller would not have paid out the extra $400.00 because he could not have misunderstood the *written* figures. **BANKS USING TELAUTOGRAPHS** (for teller-bookkeeper communication) *never* have overdrafts because of misunderstandings!!

and

they never embarrass depositors by telephoning regarding "balances." Telautographs are faster than any other form of communication! They deliver handwritten messages as rapidly as one may write them. The messages are written secretly and almost silently. No "central" to get! No dials to turn! No "carriers" to cap! Write and it is there!

Ask for "Friendly Service to Banks" —or, our man—or both—no obligation —ever.





Telautograph Corporation

16 WEST 61st STREET, NEW YORK CITY

We are now serving over 850 banks in over 300 cities—We have 43 Branch offices.



The Super-Standard Writing Machine

THE New Model 6 Remington-Noiseless, with four-row standard keyboard, is justly called "*The Super-Standard Writing Machine*," because it renders a kind and character of service entirely beyond the range of any typewriter of standard construction.

This latest Remington-Noiseless machine performs with the very highest efficiency every productive service required of a typewriter. It has every standard operating feature. It is notable for its light touch, swift and easy action, the uniform excellence of its product, and its capacity for manifolding work. And in addition to all of these advantages it confers on every user the priceless boon of quiet.

Business efficiency and human nerves unite in their present-day demand for noiseless typewriting and the New Model 6 Remington-Noiseless is the one and only writing machine which supplies this need.

We will gladly place one of these machines in your office, for examination, without any obligation to yourself.

Remington Typewriter Company

374 Broadway *Branches Everywhere* **New York**

Remington Typewriter Company of Canada, *Limited*,
68 King Street, West, Toronto

NEW REMINGTON-NOISELESS

With Four-Row Standard Keyboard

DU PONT

AMERICA'S

Great Chemical Industry

Makers of Indispensable Products

THE DU PONT COMPANY is America's great Chemical Industry. Every one of its many products is a chemical product and an indispensable product.

Since 1802 du Pont Powder has been vital to the support and safety of our nation. Du Pont Explosives rend from mine and quarry the raw materials of industry, blast the way for railroad, canal and skyscraper, clear land for bigger crops.

What the carpenter, the steel worker and the mason perfect, du Pont Paint and Enamels protect and beautify. In the factory they add light, in the home, health and cheer.

The du Pont Company is now supplying and safeguarding our textile industries and essential American dyes. It is providing basic chemicals and chemical compounds to thousands of concerns which have brought their problems to its laboratories.

The flexible window, the beautiful Ivory Pyralin toiletware and hundreds of other necessary articles are made of du Pont Pyralin.

Du Pont Fabrikoid has freed a score of industries from the hampering scarcity of leather. It is indispensable to the upholsterer, the bookbinder, the automobile and traveling goods manufacturer. It supplies a fundamental need.

Du Pont Rayon has made for itself a distinct place in the industrial world. It is a new textile so closely resembling silk that it is difficult to distinguish between them. This, too, is a chemical product with cellulose as its base. It is used extensively in combination with other fabrics and in a vast number of new ways.

Du Pont Duco Finish has solved the problem which has confronted the chemical industry of developing a finish for automobiles that would withstand exposure and service and retain a clean and new appearance for a longer period than any other known finish. It is composed in large part of a nitro-cellulose mixture and its development is a triumph of the chemical industry. Duco is adapted to almost any product requiring a lasting finish and color.

Thus it is evident that the progress and expansion of the du Pont Company has been the logical development of a Great Chemical Industry, providing not only a variety of finished products, but the basic materials which are essential for the life of American industry. The seemingly unrelated products that carry the du Pont Oval are not strangers, but brothers in the same family.

Throughout the 124 years of its existence, the du Pont Company has had as its constant aim the manufacture of products based on chemical science which are unquestioned leaders in their respective fields, and to serve its customers so that these products may be used most efficiently and most economically.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

There is a difference . . .

. . . even in banking atmospheres

EVERY business—indeed every individual business house—has its own peculiar atmosphere.

We have always had a particular interest in the banking atmosphere of the Seaboard. As you talk with our officers at their desks or our tellers at their windows you are warmed by a friendliness which changes the most ordinary banking routine into a pleasant experience.

Whether your banking needs are personal, commercial, local, national or international, you will find here friendly hands and friendly minds to render you every-needed banking service.

The pleasures, as well as the practical advantages, of sound banking become a very real thing at the Seaboard.

The Seaboard National Bank

of the City of New York

115 Broadway Broad and Beaver Streets 24 East 45th St.

A consolidation of The Bank of New York which has been engaged in Domestic and Foreign Banking since 1784 and the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company which has specialized in Personal Trusts since 1830.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS and UNDIVIDED PROFITS over $17,000,000

STATEMENT

At the Close of Business on September 30, 1926

ASSETS

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from Banks and Bankers	$11,171,347.12
Exchanges for Clearing House, and other Cash Items	54,735,194.07
United States Bonds and Certificates	7,109,078.79
Short Term Securities	7,336,541.67
Other Bonds and Stocks	10,954,078.82
Real Estate Mortgages	3,267,040.31
Demand Loans on Collateral	11,484,108.18
Time Loans on Collateral	12,527,443.53
Bills Receivable	21,218,773.36
Accrued Interest, etc	612,992.30
Customers' Liability, Account of Acceptances	7,140,811.54
Banking Houses	3,350,000.00
Overdrafts	178,846.77
	$151,086,256.46

LIABILITIES

Capital	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	13,199,907.93
Dividend Payable October 1, 1926	240,000.00
Deposits	121,219,181.51
Annuity Fund	1,202,129.83
Interest due Depositors, Taxes, etc	504,186.00
Acceptances	9,126,765.16
Other Liabilities:	
Foreign Exchange	3,431.41
Foreign Bills of Exchange sold with our endorsement	1,590,654.62
	$151,086,256.46

BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST COMPANY · BANK OF NEW YORK · NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO · 1784-1830

Bank of New York & Trust Co.

Main Office 52 Wall Street *Foreign Department* 48 Wall Street *Madison Avenue Office* at 63rd Street

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NEW YORK

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San Francisco

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Philadelphia

411 Olive St.
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49 Wall Street, New York

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and in Foreign Markets.

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PHILADELPHIA

CHATHAM PHENIX

NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

High Spots of One of America's Outstanding Banks

A century—and more—of commercial banking experience.

Over a quarter billion dollars of resources.

Its main office and twelve branches, from Battery to Bronx, offer *complete* banking and fiduciary service.

Able, energetic co-operation with thousands of correspondent banks throughout the country.

A world-wide banking service, going wherever American business goes.

CHATHAM PHENIX
NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE
149 Broadway, Corner Liberty Street, New York City

Guaranteed Railroad and Telegraph Co. Stocks

also HIGH-GRADE INDUSTRIAL and UTILITY

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Exempt from the Normal Federal Income Tax, and, in most of the States, from Personal Tax.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

W. A. HARRIMAN & CO.

INCORPORATED

39 Broadway, New York

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FOUNDED 1832 CABLES' "Turnure"

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Purchase and Sale of Merchandise on a Commission basis

Dealers in Cuban Securities

Selling Agents for Producers and Shippers of Raw Sugars

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MADRID: Banco Urquijo

PARIS { Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas / Heine & Cie.

BARCELONA: Banco Urquijo Catalan

F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857

BONDS

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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George H. Burr & Co.

COMMERCIAL PAPER
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Philadelphia	Cleveland	Kansas City
Hartford	Chicago	Minneapolis

Correspondents

George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom

Los Angeles	Spol ane	San Francisco
Portland, Ore.		Seattle

LAGE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

160 Broadway,
NEW YORK

208 So. La Salle St.,
CHICAGO

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

New York

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - $7,600,000

Directors

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Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.

ROBERT K. CASSATT
Cassatt & Company
Philadelphia

LEWIS L. CLARKE
President, American Exchange-Pacific National Bank

DONALD G. GEDDES
Clark, Dodge & Company

CHARLES E. GRAHAM

HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

WILLIAM A. JAMISON
Arbuckle Brothers

JOHN W. PLATTEN
President

H. HOBART PORTER
Sanderson & Porter

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
Kuhn, Loeb & Company

HENRY TATNALL
Director, Franklin-Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia

JAMES TIMPSON
Second Vice-President and Financial Manager, The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

ARTHUR TURNBULL
Post & Flagg

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

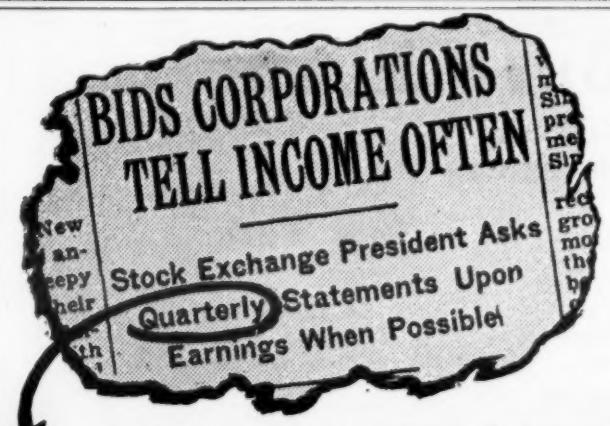
ELISHA WALKER
President, Blair & Co., Inc.

JAMES P. WARBURG
Vice-President and Secretary, International Acceptance Bank, Inc.

THOMAS WILLIAMS
Ichabod T. Williams & Sons

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS
Chairman of the Board, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.; Chairman of the Board, Wabash Ry. Co.

Accounts of Trust Companies, Banks and Corporations Invited



from The New York Times

Cities Service Company Reports 12 Times a Year

Some corporations report to their stockholders once a year, some report quarterly. Cities Service Company mails a concise earnings statement to its stockholders *every month*. The Company has been doing this for 15 years.

Cities Service Company's statements show that its earnings have been steadily increasing for the last five years. The latest report (for July, 1926) shows net earnings of $1,816,628, an increase of 18.4% over July, 1925.

The common stock of Cities Service Company offers you an opportunity to participate in these unusually large and steadily increasing earnings. When you buy this seasoned, 15-year-old security at its present price and dividend rate, you get a yield of about 8½% in cash and stock dividends.

Mail the coupon for a copy of the latest Earnings Statement, which will give you an idea of the kind of information that will be sent to you each month as one of the thousands of owners of Cities Service securities.

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Please send me copy of Earnings Statement for July, 1926, and full information about Cities Service Company common stock.

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DOMINICK & DOMINICK

Established 1870

Members New York Stock Exchange

BONDS PREFERRED STOCKS NOTES

New York
115 Broadway

EST. 1870

Cincinnati
414 Walnut Street

Private Wires to Principal Cities

36 YEARS

of individual attention in personal
trust and banking business.

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OF NEW YORK

149 Broadway, New York

Established 1890 ***Member Federal Reserve System***

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Harold P. Spurr, *Asst. Secretary*

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Howland Pell
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Robert L. Gerry
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John D. Peabody
Charles M. Van Kleeck
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George F. Butterworth
Arthur J. Morris
Warren Cruikshank
William G. Ver Planck
Edward C. Cammann
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Howard Elliott
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Incorporated

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BANK, TRUST AND INSURANCE CO. STOCKS

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NEW YORK

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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LEROY W. BALDWIN, President.

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FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE:
580 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 47th Street

HUDSON OFFICE:
1411 BROADWAY, Corner 39th Street

LONDON OFFICE:
28 CHARLES STREET, S. W.

This Company is the Fiscal Agent of the State of New York
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Inquiries Invited

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Branches and correspondents located in principal cities.

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NOW

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
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EQUITABLE BUILDING
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Resources
Over Fifty Million Dollars
Member Federal Reserve System]

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40 Wall Street — **NEW YORK CITY**

GREEN, ELLIS & ANDERSON

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

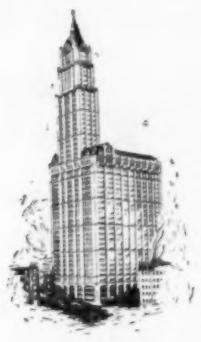
INVESTMENTS

100 Broadway, New York

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Commonwealth Bldg.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Miners Bank Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Packard Bldg.



Service

"I want you to know that we appreciate the special service you gave the collection which we forwarded to you a few days ago. Our customer, a local investment house, wishes us to convey its deep appreciation of the interest you have shown. Thank you for your SPLENDID SERVICE."

THIS extract from a letter, recently received by us from a western correspondent bank, refers to a called bond forwarded for collection. The instructions specified the amount to be credited as $1,045, covering the called price and interest.

Our Collection Department, knowing that, due to conversion privileges, this bond was quoted on the market at a higher rate, sold it for $1,320. As a result, the correspondent's customer netted $275 more than he expected.

Individual attention to each transaction is a characteristic of Irving service in the handling of business for its correspondents.

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NEW YORK

Chas. D. Barney & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

Members American Bankers Association
Members Investment Bankers Association

65 Broadway
New York

1428 Walnut Street
Philadelphia

Winston-Salem, N. C.

We Specialize in

Peninsular Telephone Company
(FLORIDA)

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5½% Bonds due Jan. 1, 1951
Convertible Debenture 6½% Bonds due April 1, 1934
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Common Stock

COGGESHALL & HICKS

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway **New York**

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Established 1878

Members
New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
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Stocks—Bonds—Grain

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Tel. Broad 6321

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208 S. La Salle St.	1438 Union Tr. Bldg.	206 Ohio Bldg.
Tel. Wabash 7881	**Tel. Cherry 3750**	**Tel. Main 4928**
NEW HAVEN	**N. Y. BRANCHES**	**NEWPORT**
181 Church St.	Hotel St. Regis	33 Bellevue Ave.
Tel. Pioneer 3600	**Tel. Plaza 3408**	**Tel. 1096**

Private wires to principal cities

Kings County Trust Company

342 to 346 Fulton Street,
Borough of Brooklyn,
City of New York

Capital, $500,000.00
Surplus and
Undivided Profits, over $5,000,000.00

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J. NORMAN CARPENTER	Vice-President
THOMAS BLAKE	Secretary
ALBERT I. TABOR	Assistant Secretary
CLARENCE E. TOBIAS	Assistant Secretary
ALBERT E. ECKERSON	Auditor

The Kings County Trust Company offers to its depositors every facility and accommodation known to modern banking. If you are not already availing yourself of the advantages offered by this Institution, the Kings County Trust Company will be glad to have you open an account.

A Circle of Service

Our wide connections and affiliations enable us to offer our depositors and correspondents a broad Circle of Service and frequently effect marked economies

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

Broadway at Cedar Street
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SCHLUTER & CO.

Incorporated

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

111 Broadway
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THE SAFEST, most satisfactory banking connection is one with a bank progressing steadily along conservative lines.

Bond Department - Foreign Department
Trust Department

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

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WHERE 23RD STREET
CROSSES BROADWAY
New York

THE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

MAIN OFFICE:

THE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
BUILDING

JOURNAL SQUARE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



At Journal Square Tube Station

8 Minutes from Cortlandt Street

20 Minutes from 34th Street

12 Minutes from Newark

4 Conveniently Located Branches in Hudson County

Statement at Close of Business July 12, 1926

Resources

Loans on Collateral	$13,817,000.38
Bonds and Mortgages	14,266,894.30
United States Government, County and Municipal Bonds	10,370,057.33
Other Bonds	5,530,782.71
Bills Purchased	12,058,245.47
Real Estate and Banking Houses	793,668.92
Main Office Building	1,014,524.51
Other Real Estate	871,104.08
Furniture and Fixtures	154,568.14
Safe Deposit Vaults	153,729.86
Cash on Hand and in Bank	6,167,406.85
Other Assets	427,446.91
	$65,625,429.46

Liabilities

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surplus	2,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	957,000.82
Deposits	58,460,068.65
Other Liabilities	708,359.99
	$65,625,429.46

Banking in All Its Branches

MONTCLAIR—*New Jersey's Finest Suburb!*

On the mountainside overlooking New York City, fourteen miles distant. Service via Lackawanna and Erie railroads. Excellent civic features, schools, etc. Famous for the beauty of its setting, its parks and fine homes. The ideal residential town!

COMPLETE FINANCIAL SERVICE OFFERED

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Largest Banking Institution in Montclair

Resources Over $13,500,000.00

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Your New Jersey Business—

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Financial Strength—as the largest National Bank in the State.
Prestige—as the oldest bank in New Jersey.
Organization—every modern banking facility including a Trust Department equipped to handle every kind of fiduciary business.

National Newark & Essex Banking Company

NEWARK, N. J.

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Established 1804

EISELE & KING

Members New York Stock Exchange

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9 Clinton Street

NEWARK
NEW JERSEY

THE MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

BAYONNE - NEW JERSEY

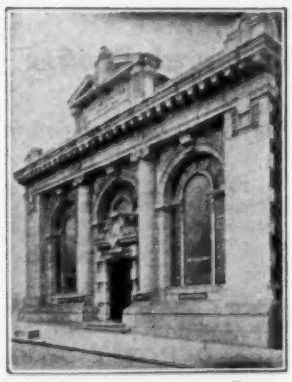
Only Banking Institution in New Jersey that clears through the New York Clearing House

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CHRISTIAN B. ZABRISKIE, Vice-President
FREDERIC C. EARL, Vice-President
MAX MORALLER, Treasurer
W. J. DALY, Sec'y & Trust Officer
F. J. VAN ORDER, Asst. Treasurer

ORGANIZED 1886

Assets $11,000,000



MAIN OFFICE, 8TH ST., BAYONNE.

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM G. BESLER
JOSEPH BRADY
WM. E. CABLE, JR.
CHAS. A. DANA
H. B. DEMBE
FREDERIC C. EARL
MAX MORALLER
CLARENCE M. SCHWERIN
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK
CHRISTIAN B. ZABRISKIE

Branch Office
33d STREET & BROADWAY

Morristown Trust Company

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Capital $800,000 Surplus and Profits $1,000,000 Deposits $9,000,000

Pays Interest on Cheque and Time Accounts
Executes Trusts - Settles Estates
Safe Deposit and Storage Vaults

PASSAIC NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

PASSAIC, N. J.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits	2,142,000
Deposits	over 24,000,000
Total Resources	over 29,000,000

ACCOUNTS INVITED



PATERSON NATIONAL BANK

PATERSON, N. J.

United States and State Depository

Capital - - - - $1,200,000
Surplus and Profits - - $1,145,000
Deposits over - - - $15,000,000

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JOHN L. GRIGGS, Vice-President. DANIEL H. MURRAY, V.-Pres. & Cashier.
FRED. LABAUGH, Asst. Vice-Pres. CHAS. A. TSCHOPP, Asst. Cashier.
WILLIAM M. TUTTLE, Asst. Cashier. GEORGE V. HOPPER, Asst. Cashier.

Collections our Specialty. Quick remittances and small charges.

ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Jersey City, New Jersey

Capital, Surplus and Profits over $4,600,000

General Banking and Trust Business Interest Paid on Check Accounts
Four Per Cent. Interest on Savings

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JAY S. PERKINS---Vice-President and Trust Officer
ROBERT S. CARMICHAEL---Vice-President
WM. V. TOFFEY, 2nd---Secretary & Treasurer

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S. LEROY HETRICK---Asst. Treasurer
R. D. HOLCOMB---Asst. Secretary

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WALTER J. CONNOLLY---Asst. Treasurer
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EDWARD GROTH---Asst. Secretary

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FRANK PRATT---Asst. Treasurer
JOHN E. BROWN---Asst. Secretary

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Member Federal Reserve System *Member Northern N. J. Clearing House*

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

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One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

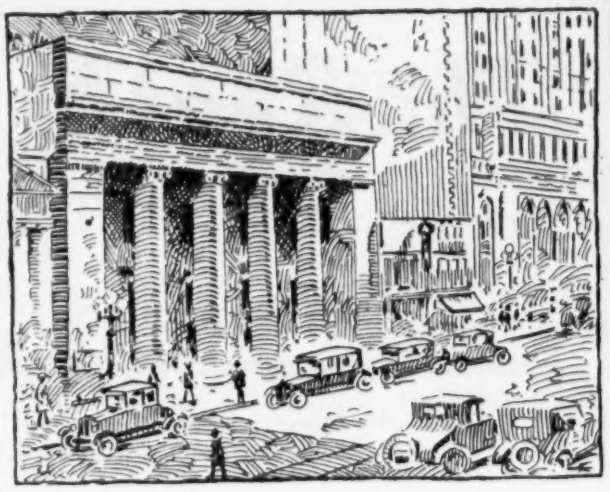
526 California Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1926

Assets	$109,430,478.72
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,400,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over $557,000.00 Standing on Books at	1.00

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum, COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



WILLIAM R. STAATS CO.

Established 1887

Government, Municipal and Corporation

BONDS

640 South Spring St.
LOS ANGELES

Pasadena San Francisco
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THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY



CONTINENTAL BUILDING

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, MD.

Invites the Reserve Accounts of State Banks & Trust Companies

Exceptional Facilities for Handling Bills of Lading Drafts & Other Collections

Correspondence Invited

CAPITAL, $1,350,000
SURPLUS, 1,350,000

The Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia

Broad and Chestnut Streets

Capital $3,131,200
Surplus and Undivided Profits $1,583,288

Solicits Deposits of Firms, Corporations and Individuals—Interest Allowed

Is fully equipped to handle all Business pertaining to a Trust Company, in its Banking, Trust, Real Estate and Safe Deposit Departments



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John A. McCarthy, Trust Officer
Edgar Fetherston, Asst. Treas. — ***Robt. D. Ghriskey, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Tr. Officer***

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INCORPORATED 1871

GUARANTEE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

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Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

WEST-PHILA. BRANCH
9 South 52d Street

CENTRAL BRANCH
1415 Chestnut Street

H. W. GOODALL, President JESSE S. SHEPARD, Vice-President
HOWARD E. YOUNG, Treasurer and Secretary



West End Trust Company

Broad Street and South Penn Square
PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$4,000,000

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee,
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents, etc.

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Checks and
Letters of Credit

Safe Deposit Department

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1871
CAPITAL $500,000.00
SURPLUS (EARNED) $3,000,000.00
Sixth & Spring Garden
PHILADELPHIA

Trust Funds $28,000,000

THIS COMPANY FOR 55 YEARS
has functioned in all forms of Trust Company service

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President

Charles E. Grange
Retired

Sydney L. Wright
S. L. and W. R. Wright

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Director John B. Stetson Co.

William P. Barba
Director, Girard Nat'l Bank

Charles S. Child
of Wilson & Bradbury, Inc.

Walter T. Bradley
Walter T. Bradley Co.

Jacques L. Vauclain
Vice-President
Baldwin Locomotive Works

David T. Fleisher
S. B. and B. W. Fleisher

William Henry Snyder
Attorney-at-Law

Thomas D. Sullivan
Terminal Warehouse Company

HARPER & TURNER

Investment Bankers

Stock Exchange Building

Walnut Street Above Broad

PHILADELPHIA

Reilly, Brock & Co.

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1607 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

6 East Fayette St.
BALTIMORE, MD.

24 Broad Street
NEW YORK

THE LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

BROAD STREET, CHESTNUT TO SANSOM, PHILADELPHIA

Capital, $3,000,000 **Surplus and Profits, $13,000,000**

Deposits received upon which interest is allowed
Titles to real estate insured
Loans on mortgages and approved securities
Trusts executed
Safe Deposit Boxes rented in burglar-proof vaults

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Vice-President & General Counsel
EDWARD H. BONSALL

Treasurer
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Vice-President
LEWIS P. GEIGER

Secretary
LOUIS A. DAVIS

Trust Officer
CLAUDE A. SIMPLER

DIRECTORS.

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John W. Brock	Edward H. Bonsall	Eugene W. Fry	Cyrus H. K. Curtis	Thomas Shallcross, Jr.

FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY

325 Chestnut St.
415 Chestnut St.
1431 Chestnut St.
Broad and Chestnut Sts.

6324 Woodland Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $27,700,000

WM. P. GEST
Chairman of the Board

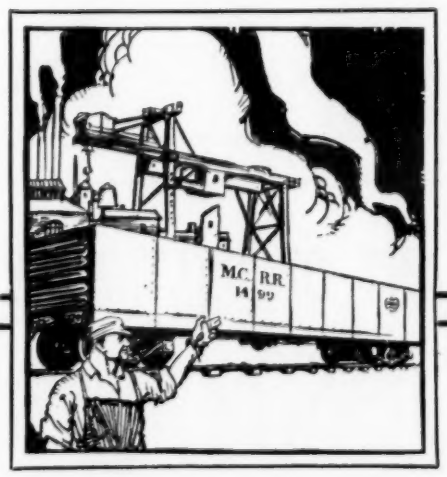
HENRY G. BRENGLE
President

DIRECTORS

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EDWARD T. STOTESBURY	J. FRANKLIN McFADDEN	BENJAMIN RUSH	WILLIAM A. LAW
EDWARD WALTER CLARK	THOMAS S. GATES	SIDNEY F. TYLER	SAMUEL M. CURWEN
JOHN S. JENKS	SAMUEL T. BODINE	J. HOWELL CUMMINGS	EARL B. PUTNAM
LEVI L. RUE	A. G. ROSENGARTEN	HENRY G. BRENGLE	ROBERT K. CASSATT
MORRIS R. BOCKIUS	JONATHAN C. NEFF	JOSEPH E. WIDENER	LAMMOT DuPONT
W. W. ATTERBURY	LEDYARD HECKSCHER	CHARLES DAY	J. D. WINSOR, JR.
		L. H. KINNARD	

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WE SPECIALIZE IN
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT
TRUST CERTIFICATES

Member Federal Reserve System

Bank of NORTH AMERICA & TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA



MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY

Northwest Corner
Calvert and Redwood Streets
BALTIMORE

For
Your
Baltimore
Business

Member Federal Reserve System

CHARTERED 1864

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
13 SOUTH STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits over $5,000,000

Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depositary under plans of reorganization. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.

Fireproof building with latest and best equipment for safety of contents.

Safes for rent in its large fire and burglar proof vault, with spacious and well lighted coupon rooms for use of patrons.

Securities held on deposit for Out of Town Corporations and Persons.

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WALDO NEWCOMER
NORMAN JAMES
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JOHN J. NELLIGAN, President
BLANCHARD RANDALL
ELISHA H. PERKINS
ROBERT GARRETT
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Vice-Pres't
GEO. C. JENKINS
HOWARD BRUCE
MORRIS WHITRIDGE

ANDREW P. SPAMER, 2nd Vice-President
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JOSEPH B. KIRBY, 4th Vice-President

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ARTHUR C. GIBSON, Asst. Vice-Pres. & Sec.
WM. R. HUBNER, Asst. Vice-President
R. S. OPIE, Asst. Vice-President
GEORGE PAUSCH, Asst. Vice-President
ALBERT P. STROBEL, Real Estate Officer
CLARENCE R. TUCKER, Asst. Treas. & Asst. Sec.
JOHN W. BOSLEY, Asst. Treas. & Asst. Sec.
EDGAR H. CROMWELL, Assistant Treasurer
ROLAND L. MILLER, Cashier
RAYMOND E. BURNETT, Auditor
HARRY E. CHALLIS, Assistant Cashier
HOWARD W. BAYNARD, Assistant Auditor
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CHAS. F. LECHTHALER, Asst. Real Estate Officer

THE CENTURY TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE
Baltimore, Maryland

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $2,600,000

Commercial Banking in All Its Branches.
Corporate and Individual Fiduciary Facilities.
Underwriting and Distribution of High Grade Bonds.

The National Bank of Commerce

NORFOLK, Va.



CAPITAL
$1,200,000

Surplus and Profits
$1,700,000

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

OFFICERS

R. S. COHOON, President
TAZEWELL TAYLOR, Vice-President
ROBERT P. BEAMAN, Vice-President
A. E. WHARTON, Cashier
R. C. TAYLOR, Jr., Asst. Vice-President
R. CORNELIUS TAYLOR, Asst. Vice-President
Z. A. GAY, Asst. Vice-President
C. S. PHILLIPS, Asst. Cashier
F. J. SCHMOELE, Asst. Cashier
J. H. FANSHAW, Auditor

MARKED FEATURES

Promptness, Courtesy, Safety and Reliability

Resources over $22,000,000.00

ESTABLISHED 1873

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$2,200,000

K. M. VAN ZANDT, President
R. E. HARDING, Vice-President
E. E. BEWLEY, Vice-President
W. M. MASSIE, Vice-President
R. W. FENDER, Cashier
K. V. JENNINGS, Assistant Cashier
E. P. VAN ZANDT, Assistant Cashier
D. G. WEILER, Assistant Cashier
W. E. WELCH, Assistant Cashier
C. W. BRASELTON, Assistant Cashier

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

CHARLES C. GLOVER
Chairman of the Board

ROBERT V. FLEMING
President

WILLIAM J. FLATHER,
Vice-President

CHARLES C. GLOVER, Jr.,
Vice-President

AVON M. NEVIUS,
Vice-President

GEORGE O. VASS,
Vice-President and Cashier

H. G. HOSKINSON,
Vice-President



EARLE M. AMICK,
Assistant Cashier

F. G. BURROUGH,
Assistant Cashier

NELSON B. O'NEAL,
Assistant Cashier

B. GWYNN DENT,
Assistant Cashier

GEORGE F. RAINEY,
Assistant Cashier

RAYMOND G. MARX,
Auditor

I. J. ROBERTS,
Secretary to the President

Trust Department

FRANK J. HOGAN
General Counsel and Trust Officer

GEORGE M. McKEE
Assistant Trust Officer

KENNETH F. BROOKS
Assistant Trust Officer

The Riggs National Bank

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources Over $44,000,000

We invite the accounts of financial institutions as well as those of their friends who may be coming to Washington.



THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

HIGH POINT, N. C.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS . $1,200,000.00

Total Resources 12,000,000.00

J. ELWOOD COX, President

C. M. Hauser, Vice-Prest.
V. A. J. Idol, V.-Pres. & Trust Officer
C. H. Marriner, Cashier
E. B. Steed, Asst. Cashier
W. T. Saunders, Asst. Cashier
J. W. Hiatt, Asst. Cashier

RESOURCES

JANUARY, 1912
$62,934.56

JANUARY, 1913
$181,388.81

JANUARY, 1914
$289,127.33

JANUARY, 1915
$391,656.39

JANUARY, 1916
$519,863.37

JANUARY, 1917
$821,460.75

JANUARY, 1918
$1,088,536.27

JANUARY, 1919
$1,634,298.68

JANUARY, 1920
$2,193,944.95

JANUARY, 1921
$3,084,963.59

JANUARY, 1922
$3,628,598.49

JANUARY, 1923
$4,514,460.83

JANUARY, 1924
$5,535,250.26

JANUARY, 1925
$7,278,180.28

JANUARY, 1926
$9,430,148.42

AUGUST 31, 1926
$11,449,289.55

GUARANTEED INCOMES

The value of our service is accurately shown by the growth of our Institution

OFFICERS

W. B. IRVINE, *Chairman of the Board*
President, National Bank of West Virginia; Treasurer & Director, Industrial Savings & Loan Co.; President, Farmers National Bank of Claysville, Pa.; Treasurer, Wheeling Rotary Club; Ex-President, West Virginia Bankers' Association; President, Wheeling Association of Credit Men.

D. A. BURT, *President*
Director, Wheeling Bank & Trust Co.; Director, Dollar Savings & Trust Co.; Director, Wheeling Steel Corporation; Director, C. & P. Telephone Co.; Hazlett & Burt; Director, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.; Director, Wheeling Mold & Foundry Co.; Director, Wheeling Chamber of Commerce.

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Alien Property Custodian, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, Hambleton & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Director, Valley Supply Co., Elkins, W. Va.; President, Greenbrier Land Co., Elkins, W. Va.; former U. S. Senator from West Virginia.

F. S. RISLEY, *Vice-President and Secretary*
Formerly Chief Examiner, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia; State Bank Examiner for the State of New Jersey; Examiner, War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

F. J. WEIS, *Treasurer*
Formerly Credit Manager, Morris, Mann and Reilley, Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. EDW. SMITH, *Asst. Secy.*
W. J. GRIBBEN, *Auditor*
G. E. HOBSTETTER, *Asst. Treas.*
H. C. HOBSTETTER, *Registrar*

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Wheeling, W. Va.
E. A. BRAST
Parkersburg, W. Va.
R. E. BREED
New York City
D. A. BURT
Wheeling, W. Va.
JAMES W. GOOD
Chicago, Ill.
WALTER T. GROSSCUP
Philadelphia, Pa.
W. B. IRVINE
Wheeling, W. Va.
A. L. KING
Wheeling, W. Va.
JOHN MARSHALL
Washington, D. C.
FRANK A. REID
New York
HOWARD E. REED
Pittsburgh, Pa.
RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR.
New York City
HOWARD SUTHERLAND
Elkins, W. Va.
RUFUS J. TRIMBLE
New York

Securities approved by and deposited with State Departments, $7,726,000.00, insuring faithful performance of our contracts.

FIDELITY

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1873

CAMDEN SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

CAMDEN, N. J.

Capital	$750,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	529,229.00
Deposits	14,000,000.00
Trust Funds	25,000,000.00

Well equipped for the settlement of estates, care of trust funds and other financial business.

EPHRAIM TOMLINSON, President
W. J. SEWELL, JR., Vice-President
JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT, Treasurer
F. HERBERT FULTON, Secretary
FRANK S. NORCROSS, Trust Officer
JOSEPH S. KERBAUGH, Assistant Treasurer
JOHN H. ANNIS, Asst. Trust Officer
RUSSELL L. SAMMIS, Real Estate Officer
GEORGE REYNOLDS, Solicitor

JOHN K. OTTLEY
PRESIDENT
CHARLES I. RYAN
VICE PRESIDENT
JAMES D. ROBINSON
VICE PRESIDENT
ROBERTSTRICKLAND,JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
WM. T. PERKERSON
V. PREST. & TRUST OFFICER
STEWART MCGINTY
VICE PRESIDENT
R. CLYDE WILLIAMS
VICE PRESIDENT
FRANK M. BERRY
CASHIER

***In* ATLANTA**—the outstanding commercial and financial center of the prosperous and fast expanding Southeast

. . . . . Utilize the Facilities

***of* THE FOURTH NATIONAL**

—an old-established, representative Southern institution, intimately acquainted with the South in 1890, and intimately acquainted with it to-day.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
ATLANTA
Resources More Than $40,000,000

First National Bank
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

United States Depositary.

Capital $1,500,000.00
Surplus & Profits over 3,600,000.00
Deposits over 38,000,000.00
Resources over 46,000,000.00

Oscar Wells, President

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK
and
THE HAMILTON TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Chattanooga

Will Render Prompt Service on Your Collections in the Southeast.

T. R. PRESTON, President

BIRMINGHAM TRUST & SAVINGS CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Organized 1887
Capital $1,000,000 Surplus $1,000,000

OFFICERS
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WALTER E. HENLEY, President
WM. H. MANLY, Vice President
BENSON CAIN, Asst. Vice President
C. D. COTTEN, Asst. Vice President
EDWIN W. FINCH, Cashier
H. C. KELLER, Asst. Cashier
D. B. TALIAFERRO, Asst. Cashier
R. E. COTTEN, Asst. Cashier
JAMES P. GLASS, Asst. Cashier
MACLIN F. SMITH, Trust Officer
GEORGE A. BREWER, Asst. Trust Officer

More Than Thirty-Eight Years in Business
Correspondence Invited

A Comprehensive Investment Service

Underwriters and Distributors of Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
Cleveland Stock Exchange
Cincinnati Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Detroit Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

OTIS & CO.

Established 1899
CLEVELAND

New York · Columbus · Akron · San Francisco · Denver · Toledo · Chicago · Cincinnati · Detroit · Colorado Springs

THOMPSON ROSS
& COMPANY
Incorporated

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

29 S. LA SALLE STREET
BANK FLOOR
CHICAGO

NEW YORK · SAN FRANCISCO · BOSTON

FIRST IN FINANCIAL SERVICE
THE FIRST WISCONSIN GROUP

THE First Wisconsin National ~ the largest bank in the state ~ the largest bank northwest of Chicago and the twenty-second largest national bank in the United States ~ provides a banking service complete in every detail ~ ~

FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK
MILWAUKEE

with which are affiliated the

FIRST WISCONSIN TRUST COMPANY
and FIRST WISCONSIN COMPANY

The Omaha National Bank
The Omaha Trust Company

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Complete Financial Service

Combined Resources, Over $50,000,000

WALTER W. HEAD, President

One *out of every* Ten

There's a bank, located in the "center of centers" in St. Louis, the National Bank of Commerce, which is quite a little American Bankers' Association all by itself. The big "*American Bankers'* Association" has some 20,000 members and "*Old* 26" has more than 2,000 American Correspondents . . . 1 *out of every* 10.

"As you think of this great group of bankers, ask yourself what has attracted 1 out of every 10 to "Commerce." There must be a quality of service here which would also interest you."

Perhaps the broad, underlying reason for the growth of the National Bank of Commerce is that it has been able to give its correspondents more than mere mechanical service.

"*Old* 26" is a national clearing house for ideas as well as money. Such innovations as its Advertising Service Department, for one concrete example, have welded its banking connections into a real association for mutual growth and success.

The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis

with which is affiliated the
Federal Commerce Trust Company

BOETTCHER & COMPANY

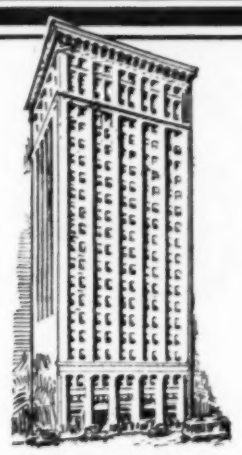
INVESTMENT BANKERS

TELEPHONE MAIN 194

828 SEVENTEENTH ST. DENVER, COLORADO

WHEN you have collections and other out-of-town transactions that can best be cleared through Pittsburgh, place them with the COMMONWEALTH for attention.

Our service fits the needs of banks and bankers everywhere, and we welcome inquiries and interviews regarding the facilities we provide.



COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

Commonwealth
Trust Company of Pittsburgh
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$3,000,000.00

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

JOHN W. HERRON . . . . . *President*
GEORGE D. EDWARDS . . . . . *Vice-President*
A. J. KELLY, JR. . . . . *Vice-President*

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C. W. ORWIG . . . . . *Vice-President & Treasurer*
W. M. SHERIDAN . . . . . *Secretary*
WILLARD PERRY *Assistant Secretary & Treasurer*
DAVID S. COOPER *Assistant Secretary & Treasurer*

Trust Department
GEORGE H. STENGEL . . . . . *Trust Officer*
EARL A. MORTON . . . . . *Trust Officer*
H. RALPH SAUERS . . . . *Assistant Trust Officer*

RESOURCES
$15,000,000.00



Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $5,000,000

THREE quarters of a century of accumulated experience gives The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh an intimate and accurate knowledge of its district that makes possible exceptional service to correspondent banks. All commissions are handled with intelligence, care, and dispatch.

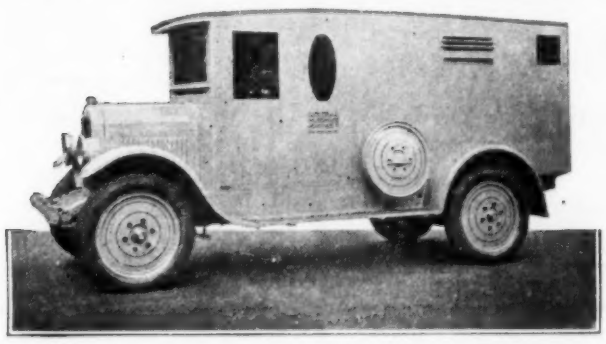
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
***of* PITTSBURGH**
Fourth Avenue at Wood Street
At Pittsburgh's Money Center

We maintain a large and well diversified list of municipal and high grade investment bonds suitable for bank investments. You should receive our offerings.

Stranahan, Harris & Oatis
INCORPORATED
INVESTMENT BONDS

39 So. La Salle St.	Buhl Building	Spitzer Building	111 Broadway
Chicago, Ill	Detroit, Mich.	Toledo, Ohio	New York
Phone Randolph 6125	Phone Cadillac 0652	Phone Adams 0776	Phone Rector 3052

SAFETY FIRST



FOR your protection and satisfaction all securities manufactured by Central are delivered to you by our new armored automobile—a Central innovation.

CENTRAL BANKNOTE COMPANY
FRED R. ESTY, PRESIDENT
319 N. ALBANY AVE., CHICAGO — VAN BUREN 8000
50 DEY STREET, NEW YORK — CORTLANDT 4944

The Bank of Pittsburgh

National Association

226 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Oldest Bank in America West of the Allegheny Mountains.

Established in 1810.

Capital, $3,000,000.00 **Surplus and Profits $4,900,000.00**

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

110 West Monroe Street

CHICAGO

Branch Office: Union Stock Yards

HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO.

11 WALL ST.
NEW YORK

THE ROOKERY
CHICAGO



MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
Kansas City Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

NOYES & JACKSON

MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade

208 So. La Salle St., Chicago
42 Broadway, New York City

FRAZIER JELKE & CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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NEW YORK
40 WALL STREET

CHICAGO
112 W. ADAMS STREET

HOAGLAND, ALLUM & Co.

John 6264
34 Pine Street
NEW YORK

Established 1909 - Incorporated

Ground Floor Offices

Franklin 0220
14 S. La Salle St.
CHICAGO

CHICAGO--The Great Central Market

In 1879—when this bank was established—the population of Chicago was less than 500,000. It has now passed the 3,000,000 mark and business activity has increased in proportion. As one of Chicago's oldest banks this institution has played an important part in the city's development.

For 47 years this bank has been closely identified with Chicago's progress. Our officers have a background of experience and an intimate knowledge of conditions in the Chicago District and throughout the Middle West. We invite the accounts of correspondent banks, seeking a satisfactory connection in this great central market.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

La Salle and Washington Sts.
Established 1879

Capital $2,500,000 Surplus $5,000,000

WELL-SELECTED INVESTMENTS

While this Company has long specialized in Public Utility investments, particularly Electric Light and Power securities, we also offer from time to time well-selected and desirable bonds in the general investment field.

Correspondence regarding investments is invited and will receive our prompt attention.

R. E. WILSEY & COMPANY

Incorporated

Investment Securities

First National Bank Building
CHICAGO

DE WOLF & COMPANY, INC.

Investment Bonds • Established 1889

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE

Free of All Federal Income Taxes

Municipal Bonds
Issued by
Counties, Cities, Districts
Yielding 4¼% to 6%

Latest Circular Sent upon Request

Special Lists for Banks

The Hanchett Bond Co.
(*Incorporated* 1910)

MUNICIPAL BONDS

39 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK ST. LOUIS DETROIT

H. T. HOLTZ & CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

39 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO

We solicit underwriting and distribution
of Investment Bonds in Chicago territory.

ERICSON-DAUBER-FISCHER CO.

Investment Bonds

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.
231 SO. LA SALLE ST.

ELMER O. ERICSON
ADOLPH DAUBER
CHARLES H. FISCHER

CHICAGO

Baker, Walsh & Company
Conservative Investments
CHICAGO
29 South La Salle Street Telephone Randolph 4553

DANGLER, LAPHAM & CO.

Investment Securities

1104 Harris Trust Bldg. Chicago Telephone Randolph 2363

CAMMACK & COMPANY, Inc.

Municipal, Corporation and Railroad Bonds

39 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois

UNDERWRITERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

We invite correspondence with dealers relating to the underwriting and marketing of investment securities, and will be glad to co-operate in the solution of the industrial, finance and capitalization problems of established Public Utility and Industrial corporations with good records and satisfactory earning power.

Paul C. Dodge & Co., Inc.

Investment Securities

10 South La Salle Street Phone Franklin 6260
CHICAGO

First Wisconsin National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE. *Phone Broadway 4512*

Converse, Hough & Co., Inc.

Investment Securities

Eight State Street ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NATIONAL BANK OF ROCHESTER

Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester Collections Promptly Handled

Worcester's Largest Commercial Bank

Extends Greetings to the Members of
THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

FOR years, The Worcester Bank & Trust Company has been closely identified with the industrial and commercial growth of Massachusetts, and to-day it provides all banking and trust facilities for banks, merchants, manufacturers, corporations and individuals.

It would be pleased to handle your business in the Heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We invite correspondence

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Samuel D. Spurr, *Vice-President*
Charles A. Barton, *Vice-Pres. & Trust Officer*
Bertice F. Sawyer, *Vice-President*
Warren S. Shepard, *Vice-President*
Arthur C. Glass, *Vice-President & Actuary*
Alvin J. Daniels, *Treasurer*
Frederick M. Hedden, *Secretary*
Harry H. Sibley, *Assistant Treasurer*
Charles F. Hunt, *Assistant Treasurer*
Burt W. Greenwood, *Assistant Treasurer*
Fred A. Minor, *Auditor*
Frederic C. Condy, *Asst. Trust Officer*

TRUST DEPARTMENT
Charles A. Barton, *Vice-President and Trust Officer*
Frederic C. Condy, *Assistant Trust Officer*

Worcester Bank & Trust Company

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

16 Franklin Street

342-344 Main Street — 177 Green Street — 11 Main Street

Deposits over - - - $34,000,000
Trust Funds over - - - $16,000,000

UTICA NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

A Progressive Bank in a Progressive City

Capital and Surplus.....$1,300,000

OFFICERS

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MICHAEL H. CAHILL, President
J. STUART FRAZER, Vice-President
GEORGE C. BERG, Jr., Asst. Cashier
HIGHLAND C. MOORE, Cashier
HARRY W. CLARKE, Vice-President
GEORGE S. GLASS, Asst. Cashier & Credit Manager
JOHN H. DAVIS, Trust Officer

Collections handled efficiently and promptly for correspondents.

106-112 Genesee Street, UTICA, NEW YORK

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

HENRY H. BOWMAN, *President*

ROBERT W. DAY, *Vice-President* — RALPH P. ALDEN, *Vice-President*
WALLACE V. CAMP, *Cashier* — PHILIP S. BEEBE, *Asst. Cashier*
ERNEST J. WHEELER, *Asst.Cashier* — ALVIN W. GRAY, *Asst. Cashier*
GUY W. DOWNER, *Asst. Cashier* — CLIFFORD E. DAVIS, *Asst. Cashier*

Capital **$500,000.00**
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS **1,160,000.00**
DEPOSITS **13,500,000.00**

Collections on Springfield and vicinity handled promptly and at low rates



One Hundred and Thirty-Four Years Old

HARTFORD—ÆTNA NATIONAL BANK

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus and Profits $3,600,000

ALFRED SPENCER, Jr., Chairman of the Board
HENRY T. HOLT, President

A. G. BRAINERD, Vice-Pres. — W. S. ANDREWS, Asst. Cash.
E. M. CRAMPTON, Cashier — D. W. HUBBARD, Asst. Cash.

Trust Department

R. C. GLAZIER, Vice-Pres. & Trust Officer — T. L. BESTOR, Secretary

Total Resources Twenty-Five Million Dollars

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL OFFICE
189 St. James Street

Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE
No. 6 Austin Friars

Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

United States Branches

NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

Foreign Branches

LONDON, ENG.
2 Lombard St.,E.C.3
KINGSTON
Jamaica
BRIDGETOWN
Barbados
PORT OF SPAIN
Trinidad
HAVANA
Cuba
MEXICO CITY
Mexico
RIO DE JANEIRO
Brazil
ST. JOHN'S
Newfoundland
BURIN
Newfoundland
BELLEORAM
Newfoundland
ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Features of Excellence Every Banker Appreciates

IN ADDITION to the broad service commonly rendered by modern banks, The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers:

EXPERIENCE

The accrued benefits of 58 years banking experience.

STRENGTH

Half a Billion dollars of Assets, Forty Million dollars of paid-up Capital and Reserve.

COMPREHENSIVE FACILITIES

550 Branches expedite international financial transactions of all kinds.

Besides its own branches, this bank maintains correspondents in every important exchange center in the world. The value of this splendid contact is evidenced by the remarkable growth of the bank's assets—which have more than trebled in the past 15 years.

Sound business, both domestic and foreign, will find every banking need fulfilled in the service rendered by the various departments of this bank.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

New York City Agency: 16 Exchange Place

C. J. STEPHENSON, J. MORTON AND P. H. NOWERS, *Agents*

Wood, Gundy & Company

Incorperated

14 Wall Street, New York

Toronto **Montreal** **London, Eng.** **Winnipeg**

Our offerings comprise Canadian Government, Provincial And Municipal Bonds and Canadian Corporation and Public Utility Bonds of the highest grade.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe General de Belgique)

Capital (Subscribed)..... Frs. 100,000,000 Capital (paid up)..... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserves (30th June, 1925)..... Frs. 32,000,000

Head Office: 66 Rue des Colonies, Brussels

—BRANCHES—

London **Paris** **Constantinople** **Shanghai**
Tientsin **Hankow** **Peking** **Bucharest**
Braila **Alexandria** **Cairo**

Affiliated with some of the principal Banks in Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Spain, South America

CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The New York Agency issues Drafts on Demand, and makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Import Credits, etc.

New York Agency: 67 Wall Street

Telegraphic Address: "Compdebary, Amsterdam."

Handel-Maatschappij

H. Albert de Bary & Co.

AMSTERDAM

Merchant Bankers

Capital Fl. 9,000,000
(FULLY PAID)

Reserves Fl.3,000,000

FERRIER LULLIN & CIE

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Established 1795

Partners

A. LULLIN **J. STRAESSLE**
F. BOISSIER **M. FERRIER**

Telegraphic Address - "FERULIN, GENEVA."

London Correspondents

MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION.
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.
Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG & CO., Ltd.
Messrs. S. JAPHET & CO., Ltd.
Messrs. SELIGMAN BROTHERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

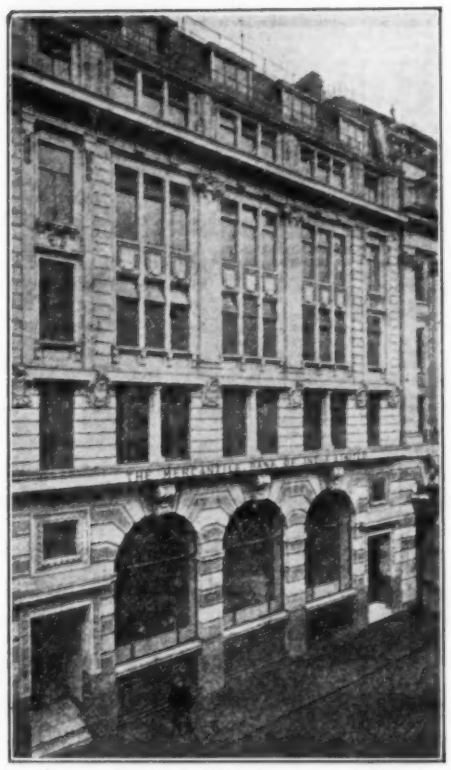
New York Correspondents

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Messrs. A. ISELIN & CO.
Messrs. HALLGARTEN & CO.

All kinds of Banking Business transacted

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

Limited



Head Office

15 Gracechurch Street LONDON

Capital authorized and subscribed	**£3,000,000**
Capital paid up	**£1,050,000**
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	**£1,512,884**

New York Correspondents, Bank of Montreal
64 Wall Street

BRANCHES IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FEDERATED MALAY STATES, JAVA, CHINA and MAURITIUS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT OF 1862 ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

Established in Calcutta, 29th September, 1863

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony (B.E. Africa) and Uganda

Subscribed Capital	**£4,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	**£2,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**£2,850,000**
Number of Shareholders	**2,564**

Head Office:—26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES

ADEN
ADEN POINT
AMRITSAR
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CAWNPORE
CHITTAGONG
COCHIN (S. INDIA)
COLOMBO
DELHI
KANDY
KARACHI
LAHORE
MADRAS
MANDALAY
NEWERA ELIYA
RANGOON
TUTICORIN
ZANZIBAR

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OUR numerous branches with those of The National City Bank of New York enable us to give the services of a world-wide banking organization to facilitate and develop international trade. The branches also do a general banking business for their local clients.

We offer you the aid of our quarter century of experience

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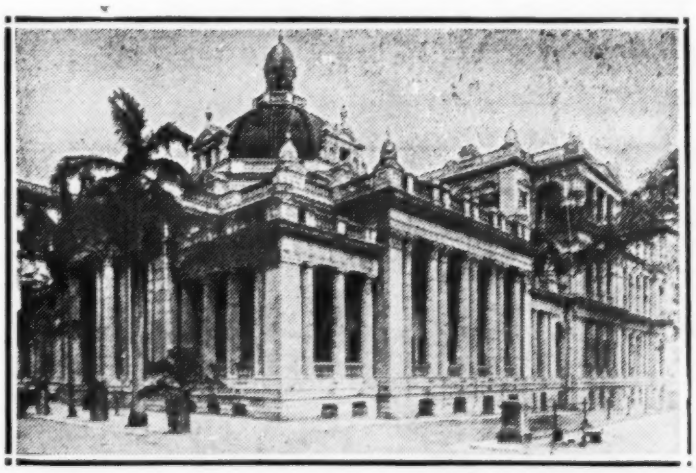
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Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong in 1867



Head Office, Hongkong

C. de C. HUGHES, Agent
36 Wall Street, New York

Authorized Capital, Hongkong Currency	$50,000,000
Paid up Capital, Hongkong Currency	$20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	£4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund, Hongkong Currency	$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, Hongkong Currency	$20,000,000
Deposits 31 Dec., 1925, Demand, Hongkong Currency	$383,000,000
Deposits 31 December, 1925, Fixed, Hongkong Currency	$168,000,000
Total Assets 31 December, 1925, Hongkong Currency	$704,000,000

Head office in Hongkong, 40 Branches and Agencies in China, Japan, India, Java, Straits Settlements, Philippines and other parts of the Far East; London, England; Lyons, France; New York and San Francisco in the United States.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853



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Capital (Gold)
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Reserve Fund
$20,000,000

Undivided Profits
$1,046,390

Total Assets
$354,332,240

Branches in China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits Settlements, India and Burmah, and Agencies in all the principal cities of Europe and Australia. Travelers' Credits issued, available in all parts of the world. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

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Established 1889

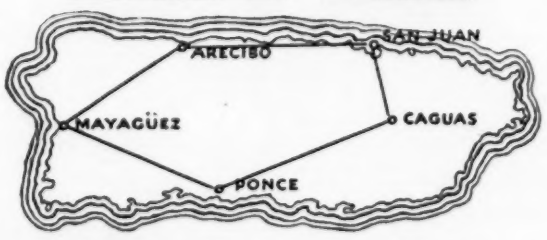
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	*Fmk. 273,000,000*
Deposits & Credit Balances at 30th June, 1926 . .	*Fmk. 1,828,000,000*
Total Assets at 30th June, 1926	*Fmk. 2,301,000,000*

Head Office: HELSINKI (Helsingfors)
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Reserve Fund. . . . . " 2.000:000$000.

HEAD OFFICE: Rua 15 de Novembro 49—SAO PAULO

Cable Address "Oiced." P. O. Box 690

BRANCH: Rua 15 de Novembro 125—SANTOS

Balance Sheet on 31st July 1926

Including all transactions of Head Office, Santos Branch, and following Agencies; Aracatuba, Assis, Biriguy, Cafelandia, Campinas, Jundiahy, Lins, Pennapolis (Glycerio), Pirajuhy, Presidente Alves, Presidente Prudente, Promissao, Rio Claro and Santa Isabel.

FIGURES ARE IN MILREIS—BRAZILIAN CURRENCY

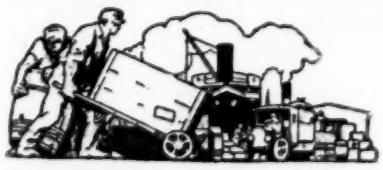
ASSETS

Capital to be realized		15.000:000$000
Bills discounted		20.741:292$940
Loans in current account		16.931:529$052
Local and foreign correspondents		9.999:175$108
Securities in guarantee	40.342:951$430	
Securities deposited	8.941:820$000	48.834:771$430
Bank buildings and securities		3.764:899$850
Bills for local collection	15.776:863$771	
Bills for collection abroad	1.806:363$160	17.583:226$931
Agencies		7.921:241$874
Directors' deposit		160:000$000
Other accounts		3.242:368$635
CASH		
In Bank vaults and due from other Banks		10.754:490$019
		Rs.154.932:995$839

LIABILITIES

Capital		30.000:000$000
Reserve Fund	2.000:000$000	
Profit and loss	355:920$360	2.355:920$360
DEPOSITS:		
Demand	27.448:270$737	
Savings	1.876:415$632	
Time	2.926:369$000	32.251:055$369
Correspondents in the country and abroad		11.318:580$986
Agencies		7.826:450$854
Securities on deposit		48.834:771$430
Liabilities on bills in collection		17.483:226$931
Bank stock deposited by Directors		160:000$000
Certified checks and accounts payable		2.327:251$476
Other accounts		2.375:738$433
		Rs.154.932:995$839

The Bank undertakes collections of local and foreign bills and operates in exchange on all principal cities of the world.



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and
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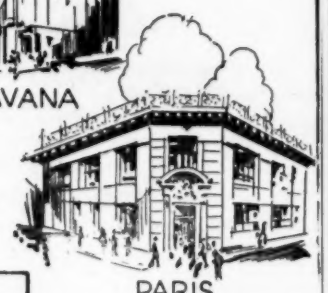
Office for Travelers
123 Pall Mall, LONDON, S. W.

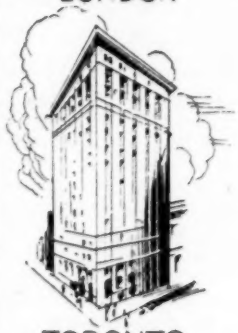

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The strength of this Bank lies, not alone in its vast resources of over 730 million dollars, but in its ability to serve through a widespread and firmly established system of branches. Nearly 800 branches serve Canada and Newfoundland and there are over 100 serving 20 other countries throughout the West Indies, Central and South America. Each branch is a direct channel of first hand information on local conditions.

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AMERICAN BANKERS' CONVENTION

SECTION

OF THE

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

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Vol. 123. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16, 1926 No. 3199

THE CHRONICLE.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is a weekly newspaper of 160 to 176 pages, published in time for the earliest mail every Saturday morning, with the latest news by telegraph and cable from its own correspondents relating to the various matters within its scope.

The Chronicle comprises a number of added Sections or Supplements, issued periodically, and which form exceedingly valuable adjuncts of the weekly issues.

The Railway and Industrial Compendium, issued twice a year, is furnished *without extra charge* to every annual subscriber of the Chronicle.

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Besides these Supplements, others are published from time to time, like the present Bankers' Convention Section.

Terms for the Chronicle, including *all* the Supplements, are Ten Dollars in Continental United States, except Alaska; Thirteen and a Half Dollars in foreign countries and United States possessions and territories, and Eleven and a Half Dollars in Canada, all including postage.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
Front, Pine and Depeyster Streets, New York.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

A complete index to the advertisements appearing in the present issue of the Bankers' Convention Section will be found on pages 75 and 76.

AMERICAN BANKERS ON THE FUTURE OF PROSPERITY.

National conventions of the American Bankers Association have always been equally interesting for the Association's discussion or action on specific financial issues, and for the opportunity which the gatherings provide for comparing views of the actual financial situation and outlook. The opportunity for such matching of opinions, by highly trained observers from all parts of the United States, is always unusually favorable. Such exchange of opinion at the convention which assembled on Oct. 5 at Los Angeles was particularly valuable, because of the recent shifting of financial judgment regarding the American outlook.

Every one knows to what extent, at the beginning of the year, financial hopefulness was tempered by doubt regarding probable developments of the autumn—even to the extent of outright misgiving in regard to certain tendencies of the day. It will be remembered that this converged specifically on installment buying; regarding which the question arose, whether future income was not being mortgaged by the practice and whether it was not bound to bring consumption in the trades concerned speedily to the saturation point. It converged also on the seemingly overdone realty boom, which raised the question whether the arresting of the speculative movement would not bring immediate difficulties in the field of credit. It had become plain, before the convention gathered, that this autumn had not brought realization of these apprehensions. Financial observers generally still professed caution and in a sense appeared to be puzzled; yet all were compelled by visible indications to admit that the spring-time predictions had been unfulfilled.

A careful symposium of individual judgment on these questions at the Los Angeles convention was obtained and published. It is extremely interesting. Oscar Wells, President of the Association, while admitting that general opinion had looked earlier in the year for more or less serious contraction, added that the consensus now seemed to be that trade activity would be sustained and that 1926 as a whole will "outrank the record year 1925 and stand as the most prosperous in the nation's history." T. R. Preston, Second Vice-President of the Association, similarly predicted that general business for 1926 as a whole will exceed that of 1925, "which was one of the most prosperous this country has ever known." Francis H. Sisson, President of the Trust Company Division, not only recognized the outlook for continued high activity but pointed out that, despite the uninterrupted continuance of prosperity for the past two years, "present conditions are remarkably free from the elements which ordinarily precede a major decline in business."

Speaking for Iowa, Grant McPherrin, President of the State Bank Division, declared that "it has been years since we have entered the fall season under such encouraging circumstances." F. O.

Watts, former President of the Association, declared it to be "questionable whether at this time of the year a more wholesome condition has prevailed for years." Speaking for the Pacific Coast, Henry M. Robinson of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, stated that "the customary indices, with but one or two exceptions, have shown gains of 5 to 20% over 1925."

Here is a striking consensus of testimony from the South, the East, the Middle West, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast. How do these hopeful prophets explain such a result, in the face of the seemingly plausible predictions to the contrary last spring? Mr. Wells calls attention to the more careful management of currency and credit, to the better balance of production and distribution, to the great improvement in transportation and to the better employment management which, through scientific methods, has been able to pay high wages while promoting the public's buying power. M. A. Traylor, the Association's First Vice-President and incoming President, laid stress on the lack of accumulated inventories, due to the so-called "hand-to-mouth" purchase of merchandise. Mr. Watts, discussing the same underlying influences, concluded that "all this means that there is less danger on the one hand of overstocked and unsalable goods and on the other hand a more efficient use of capital and credit resulting from this great turnover."

R. S. Hawes, former President of the Association, ascribed it to "our great natural resources, the efficiency of our business organization and labor, the enterprise of our business activities and the combination of world conditions of which we have been able to take advantage," and he emphasized specifically the fact that "the policy of high wages has come to be generally accepted in this country, and has gone hand in hand with high efficiency of labor, with the result that there is a very great purchasing power in our country." Evidently, then, the judgment of the conventions' high banking experts was that the unexpected continuance of high prosperity is attributable to the sound underlying condition of the people, the conservative methods of business and the exceptional efficiency of production and distribution.

Yet the question which has always arisen regarding these aspects of the matter is, will such underlying conditions naturally continue? As it happens, even the bankers who expressed the most hopeful view pointed out at Los Angeles possible influences which, under certain given conditions, might impair or reverse the situation. Mr. Wells thus summed up the other side:

"Widespread agricultural adversity might destroy a large volume of public buying power. Unwise use of credit might render the credit structure less sound than it is to-day. Foreign conditions might weaken our export position either in manufactures, which now loom so large in our international trade, or in products of the soil. The building movement might slacken faster than anticipated and react on related industries. Speculation in stocks, real estate or commodities might again become prevalent enough to cause damage. Finally the various kinds of economic management alluded to might be relaxed. There is nothing static in human affairs."

Mr. Sisson, referring to the continuing decline of commodity prices (which he explained as "a natural result of large productive capacities and exceptionally efficient transportation facilities") went on to say that the influence of this decline would be wholesome only if it is not rapid enough to discourage business activity. President J. T. Sartori of the Los Angeles Security Trust & Savings, while admitting that with due care unfavorable factors now in sight could be successfully discounted, added that "if, during the coming months we forget the lessons we have learned in the past, over-optimism may lead to reaction." Thomas F. Wallace, President of the Savings Bank Division, pointed out that "while installment buying may stimulate present trade activity, we must still remember that in equal proportion it mortgages the future buying power"; that in some lines "the present prosperity is artificial," and that when "businesses that minister to pleasure and luxuries are more prosperous than those ministering to what we formerly called our necessities," a cautious attitude was indicated in order that the "present cycle of prosperity may not be undermined and disturbed by undue extravagances." W. R. Morehouse of the Los Angeles Security Trust & Savings, indicated another possibility in saying that "if any warning needs to be sounded it should be against the danger of overproduction."

This comprehensive review of the whole financial and industrial position deserves careful consideration; not less so, in that it recognizes frankly the very strong underlying factors in the American economic situation. Perhaps the most reassuring fact of all is the evidence which such clear and frank confronting of the question brings, that a period of possibly unexampled prosperity has not thrown our financial leaders off their guard. Safety, even in the most brilliant period of economic achievement, can never be assured except by looking at all sides of the situation; by giving as much consideration to the possible weak points as to the manifestly strong.

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GENERAL SESSION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

52nd Annual Convention, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 5-7, 1926.

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The United States Public Debt

By GARRARD B. WINSTON, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

In peace times the United States does not resort to credit, but pays cash. Except for some relatively small borrowings to strengthen the currency and to build the Panama Canal, any national indebtedness has represented the price of war. So a picture of the public debt is, in its broad outlines, a major war in which the country cannot pay as it goes but must borrow for a large share of its expenses; then a period of gradual reduction of the debt so created; its continuation at a low figure; another war, and a repetition of the process. The three cycles in our history, in the third of which we now are, were the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the Great War. Other wars may appear in the books, but they had little effect on the national debt structure.

After the Revolutionary War our foreign and internal indebtedness, which included the indebtedness of the States assumed by the Federal Government upon Alexander Hamilton's insistence, aggregated in 1790 some $71,000,000. The foreign debt was paid by 1815, and the entire debt retired by 1832. Figures as to the real burden of the debt are incomplete, since we have no satisfactory estimate of national wealth or national income at that time, but when one remembers that we were then a new nation, poverty-stricken, and with little industrial development, this reduction of debt represents a truly great effort.

In the Civil War cycle, we find an interesting comparison with our situation to-day. We owed practically nothing when that war commenced. At its close, the peak of the indebtedness was two and three-quarter billions. In 1914 our debt of about one billion was represented principally by bonds to secure national bank circulation. We reached the peak of 25½ billion dollars in 1919. In the seven years after the Civil War the debt was reduced 22%. In the seven years since 1919, that is to 1926, the debt has been reduced 23%. Six hundred million dollars reduction then as against six billion dollars now, but still by this great accomplishment we have put no greater burden on the individual taxpayer since the last war than was done 60 years ago. By 1892, or 27 years after the Civil War, the debt had reached its low point of less than a billion dollars.

We may analyze the factors which went into the reduction of the present debt to date and see what may be their influence in the future. On Aug. 31 1919 the gross debt was as high as 26½ billions, but this was at an intermediate point during a fiscal year just prior to a tax payment period and is not representative of the real debt. At the close of the fiscal year 1919 the debt was about 25½ billion dollars; it is to-day about 19½ billion dollars. There are $5,800,000,000, roughly six billion dollars, for which we should account.

Of this total sum, one billion dollars represents a reduction in the cash balances of the Treasury. Just after the close of the war the Treasury was spending at the rate of a billion dollars every two weeks, and necessarily it had to keep a large amount of cash in the general fund. As expenditures fell off rapidly, the cash in the fund was decreased, and the fund is now on a peace-time basis varying between 100 and 300 million dollars. Instead of owing 25½ billion dollars and having $1,200,000,000 in cash, we owed 24½ billion dollars and had $200,000,000 in cash. This source of debt reduction is used up and cannot affect the future. From securities used to pay estate taxes, out of purchases from franchise taxes and other miscellaneous items we obtained a little over $200,000,000. These items, yielding over $80,000,000 in each of the years 1921 and 1922, brought in less than $1,000,000 in 1926, and will not be again material.

The difference between Government receipts and Government expenditures chargeable against such receipts is the surplus, and the aggregate of $2,056,000,000 for the seven years went to reduce the debt. An excess of receipts over expenditures increases the cash in the general fund, and at the next quarterly refunding period the Treasury can meet part of the maturing obligations in cash and need refund only the remainder. For example, this September we had $415,000,000 4½% notes maturing, and we sold a new issue of $378,000,000 3½% certificates. Out of existing or expected surplus the national debt in September became $37,000,000 less. So, as long as the Treasury owes money and has to meet maturities, cash surplus disappears in debt reduction.

Two billion dollars is a large excess of receipts over expenditures in the seven years, but before it can be stated that this is entirely too much to collect from industry to-day and devote to the reduction of a debt which might be paid to-morrow, consideration should be taken of the sources from which the money came in order to determine whether it was entirely out of the pocket of to-day's taxpayers. During the war and in the period of immediate post-war adustment, the United States made what might be called capital investments. No proper balance sheet can be set up for a Government. Treasury accounts must be kept on a cash basis. While in the long run this practice gives an accurate picture of fiscal results, still, in periods of wide fluctuations, one year may share the benefit of a previous

year's expenditure, and a cash basis is temporarily uncertain. Prior to 1922 the Government had, among other things, used money for war supplies, now become surplus, loans to the railroads, and investment in the War Finance Corporation, and in the bonds of the Federal Land banks. During the last five fiscal years the aggregate surplus was $1,750,000,000, and included in this surplus was $950,000,000 realized by the Treasury from previous investments. Most of these assets have been turned into cash, but there still remains $400,000,000 to be received in this and succeeding fiscal years. Then the assets will be exhausted.

In addition, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been cleaning up back taxes on the war years of high rates. We have detailed figures for the last three years only, and these show a net receipt of back taxes collected over refunds made of $400,000,000. On the expense side of the accounts, the Army and the Navy, and to some extent, other Departments, have been using up old war supplies, and thus reducing current expenditures.

We have, you see, as a nation been living on the barrel of flour, sides of bacon and canned goods which we bought in previous years and stored away. When these are exhausted we will be restricted to current taxes and have less surplus.

In 1920 Congress enacted into law its financial program of handling the debt. Roughly, ten billion dollars of debt represented borrowings for our expenditures in the war, and ten billion dollars represented borrowings to loan abroad. Congress chose a sinking fund calculated to retire the half represented by domestic borrowings in 24 years, and, with the then expectation that foreign loans would be promptly paid, directed that repayments of their indebtedness by foreign nations should go to retire bonds, and thus meet the other half of the debt within the 24 years. The sinking fund is not restricted to ten billion of the debt, and so if foreign repayments are not made, or are not made in full, the entire war debt will ultimately be extinguished from the sinking fund, although at a period much later than the 24 years originally contemplated. This sinking fund to date has accounted for $1,750,000,000 of the six billion of debt reduction, while foreign repayments of principal represent something less than $300,000,000.

In the various debt settlements Congress has provided that the debtor may pay both principal and interest in securities of the United States at par. As a practical matter, of course, these securities are not used unless they are quoted in the market at par or less on the day they are to be surrendered. When the Treasury receives these counters, which are its own obligations, there are two things it might do: cancel the securities and thus reduce the debt, or resell them to the public. Since the Treasury has no authority to sell United States securities at less than par, the second alternative is not practicable, and securities so received to the amount of $500,000,000 have been used to reduce debt.

Summarizing the debt reduction of $5,800,000,000 in the seven years, 18% came from decrease in the general fund balance and 3½% from miscellaneous sources. None of these sources will influence future debt reduction. Thirty-five per cent came from surplus, and half of this surplus represented return of capital investments, which will not continue to produce revenue in the future. Thirty per cent came from the sinking fund and 13½% from our foreign debtors.

There are two thoughts I wish to suggest at this point. If we retire a debt of 25 billion dollars uniformly over a 25-year term and pay an average rate of interest of 4¼% the total interest cost will be 16 billion dollars. If the term is made 30 years, over three and a half billion is added to the total interest. If 62 years is taken, as some persons have urged, total interest would be $46,272,000,000, or nearly twice the original principal. So a 25-year program will cost the American taxpayer a total of 41 billion dollars and a 62-year program 71 billion dollars.

The real value of the dollar does not remain constant. If we take our Civil War experience and use as a base the dollar of 1860, we borrowed a 54-cent dollar and we paid in an 85-cent dollar. We repaid three dollars for every two we borrowed. Referring to our present debt and as a base the dollar of 1913, we borrowed a 51-cent dollar and we paid back to date on weighted average a 56-cent dollar. To-day the dollar is worth about 66 cents. Paying in the early years of the seven-year period instead of waiting until 1926 saved the Treasury $600,000,000. If the appreciation of the dollar continues—and such has been fiscal history after other great wars—then the longer we postpone payment the more in real value we will have to pay.

So taking into consideration our historic policy, and the actual sources out of which the debt has been reduced, debt retirement to date, while large and most encouraging, has nevertheless been fair to both the bond holder and to business.

The statement is made that we have had debt reduction at the expense of adequate tax reduction. This is not true. Let us consider for a moment what has been accomplished in tax reduction during the past seven years. It has been the experience of the Treasury that reduction of the individual income tax stimulates the creation of taxable income and also increases the general prosperity of the country, so that, within certain limits, it appears to be true that a decrease in rate of tax makes no decrease in the amount of tax received by the Government. This variable of changing income subject to tax makes difficult the ascertainment of the exact amount of taxes saved to the people by a particular reduction in rates. If, however, we take the revenue actually collected under the old law for the last year it was in effect and compare it with the revenue which would have been collected under the new and lower rates of tax had they been in effect in that year, a fair idea of the reduction can be had. On this basis, the 1921 Revenue Act reduced taxation $663,000,000 a year, the 1924 Act $519,000,000, and the 1926 Act $422,000,000, or a total of $1,604,000,000 a year. If we go back, however, to the peak of our internal revenue collection, we find that the Treasury collected two and one-half billion less in 1926 than it did in 1920. If the 1920 return from internal revenue taxes had been maintained for the succeeding six years to date, the American taxpayer would have given his Government nearly 14 billion dollars of additional taxes. Compare this with six billion of decrease in debt. It has been the policy of the Treasury to recommend a balance between debt reduction and tax reduction. On these figures it will not be said that the balance is in favor of debt reduction.

A definite program for the future is difficult. While one cannot look far ahead in this complex world, there are certain factors which should continue to reduce the still enormous debt. Some nations apparently consider a large debt as a part of the permanent financial structure of the country. During the 100 years from the fall of Napoleon to the opening of the World War, England only reduced its debt from four and a half billion dollars to three and a half billion dollars. During the same period the French debt increased steadily from a nominal figure to seven billion dollars. With this policy America differs. Congress in 1920 by providing for a sinking fund and for the application of foreign repayments to the retirement of the debt, definitely reaffirmed our historic policy of having no permanent public debt. This legislation has become a part of the contract between the United States and the holders of its securities, and a change cannot be made without repudiation. We will not have repudiation.

The use by our foreign debtors under the debt settlements authorized by Congress of United States obligations in payment of interest is not within the control of the Treasury. Market conditions determine whether or not it is advantageous to the foreign debtors to use certain securities, and if so used there appears to be nothing for the Treasury to do except cancel the securities received. To credit the

amount of these securities against the sinking fund would in effect permit the foreign debtors and not the Treasury to determine the particular bonds to be retired. For the past three years the Treasury has been using the sinking fund almost exclusively toward the retirement of the Third Liberty loan, which still amounts to nearly two and one-half billions, has no prior call date and matures within two years. Until this loan is out of the way, the right of the Treasury to apply the full sinking fund to the most pressing maturity should have no interference.

We come finally to the factor of surplus, that is, the difference between receipts and expenditures. It is here that flexibility lies between tax reduction and debt reduction. First, consider what the Government must spend. After every war there is a sharp decline in Government expenditures as the country gets back to a peace basis. As opposed to this there are increases through growth of the country and the after-costs of war, principally in pensions. In a few years the curve of decreasing abnormal expenditures is met by the curve of increasing normal expenditures. President Garfield, when he was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, calculated from a study of financial history of the world that these curves should meet in a number of years after the war, which is twice the duration of the war. His calculation was correct in the Civil War period, and it seems to be substantially right again to-day. Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts of six and one-half billions in 1920, the first real peace year, dropped to three and one-half billions in 1924, or four years after the two-year war. They went up 25 million in 1925, another 50 million in 1926, and the President in his budget speech last June stated that it might be possible to have a minimum of $3,600,000,000 in 1927. Without the determined stand of the President for economy, the expenditure figures would have been greatly increased, but in spite of holding expenses to bed rock, the growth of the country seems finally to have caught up and we cannot rely on further decreases to supply a surplus.

The purpose of Government is to give its citizens life, liberty and the opportunity to pursue happiness. This is a large and expensive order. Stated otherwise, the Government should provide the protection and facilities its people require. The sole purpose of a country's revenue out of which this duty can be performed is taxation. Taxation, therefore, should be sufficient to meet the nation's policies, but no more. It is not possible to estimate with absolute accuracy this cost or the revenue for future years. Reductions in expenditures are not likely except through decline in interest charges by retiring or refunding at lower interest rates the public debt. A bit of new legislation, a new activity of Government, may increase the expenditures. A shading of prosperity, the exhaustion of a capital asset now held, may decrease receipts. Two types of influences which are cumulative in their effect, both reducing surplus. With an unbalanced budget a sinking fund is a mockery. We should not contemplate in peace times spending more than we receive. We should, therefore, consider an annual surplus of $100,000,000 as no more than a properly balanced budget. This is only 1½% of our total receipts and expenditures, and is, one must admit, a narrow margin. When this margin is insured, we can turn to further tax reduction.

As I have stated, with a large existing indebtedness, the surplus of prior years is not carried forward in cash, but goes into reducing debt. Past surpluses are not available for future tax reduction. A cut in taxes, other conditions being equal, works a loss of revenue not for one year but for every year, whereas surplus may be an isolated phenomenon appearing in one year and not in the next. It is for this reason that the Government, whatever it may have received in past years, cannot afford to reduce its revenues below its expected expenditures in future years.

There is a peculiar argument one hears advanced that it is proper to add together the surpluses of two years to determine the amount taxes can be reduced. On this theory a man who received $100 a week and spent $95, and who had two $5 bills in his pocket, could continue to break even week after week with his receipts cut to $90 and his expenses remaining at $95. This is political finance.

Some six months ago Congress reduced taxes in the Revenue Act of 1926. The anticipation of this aided in bringing the country to the present high tide of prosperity. The Treasury has shared abundantly and the revenues will this year more than meet the cost of government. The previous cuts in taxes have been possible because of strict economy which has brought about war-cost deflation promptly and the increasing business activity of the country which has followed. As I have said, expenditures seem to have reached a level, but it is quite too early to be assured that revenues will keep up. Tides ebb and flow. They do not remain constant. The people do not want a reduction one year and new taxes the next. It would be most unfortunate to have to add to a declining prosperity more taxation and thus accelerate the decline. Uncertainty added to uncertainty. The Administration has gone far in the past few years, and it should be sure the next step is not over the line. If a full year's trial of the present taxes justifies the belief in a higher surplus than $100,000,000 for several years, the excess should go to tax reduction, but below that margin, and before we have that assurance, we should not go.

To summarize, I quote from Secretary Mellon's statement to the Ways and Means Committee in the last session of Congress:

> This country is to-day exceedingly prosperous. It can afford to pay off its debts without undue burden upon its taxpayers. Its history has always been prompt extinguishment of its war debts. It is ready for the next emergency when it comes. The time to repair your roof is in good weather, not when it is raining. The time to pay your debts is when you can.

Knowing How and Why

By Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President Leland-Stanford University.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Before I came here this morning I thought that I had been asked to make this talk because I am a director of a small but inspiring national bank, but after I got here, I found it was because somebody had heard of my unusual capacity to sing "Old Black Joe," but in spite of those particular points of view, I am going to talk with you this morning about certain phases of what we might call education.

I have taken the title "Knowing How and Why" because I want to illustrate certain things in education.

A short time ago I had a very unusual opportunity. We opened at the University with which I am associated, a new laboratory for the study of high voltage. This laboratory was brought together by the efforts of men in the industries, manufacturers and distributers of electricity because we had a great scholar, Professor Ryan, in our institution who could work along this line, of unusual quality.

We gathered there, several hundred of us, in the great dark room to see for the first time 2,100,000 volts of electricity jump a free space of twenty feet. It was a remarkable thing. There was a thrill as one watched the electricity start from the two poles and over and over again try to cross the gap, but it was only accomplished when the full voltage was given.

There it was, something worked up by man never seen before in the history of the world—that amount of power used in that way, and yet that could have been used any time in the last two or three hundred thousand years, if those on earth had had the capacity and the understanding to use it.

Think of it! A great power, a servant ready for you when you press a button, to run an elevator, or to light a light, always ready, no un on rules, ready to serve; dependable, working under laws that we do not know entirely, but we know that when we discover them, they are real and dependable laws.

One of the remarkable things about discovery is that when we find out new things we find that they tell us again of the orderly quality of this great universe in which we live. And then, too, at that exhibition or demonstration we grasped for a moment the fact that new fields were open ng up. Here was not something new in geography, but here was a great new territory, great new opportunities for the distribution of power and the use of water, the increase in population, all of them possible in the past, but only made available now.

The Aztecs or the cliff-dwellers could have used the radios just as we use them, if they had the training and education and had known the facts. The ether waves were there just the same. The wireless and transmission was there, the only th ng that was lacking was the knowledge of man.

Think for a moment of the telephone, perfectly possible to the Romans, but they did not have the information. The human race that has gone forward has been able to accumulate a store of scientific and other information. We put that in great libraries. We have the record in these libraries of what the races have done, and we go to that record in order to make studies there so that we can guide ourselves by the experiences of the past.

There is no doubt that the voice of history is one of the most potent voices in the development of our race, but while we are looking backward through our libraries at the history of the race, we have learned to look forward into the unexpected and into the new, through our laboratories and our methods of research.

I have sketched for you in a word some of the things we have built up, but they are around you all of the time, and no one can say how far they are going to go. Seventy-five years ago nobody dreamed of what we would be doing to-day with the telephone or the telegraph or the radio or the wireless or one thousand of other inventions, things that have fit right into ordinary living to-day. They have all come to us by the use of a method that we call the experimental method, the method of trial, the willingness to try.

The spirit of a pioneer has been the most wonderful thing about this social animal we call man. While he is a herd animal and has the herd instinct, he has been at the same time a forging and pioneering animal capable of going to all parts of the earth because he soon learned how to carry his food supply and bury it and how to change his raiment. All through that pioneering period he has had curiosity. He has wanted to see how things worked and then why they worked.

The Greeks started with many observations along this experimental line. Leonardo da Vinci, one of the greatest men who ever lived, worked, as some of you men know, on the airplane and submarine. He was one of the greatest artists, painters, sculptors that ever lived, and one of the greatest scientists, and had unique capacity as a mathematician, but he was out of tune with his surroundings, too far ahead, so that for centuries the things that he started were not appreciated. We have just now managed to catch up with the ideas of that great man hundreds of years old.

The experimental idea is the basis of our advance to-day. We do not have opinions, we seek for facts. I remember how that was impressed upon me by some one of the early experiments that I read about. Somebody came into Rome a couple of thousand years ago and claimed that he was immune to the bite of serpents. So, in order to try it out, to see whether he was right, one of the officials dug a hole, rather deep, and put a number of serpents in it and then put the man in it to see how it would work out. The record of just what happened to the man we do not have, but that is a true example of the experimental method.

A little while later two men along the Mediterranean began to argue about how long a dolphin could live. One thought he could live 20 years and another thought longer, but one man said, "let us catch a dolphin, cut his fins in a certain way and then see if he is ever caught again. They did that and made the record, and between two and three hundred years later that dolphin was caught. There was the old record, and there was real information about how long a dolphin could live.

The experimental method found its greatest master in so far as the human relationships to those forms of life that invade the body and cause disease in the great Frenchman Pasteur, who would not take the opinions of any one, but who sought for the facts and who opened up a great new field and demonstrated to us some of the enemies of mankind. He showed us that there were living organisms in the world that could penetrate our bodies and damage us, and the old ideas, the old taboos about disease began to disappear from the more civilized parts of the earth.

It is true that we have many who do not recognize facts but recognize only opinion, but the great major portion of the human race goes forward whenever there is an advance of this kind, not only in its thought but in its collective and individual action.

Humank nd has been able to take advantage of the experimental method on the one hand and the accumulated lore gathered by experience on the other, because there is possible in the human race a high degree of training of the younger individual. When a wildcat is born, he is born as a wildcat, and he is pretty apt to be a wildcat very much like his father and mother, living exactly the same way, and the same thing holds true for a thousand years; but when a human being is born, the potentialities of that individual are enormous. No one can say whether he is going to be an Edison or a Lincoln or a Washington, because there is a spark that some call divine in all and in some there is also a spark of genius that carries this frail human body up to the point of divinity.

Training, though, of the young is the background of the success of the human race. That training has to be based upon a number of different things. Not ony must that training be in information so that one may know more, but that train ng has to take the form of discipline so that the individual can control his emotions and his passions and his conduct. It has to be so that that individual can work with others and work as a disciplined unit, or his energy might be more destructive than advantageous.

You know, there has been a great deal of talk about human liberty. There is a question of how far the indidual has rights to do this or that. I always like that definition of human rights that was given by the man who was arguing about this question of liberty. One man said to another, "I have the right to shake my fist in your face any time I want to." The other man said, "That is right, but your right to shake your fist in my face ends exactly where my nose begins."

So that in this matter of the discipline of the individual so that he will respect others, there is a great opportunity for training. If you want to get an idea of how effective we have been in the development and control of our citizens in this country, think for a moment about the absolutely flat failure that the Bolshevik has made in trying to introduce his ideas into this country. That was a bogey man awhile ago. It fell flat because information and discipline, and another thing that we call idealism, which is in our people, interfered with its development.

And in all education and in all training we must not only know how and why, but we must know why things operate the way they do, and why we ought to operate in the way that we should. We can call that latter thing idealism, looking ahead, looking outside of ourselves, and in our country there has been in our educational system a definite ability to bring idealism forward and make it a part of the training of the young.

One of the things that I want to emphasize in connection with the problems you men are studying here in this great Association in connection with education is that while you think that economics or the unit, we will say, of economics in this country is the dollar, while you may think that, you are wrong. The unit of economics in the United States of America for the man who looks ahead is the child, the boy or the girl. That is the unit. That is the human unit. Dollars don't amount to anything without the boy or the girl in the background, the boy or the girl coming along to pick up the accumulated wealth, and when we think in terms of the human family we can't think in terms of any artificial thing like the dollar. We have got to think in terms of the boy and the girl, and what is being done for that boy and girl so that he or she may develop into a citizen that will carry forward the type of organization, of society and of idealism that we are accustomed to.

Consequenty, when you men have your educational fund and when you talk about education and progress, you are doing the most consistent thing possible in the study of economics. What is the good of building up the greatest country in the way of prosperity, the greatest accumulation of gold, when a comparatively few people who have not education and discipline and ideals can in a country by a majority vote dissipate the whole thing and blow it up? What is the good?

There isn't anything in developing this great structure that we call the American civilization unless we are building up from the bottom boys and girls of sound bodies, sound brains and good moral qualities and good character to carry on the load.

You don't depend so much upon how much a man has got in the bank. You depend upon how much he has in his head and in his heart in the way of character when you make him a loan.

So that you have got to see this educational scheme go right through. You have got to see that we use the accumulated lore of human experience, that we use the experimental method of trial as we go forward in the new things that are unknown, but with the same kind of boys and girls that you and I were.

So if you look at this country to-day with these things in mind, you will see that the one outstanding thing is not this gold reserve, or this system or that, or the number of bath tubs in a town, etc.. It is not that. It is the number of boys and girls that are applying at the doors of the institutions of higher learning to get more and more training.

Why? Because that means that we have an aspiring youth, No. 1. It means that we have prosperity so that we can afford to spare the time of those young people from the field and the store and the bank in order to get further training. It means that all of our prosperity is not going into indulgence, but that a great deal of it is being used for preparation for the future. It means, too, that with the increasing complexity of our civilization, with the way that we are getting the world all interlocked together, we are in need of more experts who know the way around, and those experts, as some of these young people will be, are being trained and are coming for training in our institutions.

It is the most hopeful sign for the future and the most obvious sign of an intelligent people when we think of that one thing taking place.

I hear people say "It is dangerous for people to have too much education." That is not a sound point of view for a thoughtful man to take if he will look around him and see what this country has done, because it has the highest standard of living and the best grade of education in the world. We have taken advantage of a lot of things, not because they were poured into our lap, but because we went after them. We had the brains, the capacity to train men.

Stop for a minute and think. That oil that is being pumped out of these wells around Los Angeles has been there for a million years. It was just as possible one hundred years ago for somebody to get two gallons of gasoline out of some of that oil and run an automobile or an airplane as it is to-day, just as possible.

Nobody did it because the fundamental studies had not been made. The seepage may have been seen by the Indians, but they didn't know chemistry. They didn't know how to go about it at all. Fundamental things, education and training, eventually become the structure upon which we build our human society.

As I see men working in physics and chemistry laboratories and other things that seem entirely practical, I often think of the story of the man that came down from New York when I was connected with the Food Administration during the war. He was appointed on an arbitration board. He made a settlement that was very distasteful to the men that brought this forward, and they proceeded to attack him on this. But he felt rather secure. He was a well-established farmer in northern New York, and he said to these men: "Up where I come from, we have a theory that a man who sleeps on the floor can't roll out of bed."

Fundamentals—when we get the structure through education so we have enough people who can sleep on the floor so they won't roll out of bed, we get a sound structure to our society. Some people have thought of education as so much Greek, Latin, mathematics and chemistry. That is not what we mean by education. Those things may be part of education. Education is the process we put people through to develop a mind that can be used for worthy purposes. That is one of the important things about education and a part of the educational process, part of all the training to get our young people so that they cannot only pick up the burden that we put down, but so that we can expect from them that they will know more than we and go forward. So the look forward is the great thing in education.

Ignorance is our worst enemy. It is the thing that costs the great penalty. You know what ignorance means in the field of business. How many people lose? You know what it all means. I know what it means in medicine. We know in medicine, just as you know in business, when an expert comes forward and says "I do not know" all the quacks and fools in the world crowd around with a solution. The doctors say "We have no cure for cancer," and it isn't three minutes until somebody is advertising a cure for cancer and thousands are biting.

If there is bad oil stock that bankers will not buy, that does not sell at home, you can always find people right over the border that will buy it. Ignorance, gullibility, are the things that are the greatest danger.

When we have majority rule and when so many things are settled by the vocal organs of the politician, orator and legislator, it is a mighty important thing to have people that know fundamentals so that after they have had their ear tickled, they can still think things over and decide before they vote whether it is good, sound business to follow the windbag or the man that thinks of what is right and what is really going to happen.

There was something said here about legislation. I want to make one or two points about that. One of the great difficulties we have in our debates and discussions about legislation and our various laws is that we fail in America to make a distinction between things that are unwise and things that are wrong. If we get a thing so arranged that it is an emotional matter, whether it is prohibition, or whatever it may be, we go strong. When it is a question of what is wise and unwise, then we are a little confused. As a matter of fact, that is not a sound position for any country to be in. Its citizens must be educated better than that. They must not determine many of these issues, whether the question is lack of wisdom or not, by their emotions. They must be determined through the normal intelligence you possess.

But in the domain of law, where there has been a great deal of criticism, it seems to me there is a unique opportunity to work out by the process of investigation the law upon which many things operate.

Dean Pound, of the Law School of Harvard University, in discussing this subject of legislation, says:

> It is easy to decry legislative law making. It is easy to declaim against the reign of law, but legislative law making is obviously the type of law making of the maturity of the law. If we are inclined to scoff at it, we must remember that legislation solved the problem of workman's compensation when judicial methods failed, and the exigencies of modern business preclude waiting for the slow process of the judiciary to work out many of the settled practices of marketing. Just as the high powered vehicle of to-day requires us to mark out the middle of the road on the pavement, and mark zones of safety and turns, so does modern business require lines to be laid out and limits to be designed and a permissible course of conduct to be determined in advance by legislation rather than have judicial controversy. Legislation we must have and yet, admittedly, it is most unwieldy in practice. How to take advantage of the legal background, how to use what has been provided so as to secure the most with the least waste, is a problem of social engineering calling for as great an equipment of science and educational resources as any problem of educational engineering, through the research carried on in our highly endowed laboratories.

Now, I read you that because I have the feeling that unless we can bring into the domain of legislation the full elements that go in other educational processes, pay attention to not only our accumulated opinions, but to the experimental method, that legislation is going to be a drag upon our country in the development that is just ahead of us.

I have tried to sketch for you in a brief way some of the important things that are going on in the field of knowledge and in the field of the instruction of youth. I do not care to go into it in great detail, but I want to leave this impression with you. Here we are a great race, living in the most favored part of the world. This continent was built for the white race. We are maturing and developing to the *n*th degree.

In our country we have had from the very beginning, way back to Washington and Jefferson, the idea of the teachableness of the people and the necessity of teaching the young. We have carried that process on until to-day we have reached a level of prosperity in all directions. That is astonishing. I think, too, we, in spite of some of the things that are constantly happening, are reaching new levels of manhood and womanhood, but it is important for us as citizens of the world not to become provincial, not to get the strictly continental viewpoint, but to remember that the human race rises and falls. Inventions have made the world smaller. It is getting smaller all the time. Community thinking is the background of social success, and community thinking is now world thinking, so that we, in organizations like this, national in scope, must always have in mind the other man on the other side, the international viewpoint, because unless the neighbor is happy you can't be happy, in the long run. Unless the neighbor prospers, you can't be prosperous, and this great country must in all of its strength and all of its development keep the unselfish ideals of the early fathers, keep the idea of service and world service, if we are to be the men and women that we should be.

The Values in American Prosperity

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On every side America is heralded as prosperous. No basis for argument with any one as to that fact can readily be found, emphatically not among those who owe us money.

So evident is this material good fortune and so general its diffusion among the people of America that discussion of its causes and effects has not been lacking either at home or abroad. World wide interest attaches to the subject. But analysis has dealt for the most part in popular fashion with superficial causes and interpretation has unfolded in equally popular manner the material aspects of the situation.

Viewed from these angles, the broad and pertinent facts are easily summed up. Invention has offered new methods to industry. These methods industry in America has used to provide more things for more people at prices they can pay. Development and extension of the services of transportation, communication, light, heat and power have created increased volume in business and added to the convenience and security of life. In short, while the application of science to industry has lessened human toil and drudgery, it has at the same time augmented the variety and volume of things produced for the benefit and use of the people of America. The process has gone even farther and developed new industries and new jobs, widening and adding to the paths of opportunity and turning back the spectre of unemployment.

On the interpretive side, the most popular note in this analysis of prosperity is the one which stresses the high standard of living in America, its comfort, its convenience, its security. The American stenographer enjoys more comforts and better living than fell to the lot of the great Queen Elizabeth. "Carriage company," which once stirred so violently the emotions of Samuel Pepys, creates not a ripple of excitement to-day. Even the American laborer drives to his job in a far better carriage than Pepys ever knew. Great aggregations of capital work to produce in variety clothes, food, shelter, sanitation, service, amusement and instruction. The goal of this productive effort in America is not to supply the Queen and her court, her nobles and her ladies, but, on the contrary, to supply all the people of the nation. The electric iron is not produced to be sold to a fortunate few, but to go to every home in the land. Thus one might develop countless examples to prove the ambition of American ndustry so to manage the business of production that its goods and services can be used by every one. But it is enough to say that industry succeeds in its purposes and that our standard of living is the highest known to the world.

It is equally popular in current discussion to dwell upon the wide distribution and division of the wealth created by our prosperity. Savings bank deposits have more than doubled in the last fifteen years, and the number of depositors has risen in greater proportion; in the same period the assets of building and loan associations grew fourfold and life insurance in force outstripped even these remarkable advances. The investment records of the country show that the number of small investors has materially increased and that the size of their investments is steadily mounting. Topping all this, the most sensational evidence of the diffusion of wealth is to be found in the shifting of the direct ownership of industry from the few to the many. The great corporations boast of their thousands, even hundreds of thousands of stockholders. Approximately twenty million people are to-day owners of stocks in railroads, public utilities and other basic and producing industries of the country. Employee ownership and customer ownership are young movements, but already they have opened the door for direct ownership of business by the people, and millions are marching through that door. The American nation has become a nation of investors whose activities extend in every direction and embrace all branches of industry.

It is the business of civilization to bring about conditions like these. It cannot be sure that it will go on or endure unless it does. No one may question that good living and security for a hundred million people in one nation is both a valuable and dynamic force in the long, unending struggle for human progress, necessary to contentment, necessary to efficiency, necessary to health and to all that makes the physical life worth while. The old Puritan conception against comfort and pleasure has passed away and in its place has come a general realization that distribution of "the good things of life" pays in the business of civilization. Nevertheless these physical achievements, these material possessions are less valuable to-day than ever before. This is because they are easier to be had and more people have them. On every hand facilities and means exist to create them, to add to them and make them available to every one. The science of production has developed to such a point that

great armies of people and great masses of capital understand and follow it, and new opportunities appear every day for new recruits to the ranks of producers and for new tasks for new capital.

We have done pretty well in becoming masters of the physical situation. Still, we are in no danger of undervaluing giant factories, miraculous machinery, huge buildings, the great collection of material and physical things that bless us as a people. We are more apt to overlook the fact that they are ephemeral, transitory; that about them there is nothing everlasting or eternal; more likely are we to forget that, along the highway mankind has trod, great edifices were set up and great possessions gathered that now are crumbled and dissipated, recalled only as milestones that marked a vain parade.

The fundamental underlying values in prosperity are those values that build a people capable of sustaining prosperity, that underwrite civilization and consolidate human progress. We know that some individuals cannot stand prosperity. It has appeared both in antiquity and in our own day that some nations cannot stand prosperity. Obviously, we need to be concerned with the sort of people our prosperity develops; with the points of view, with the souls and the thought of the men behind the marvels of science, behind the means of production; with what sort of spirit there is in the American team in the great game of life. All these things are of gravest importance, for a nation is but the composite of its individuals.

When minds are directed in this channel, they are apt to think first of our institution of free education. Young as we are, we are rich in our traditions—one of the greatest of them is the little red school house. Education has been a passion with the American people. Prosperity has expanded educational plants and increased the number who may, if they so will, seek the advantages of education. Millions have the ability and the opportunity to educate their children. Enrollment in institutions of learning, from the great universities down to the primary schools, has grown enormously. Huge sums have been spent both to improve and to add to educational facilities. In California one-half the total tax revenues goes to the support and maintenance of education. In addition, large sums are annually laid out in capital expenditures.

Even when thinking of the great contributions of our institution of free education, we cannot wisely afford to be too complacent. Some of us, for one thing, would like to see a little of the sugar coating removed from our educational processes, but, critical though we may rightly be in some respects, the benefits derived are beyond price. Universal education stands out as one of the noblest achievements of America. In every section of the land, there is an ever-quickening eagerness for the education that years ago was restricted to the sons of the wealthy. To-day we have more students in institutions of higher learning than all the rest of the world. Because of the growing and endless procession from the average home to the doors of school, college and university, there has come to America a greater diffusion of capacity, a greater variety of talent and a broader outlook with which to meet the tasks before us. Illiteracy, in any national sense, has been wiped out; a goodly number of people are being taught to think, and the variety of talent we possess has brought about a wide and highly beneficial distribution of population in gainful occupations.

Countless other incidents of our prosperity contain the greatest of human values. There is the added leisure that America's progress has bestowed upon millions of people, giving not only opportunity for recreation but for the cultivation of the arts. Uplifting, noble thinking does not come readily in a society whose members devote all their energy of brain and body to the struggle for existence. Lean periods may produce a masterpiece, a marvelous picture, a deathless book or an eternal song, but progress, as measured by its general spiritual standard, by the lifting of the levels of popular appreciation, comes only in the fat periods when the average man may concern himself with something more than mere striving to butter his bread. Men need leisure to reflect upon the thoughts that come from the soul when the senses yield their thrall.

Again, prosperity has dotted the country with libraries and made us a nation of readers. The beautifying of American cities goes steadily forward. National parks and playgrounds of surpassing beauty call to our people, and they respond in increasing numbers to the joys of out-of-doors, to the grandeur and sublimity of the great scenic wonders of the country. Vast sums come forth out of our abundance to cultivate the arts and give their pleasures and ennobling influence to millions of people. Equally vast sums are provided for the support of science and research, for the cultivation of religion, for the battle with disease and sickness and for the amelioration of all the ills of misfortune. America is unique in its foundations and its gifts to promote the cause of humanity and to light the fires of spiritual growth. Verily, prosperity does add to the zest of life and does enrich it.

We do not lack critics; there are enough and to spare of those who from afar complain that we have made little progress in cultivating the arts of leisure and recreation, offering as proof the type of journalism that sells the best and to the type of movie that draws the most. Yet we need not therefore develop an inferiority complex. The same types of journalism and the same types of movies appeal to masses everywhere. The only difference here is that we have more people who can read and more people who have the purchasing power to indulge in questionable taste. The building of taste is a slow and tedious process. The important thing for us to know is that public libraries, national parks, for example, are popular. The people want such things and the people use them. That men and women husband their leisure to spend it in the redwood forests of California appeals to me as evidence that they must be moved by about as fine an appreciation as that which stirs the peasants who trudge on holidays to gaze at the pictures upon the walls of Chantilly. It appeals to me also that on the whole we have done better for society in giving to millions of people an understanding and appreciation of sanitation and hygiene than to have given them only the emotion to swoon over somebody's sonata.

It is not important or especially desirable that we should have the same tastes as other peoples. The important thing is that we have taste, that we have discrimination between the coarse and the fine things of life. The evidence is unmistakable that prosperity is raising millions of people to new levels, and developing a spiritual outlook and an idealism that rests upon the broadest foundations of righteousness and humanity.

Enough of the very obvious values. Behind American prosperity there is something more than legions of investors and countless mines and workshops. All that we are and all that we have rests upon our American institutions. The founding of the American Government was both the Great Adventure and the Great Experiment in human progress, a great adventure because it launched a ship of new design upon stormy seas, a great experiment because it sought for the first time to find the solution for the conflicts of human nature in organized society in the ideals of liberty and equality existing side by side and working jointly for the progress of humanity, the two comprising the vision of the open road for everybody. The Great Adventure created the oldest popular government in the world, serving to govern not merely the handful with which it started, but one hundred and thirty millions of people living in a complicated dynamic society of swift changes and rapid advances. The Great Experiment has won. American prosperity has demonstrated the soundness of the principles of liberty and equality, proving that the two ideals can live and flower together and that they mark the road that leads to victory for humanity and for civilization. The people to-day are close to the ideals of Americanism; they see them with clearer vision and greater understanding than at any time within the last thirty or forty years. This, after all, is the fundamental value in our prosperity, that it has brought home to the people the underlying causes of their prosperity and has given them new faith and belief in American institutions.

To appreciate fully the situation, one needs to consider only two of the outstanding issues of the past. When native-born Americans and increasing numbers of immigrants steadily pushed back the frontier until the line of the furrow had been drawn from ocean to ocean, we suddenly found that we had too many farms and were burdened with a surplus of farm products which could not find consumers. There were hard times, discontent, unrest. The farmers thought they must dominate the country to save it from destruction. They launched the Granger and Populist movements which kept the nation in a turmoil for two decades. These movements were directed chiefly against the bankers and the railroads, who were to be dominated by the farmer in his own interest, through the instrumentality of political action and government force. The very antithesis of Americanism is domination. Liberty and equality cannot live with it or near it. The simple growth of the country solved these difficulties, the coming of widespread prosperity dissipated the movements, and reflection has convinced the great majority of these forgotten hosts that the causes of distress were not "money devils" and railroads, but economic forces which they themselves had set in motion.

When the gates of the country were opened to hordes of immigrants, who poured in, or were poured in, faster than the country could absorb them, when they came in such numbers that there were more of them than there jobs; when low wages, distress and poverty were the lot of so many of them (and would have been their lot even had business then had as fine ideals as it has to-day and there had been no exploitation of them), we witnessed the great movement against the concentration of wealth. The rich were growing richer, the poor were growing poorer. The Constitution had outlived its usefulness. It was outgrown and antiquated. Social justice demanded a change. The man was above the dollar and the dollar had to go unless the government owned it because that was the only way to establish and maintain equality. We were asked to forsake every vestige of liberty and plunge headlong into a socialistic state for the sake of equality. Liberty was only the liberty to starve and must go to its grave. There again the agitation dealt only with symptoms and not with causes.

Innumerable other abuse-correcting movements that arose between the Civil War and the World War might be analyzed and such analyses would show that even sincere reformers despaired of equality under liberty. The remedy was to destroy liberty to create equality. How times have changed. The old slogans no longer appeal. They have lost their force. "Wage slaves," "Living wage," "Concentration of wealth," "Invisible government," "Money power," fail to bring the old reactions. Prosperity has cost the demagogue much of his crowd; it has set the unthinking to thinking, teaching the farmer to deal with economic causes, causing labor to establish banks, to abandon the theory of limited production, to seek to earn a share in prosperity. The whole fabric of destructive theories is torn asunder. To-day the people think in terms of building.

The Constitutional liberty we cherish is not freedom to do as we please. No one can do that. By Constitutional liberty we mean the right of property, including the right of contract and of labor and the personal freedom to summon all that we have of vigor, strength and intelligence to serve ourselves and society in the fields that call us, to select our own risks, to launch efforts of our own choosing, to secure, hold and enjoy the rewards of our successes, to do all these things subject only to such restraints as the common good may suggest or the preservation of liberty itself may demand. It is the freedom which is the antithesis of the dull spectre of standardization, of molding and shaping all to common form or common thinking or common effort under the compulsion of government or any other force. It is the freedom that begets self-reliance and brings forth initiative. It is the freedom that offers the greatest motive to material progress and prosperity. The incentive to effort, to risk for accomplishment, is reward; it is neither punishment, nor restraint, nor is it gratitude. Bankers of ancient Athens held forth freedom as the price for efficient work and slaves won freedom and themselves became bankers of Athens.

Constitutional liberty with its guarantee of the right of property, has been the mainspring of invention, the impetus for the organization of industry, for the creation of surplus capital and its application to the welfare and prosperity of society. Our prosperity has come to pass because we have constitutional liberty, because we have the great underlying motive for initiative, for effort and for risk, because we have the hope of gain vouchsafed by the institution of private property, because we have the freedom to do and to dare and to gather the fruits of victory.

America has proved that liberty and equality can dwell together. We are meeting in a truly marvelous way the great tests of civilization. But we are by no means out of the woods and in some paradise where human nature is perfect and human frailty gone. Old arguments have lost their force, old slogans their significance, but new and insidious movements appear to break the co-ordination between liberty and equality. In national political life we have destroyed party responsibility and substituted a bloc system that is almost daily seeking to trade us out of our liberties. As one lone illustration out of the many, there are on the Federal statute books 5,000 laws with penalties governing railroads. On the statute books of the States there are 200,000 other railroad laws, regulating and controlling railroad management. A common line of restraint runs through all of them. It is in the direction of standardizing conduct and management. Standardized management is put above initiative and originality. Restraint is preferred to liberty under law.

Legislation is not the well of morality nor the master of economic forces.

We should be profoundly concerned with this state of affairs. It is to me a terrifying thing that great business leaders must say that the prosperity of the American people depends upon what Congress does. There is a profound relation between government and social and economic progress; no one need deny or question the fact, but if we keep our government geared to American institutions we need not suffer the terror that chills us when our legislators meet. It was to me an equally terrifying thing that the Mellon tax program, meeting the wishes of the public mind and backed by the whole force of the executive branch of an Administration selected overwhelmingly by the people, was yet held up an unconscionable time by the legislative methods we have allowed to grow up at Washington. In this great State of ours one must go in some way before 12 different commissions, boards and officers fully to organize an irrigation district. Bureaucracy and bloc legislation menace our free institutions.

The summons is clear and loud that we concern ourselves with the sort of government we have and whither it drifts.

There will always be great problems ahead of us. Human affairs do not attain perfection nor work smoothly like machinery. But it must thrill every American to contemplate our successful experiment of liberty and equality serving the forward march of humanity. It must move him to some depths of thinking to know that visitors from other lands come here to seek the causes of our social and economic victories and return home to speak, to be sure, of time-saving and trouble-saving devices, of high wages and good living; but also to interpret them in terms of liberty and equality—to tell of a land where no son of his father need stop where his father stopped.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—GENERAL SESSION

Annual Address of the President, Oscar Wells, President First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

Precedent must be obeyed. In accordance with a custom of long standing, it now becomes my official duty to address you. In doing so I perceive two purposes which may be served. One relates directly to the affairs of our Association concerning which I shall make a few observations. The other is to draw your attention to certain contemporary phases of public thought, with a view of stimulating your interest in the conditions under which we live in our common existence as bankers.

Meeting Our Obligations.

My predecessors have sought valiantly to increase your spirit of loyalty in both the accomplishments and aspirations of this organization, and I find myself actuated by the same worthy objective. There is no pride in the one nor hope for the other save through your faith in its undertakings and your confidence in its ability to achieve.

We represent many different energies. I shall not go into the details of all of them, though that might prove to be an interesting recital. For several years the committee reports have been distributed in printed form for your perusal in a more leisured fashion, and for your convenience that order has been currently maintained. From the printed schedules in your possession it may be learned that the several divisions and sections are holding sessions of their own at fixed hours and places, and these form a part of the Convention proceedings. They are open alike to delegates and registered visitors.

It has been very gratifying to the officers that the work of the Association has passed through a tranquil year. Its functions have been harmonious and the spirit of co-operation has pervaded all of its forces. As you will agree, this is a highly desirable element and not always found in national organizations of this kind. Under our constitution we are broken up into many parts. We present a classic example of a great need for team work. I am constrained to believe that we have had it this year to a greater extent than ever before. The credit is largely due to the accumulative benefit of having a continuous administration of the affairs of the Association at headquarters. There has seemed to exist no need to stray from the beaten paths of endeavor, and hence the Association has gone along in the even tenor of its way, seeking to improve the quality of its work at every point through the employment of the channels already established and by the agencies created through the conferences of your Council members. These have provided adequate opportunity for honest, conscientious and earnest service with a fine zeal for the outcome and no incentive for the spectacular show of display. It has been our belief that you wanted the business of your Association handled in the same practical manner and with the same seriousness of purpose as may characterize the transactions completed at your own desks.

Our Public Interest.

No one can contemplate the annals of our past efforts without realizing the vast amount of unselfishness manifested in them. Many of our present undertakings are educational in nature, even those things which have an indirect bearing upon the future welfare of our professional growth. The conception of our Educational Foundation is fraught with interest in the young men and young women of a succeeding generation but remote from any direct value to our present membership. Our Public Education Commission is spending itself for the lasting benefit of those who may take our places but hardly for those who may share our responsibilities. Our Agricultural Commission has as its special objective not the bankers but rather those who produce the crops from the soil. Our trend has been toward these things of indirect value and yet, curiously enough, they have furnished us with the richest sources of inspiration. We are concerned about business methods, sound economics, the ethics of politics and good government, but we are interested as well in education, philanthropy, public health, sanitation, better morals and all the finer graces which constitute a higher plane of citizenship. Our Convention programs are replete with topics other than those relating directly to the accustomed transactions of our banking institutions. Fifty years ago, when we wrote our constitution, we offered these purposes as our reason for existing: "To promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions and to secure uniformity of action together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country, and especially in order to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws which affect the banking interests of the entire country and for protection against loss by crime."

We have not stopped there, but have added other causes and have sought to justify them. We have had differences of opinion, but we have not disagreed upon the fundamental requisites of our traditional needs as an organization of bankers and as a body of American citizens. With this professional background we have to our credit a record of a steady progress toward sounder policies and higher ideals. As with all organized bodies, and for that matter, it is true with individuals, as we grow in power and influence our responsibilities increase if retrogression is to be avoided. The habits of the world change as civilization varies. The present generation of bankers has had an unusual experience in keeping pace with both the gross and net operation of their clients. A new alignment of duties has naturally followed the process by which more wealth has found its way into the hands of the bank customer while he simultaneously has grappled with the difficulties of adjusting himself to the demands of a new and higher scale of living.

Conservatism has long been regarded as a fundamental attribute to a successful banking career. Aggressiveness has too often led its followers into the marshy or low lands of profits and even into the mire of failure. But what was conservatism before the war might be called now a stubborn adherence to the ways of a former period and the aggression of that day would compare but slightly, if at all, with the methods of the successful but courageous bank operator of current days. Yea, our national prosperity has grown with rapid strides and with it our responsibilities and our dangers. These are the conditions which we must undertake to meet by the combined strength of our individual and collective efforts. This is not meant to contain any expression of doubt, but to emphasize the need of our continued co-operation as an essential to the part we may take in the future development of the nation.

Our responsibilities do not cease, however, by the discharge of our private obligations, nor even when we have responded to the claims of a selective group to which we may belong. We must not shirk the burden of aiding in the problems of national scope and particularly those of economic import, in which we have an abundant interest and toward the solution of which our talents may be made to play a part. In connection with these matters to which I allude as having some bearing upon the broader aspect of banking concern, it may be said that I am simply seeking to bring an interpretation of our attitude as practical economists. Of course it cannot be regarded as more than that, for what I shall say may not find an agreement among you and you have the profound right of having opinions contrary to these expressions.

Transportation.

Transportation is an ally to banking. They are kindred functions in the service of all industry. The future of the development of transportation is somewhat involved by the evolution of the present systems of steam railways and the relation of that process to the supervising elements found among the statutory rights of the Government. We are interested in that future. It is not a monetary interest, though the stockholders are among our depositors and may be among the applicants for our funds as borrowers. It is in the railroad as an asset of the nation that we are most interested. The railroads as a whole have mde splendid record in the lst five years. It is conceivable that a vast expansion will be needed in terminal facilities and in double-tracking if they are to keep abreast of the industrial development of the future. It is almost inconceivable that this may be done out of surplus earnings plus the further use of credit. Credit is a fine aid to the growth of any industry, but it has its limitations unless supported by an adequate expansion of capital. The transportation lines will need the contribution of partnership funds as reflected by the investment of the stockholder. Will that be forthcoming so long as the allurement of a dependable return is absent? The provision for the recovery of earnings now contained in the new law may be necessary for the regulation of rates and to give to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the needed control over the situation with respect to the distribution of advantages on behalf of shippers, but is there not danger of it becoming a short-sighted policy when viewed in the light of a desirable expansion to avoid a congestion in the future which might prove detrimental to the normal requirements of trade and commerce?

Agriculture.

Agriculture is a basic industry. Its problems perplex the economic world. Its present status is one of a recognized maladjustment. It is true that it received a great stimulus by the demands incident to the needs of the World War from which it has not altogether recovered. This may be accomplished through an elapse of time and hastened by the application of the increasing knowledge of scientific methods gained through a better understanding of the courses given by the agricultural colleges, the results of the experiments made and disseminated by the Department of Agriculture of our Government and by the sound theories of the farm organizations, involving the benefits of the intelligent use of the principles of co-operative marketing. It is upon this theory that the Agricultural Commission of your Association has constructed the plan of its work during the last few years. It has concentrated upon an effort to co-ordinate these several elements.

But if the mills of the gods grind slowly the farmers of the country may not be content to wait for the results of such a solution. In any event, their impatience is being aided and abetted by the considerations of party politics. This is no longer an economic problem alone. It is a political one as well. This may be regarded as unfortunate, but it can hardly be avoided. Its solution may be retarded by partisan interference, but some legislation to that end seems now well-nigh inevitable. The impending signs of battle between the conservative and radical elements in Congress and on the hustings of the election period are unmistakable. The effect may be one of clarification. You and I may hope for a great campaign of education like the one through which the country passed in recent years on the subject of tax reform or similar to the one of a few years ago on banking and currency out of which came the Federal Reserve Act. There is involved in this struggle the determination to attack the soundness of the existing walls of a protective tariff and restricted immigration. They are alleged to be artificial bars to the rightful share of the producer of agriculture in the prosperity of the nation. We may have a superficial opinion that they do have an influence upon the operation of the law of supply and demand, in which we have always had an unshaken confidence, and yet be unprepared to map out a course of adjustment. We may believe in both as essention to our domestic welfare and yet desire to see the farmer relieved from the dilemma of buying his supplies under the restrictions which they impose upon him while selling his surplus products to the unstimulated markets of the world. We may have the feeling that we are not ready to valorize our crops, as the Brazilian does his coffee, for our Association has consistently disapproved of all proposals to have the Government regulate or control the prices of commodities. Our attitude in the past has been that the decline in acreage of lands under cultivation is the only effective remedy for too great a supply of farm products and resultant low prices and that such a decline could be brought about only through the influence of those same low prices. We will be slow to abandon our conviction in the soundness of this theory, for it rests upon our faith in the immutability of the law of our fathers, the law of supply and demand. We have witnessed its operation even in agriculture during the last few years with encouraging results.

There is still another element in this situation about which we hear much and will probably hear more. There is crystallizing a sentiment that more credit is needed. That is an old cry. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. The bankers have demonstrated a number of times their willingness to provide funds for special administration to meet an emergency in a particular industry or to care for the unusual conditions in a given section. The same thing will be done in this instance if the established channels of credit are believed to be inadequate and the soundness of the plan to dissolve the difficulties of the farmer by the manipulation of his surplus products through the creation of a pool is without question. In this connection it must be remembered that the Federal Land Bank has been brought into existence to absorb properly safeguarded mortgage loans on farm lands, that the Intermediate Credit Bank is designed to meet the needs of those who may want to borrow upon terms beyond the seasonal limitations, and that the local banks fortified by the rediscounting machin-

ery of the Federal Reserve banks are the logical handlers of all good short time credits, such as those involved in producing and marketing the staple products of the soil. Is it surprising that the banker wonders whether the question is one of more credit and if the solution of the problem can be made lasting or effective by granting credit to those who cannot now borrow from existing agencies engaged in the business of lending? A large part of his life is spent in observing the tragedies which follow the use of too much credit.

Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve System is our peculiar responsibility. Our organization spent many years fomenting in divers ways the demand for a reformation of our banking system and for material changes in the issuing function of the Government. It did not create the Federal Reserve Act, but without the part played by the bankers, in which this Association took a position of rank, the law would not have been written. This assertion is made in spite of a popular impression that as a class we were opposed to its passage. We care nothing for that controversy. There is no point in being jealous about what we sought to accomplish. The facts are that we were more intimately concerned with the needed remedy. We were the greatest sufferers from the recurring depressions under the old order. With us it was a matter of self-preservation to say nothing of our interest in the disturbance which every panic brought to general business conditions involving the affairs of the producer, the manufacturer and the merchant, and those of all others dependent upon them. From our vantage point we saw more clearly the necessity of having an elastic currency and of creating a more dependable source for a supply of credit. We realized, as others may not have done, from our own experience that these might be afforded through the establishment of independent reservoirs into which reserves might be placed and kept. We were willing to furnish both the capital and the volume of business needed to sustain these units, and that they might function toward these desired ends, to forego both profits and volume in our own institutions. Such was the quality of our faith. We know now that the banks, the Government and the country need these twelve regional institutions as continuing elements in their interwoven relationships. We believe that they should be constituted in a more permanent statutory fashion and administered with a minimum interference from both the executive and legislative arms of the Government and by the best talent which may be induced to enter into membership in the supervising and governing body. Our special prayer is that their charters shall be extended for an indeterminate period and our judgment is that their fate should not be obscured by the consideration of any other changes in the law or become uncertain by deferring too long this legislative Act upon the part of the Congress of the United States.

Federal Legislation.

Now I come to a discussion of branch bank legislation, which means, of course, the McFadden bill pending before Congress. So much has been said about this measure that I despair of saying anything here with which you are not already familiar. For the same reason it seems almost unnecessary for me to include in the recital the fact that the Association, through an act of its 1924 convention, went on record, without an opposing vote, in favor of the proposed law, including the Hull amendments, at the same time instructing its officers to aid in securing its passage with those specific provisions. That mandate has since been followed with all of the diligence and earnestness at the command of those charged with the duty of executing it. No compromise has been made and no authority has been assumed to do otherwise than obey the organic law of this body as created in its resolution. Because of the partisanship which this measure has engendered among our members it has not been possible to perform this duty without incurring some dissatisfaction from both sides of the controversy. Those who have expected much have demanded most, whether protagonists or antagonists, and we have become the victims of their disappointment.

Congress adjourned in July with a deadlock between the House and the Senate on a single point of issue, that being the right of national banks to have city branches in States which may hereafter sanction the practice of branch banking among State-chartered institutions within their own confines. The liberty of State banks to have branches in the Federal Reserve System in the non-branch banking States was likewise involved. The House conferees adhered to our theory of an effective inhibition to the further growth of branch banking while those of the Senate opposed. This is the status of the McFadden bill at present, and when Congress meets again in December the conference will make further attempts to reconcile the respective differences of the two Houses on this question.

While there can be no doubt of the fixed attitude of this Association with respect to this important legislation, it may as well be admitted that the divergence of views concerning it is not confined to the members of Congress. There are so many cross-sections of opinion and such an opportunity for conflicting interests upon any controversial matter of consequence, in the fields of finance, politics and economics, as to make unanimity well-nigh impossible. It is quite common for an association such as ours to express the will of a majority assembled in convention as the means of reflecting its judgment and for the purpose of exerting an influence in a given direction, but that is not usually regarded as binding upon the individual member to the extent of keeping him from forming and expressing a contrary conviction. We would not have it otherwise, for there is wisdom in the clash of opinion honestly given and intelligently expressed. This situation has its complications. It is not so simple a matter as branch banking or anti-branch banking. There are those opposed to branch banking who do not favor the Hull amendments. There are officers of national banks both for and against the restrictions placed upon the future rights of national banks in the twenty-six non-branch banking States. Under such circumstances it is not hard to discern the reasons for the fault-finding to which the officers of your Association have been subjected, even though the way has been clearly charted and the course rigidly followed.

Affairs Abroad.

No analysis of conditions in our own country can fail to take account of thoes which obtain in other countries, particularly those in Europe. A year ago we had high hopes of a substantial improvement in the economic affairs of all of the nations involved in the prosecution of the World War. There is some question as to whether during that period the advancement in some parts of the affected area has not been offset by the development of further somewhat stringent difficulties in others. A mixed situation exists. The beneficent infection of rehabilitation started in a somewhat experimental way in Germany through the operation of the Dawes plan, has not spread to other nations as we had hoped it might, even though its functions there continue to afford a satisfactory degree of encouragement. The problem is still one of currency stabilization and balancing of budgets. It requires time and, above all, leadership. Confidence in the outcome may be expected to follow the more serious steps now being taken towards the increase of taxes, the reduction of imports and a rigid adherence to the practice of both personal and Governmental economies.

The major problem which looms before the nations of the world is that of the war debts. Americans believe in their validity and our Government has moved upon a theory that an agreement should be made in each case as to the amount, terms of payment and a rate of interest. Some progress has been made and all of the great Powers have reached the stage of negotiations which include the ratification of treaties except France. In the course of these parleys the theory of an abatement in one form or another has been established. This has given rise to many expressions of opinion on a term which we now know as capacity to pay. Although it is uncertain and somewhat illusory, it serves to convey the idea that has doubtless been uppermost in the minds of those who have acted in behalf of our Government, including the Executive, members of the Congress and the Debt Funding Commission. Other theories have been advanced and the range has been wide, running from amounts greater than those included in the negotiations up to entire cancellation. The tendency to revise further seems to be reflected in the continued discussions. Curiously enough, while the conclusions of the varied groups of debt advocates are different, their supporting arguments are much alike. Nearly all of them include a mixture of consideration for the debtor, the possible danger of a reflected damage to our position in the matter of comity among nations, and the probability of a lesser sum turning out to be a good investment. There is a strong flavor for doing the thing which will meet the standards of economic soundness in all of these tentative plans. In any event the objective sought recognizes the necessity of preserving the future economic healthfulness of the debtor nations.

Bankers, above all others, have learned the value of appraising the liquidating power of those who may be in default or who may be suffering from debt oppression. The principle here is much the same, and, if I may take the liberty of interpreting the attitude of this group, I would say that though we feel that our Government has been practical, broad-gauged and liberal in dealing with our debtors in the matter of these debt settlements, our influence will be exerted in favor of a policy of making such terms as may be necessary in order that the sums to be collected may not be burdensome beyond the ability of the debtor countries to bear. We would rather err on the side of moral fairness and economic reasonableness. One would need the vision of a prophet to undertake at this time a forecast of the outcome of this perplexing situation. It is not strange that the issues involved in it continue to afford opportunities for public opinion to occupy itself.

There is yet the troublesome element of assessing the reparations and fixing the extent of their influence upon the various inter-Government claims and obligations. Among the considerations to be given to the final understandings, upon which a settlement must rest, are those involved in tolerance, sympathy, a mutual faith and confidence in the purposes of both of the contracting parties. Unless the populations of the various countries are actuated by such principles of mutual regard for the viewpoints of those with whom they differ, the settlements will not be made on the right basis. It is to be deplored that some symptoms have already presented themselves as reflecting a spirit of critical suspicion concerning the righteousness of our position. Even so, when difficult problems need solving we should abstain from developing the habit of finding fault. No enduring agreements can be made through acrimonious debate, and being the creditor nation we dare not ignore the greater responsibility for making a program which will include no more than is practically obtainable and at the same time is compatible with an early return of normal economic relationships. This would be in keeping with the circumstances under which America entered the war. Nearly one-half of all of our exports are sold in Europe, which accounts for our interest in the restoration of the purchasing power of the European countries and the maintenance of accustimed trade relations. It is conceivable that impoverishment might easily prove to be more costly than debt adjustment.

Domestic Affairs.

We are in a state of great prosperity. As a result we are the cynosure of the eyes of the world. Our industrial output is exceeding the estimates of the trade enthusiast and our record for efficiency is beyond the dreams of the expert. Notwithstanding the continuity of the high wage level, the demand for labor increases. It must be understood, of course, that while the general run of industry is prosperous the conditions are not uniform in all lines. Some are yet suffering from the reaction of the abnormal stimulation of the war period while others are reaping the profits of a resumed activity and all are under the influence of the needs of their respective localities.

These general conditions prevail in spite of the fact that they are not sustained by the calamities of other nations. We have not been aided by the unemployment of Europe, though we have withstood the handicaps of her deranged purchasing power and the confusion resulting from her delayed adjustment in exchange and currency values. We are competing with the rehabilitated foreign industries operating under the advantages of a depreciated exchange, as reflected in the cost of labor, and impelled by every natural incentive for seeking an increased volume of business.

As a group we are concerned about the future. We rarely enter the field of prediction, but we are strong for making deductions by analysis. The continuation of good times will depend on many things, but on none more surely than the character of management which may be given to the affairs of businss. Prosperity is the result of a steady production in all lines, affected but slightly by speculative motives, responsive to genuine consumption demands and without undue stimulus by credit. Just here enters the responsibility of the banker. So long as our industries expand normally, in response to the growth of population, or the changes which come legitimately with invention, or by virtue of popular taste and the increase in purchasing power, undisturbed by price or credit inflation, prosperity will be maintained. World prosperity will help us, for a prosperous world cannot supply many of its wants without turning to the markets of the United States. We have had, however, the experience of adjusting our affairs to the conditions of an unprosperous world, which we may continue to do with a fair degree of success if we will but maintain a regular distribution of goods among ourselves. If we waste our capital; if we make a lot of unproductive investments on which there will be no returns for a long time; if in the hope of quick profits it becomes a common policy to use an undue amount of credit in proportion to capital, our prosperity wagon will inevitably bring up in the ditch, as has often been the case in the past.

Although fundamental conditions are encouraging and prospects may well be considered fair, bankers know that sooner or later the growth of

our expansion will receive a halt. It has been so in the past and often enough to convince us that it will be so again. When the test comes much will depend upon the soundness of the credit structure. Bank credit has been abundant for a long period. In the nature of things it cannot healthfully continue to expand as it has done in the past two years. Prudent financiers are convinced that our country would do well to avoid the absorption of additional amounts of gold during the next several years. To this end it would be to our advantage, as well as to the advantage of the world, if more of the countries of Europe found a way to carry out their desires of re-establishing the gold standard. As the chief creditor nation, we are interested in the spread of financial stability among other nations. Then, too, an inflation of credit here with a consequent rise in prices would have an unfavorable influence upon our competitive trade position.

In discussing the growth of industry there may be included the fact that there is now a better diffusion of well-being among the people and on a higher level than ever before, here or elsewhere. We like to think that a part of this is due to the adequacy of our great banking system. We are willing to believe that some of the credit belongs to our members for the skillful manner in which the credit situation has been handled during the last sveral years under new and somewhat unusual conditions. We have been prudent in the granting of credit though the country has been prosperous and expansion has been the established order. Men in business have not usually been timid in good times. What of the future? We may have reached the crest of the wave. A decline may be impending even now. Economic prosperity consists of many interwoven and interdependent elements. If a major activity should get out of balance the result would be at once transmitted to many lines of operation. The real test of the sufficiency of a banking system and of the coundness of credit conditions comes when business grows slack rather than when it is expanding. We come, then, to know whether bankers have been wise in the conduct of their portfolios.

In conclusion, let us take a broader view and a somewhat longer look into the future as it relates to this business in which we are engaged. After all, the real issue before the American Bankers Association is the one involving the manner in which it will be able to meet the demands of a rapidly changing development toward which bankers must advance by a marked degree of preparation. In order to prepare one must have vision. We are told that a new industrial revolution is under way in the world. Modern machinery and new sources of power are taking the place of human labor. Increased outputs are the results of better management and mass production. A greater share is available for the individual worker. The process is in operation here and in Germany and Italy. In time it may find its way into England and France, though probably not in the immediate future and not until labor and industrial conditions change. We have passed through a remarkable era in the distribution of credit, and yet the opportunities for its employment at home and abroad for the expansion and operation of industry may exceed anything that we have yet seen or imagined. Will we be able to meet the requirements of this new situation? It may mean the creation of more and larger banking units. It would mean supporting and expanding the Federal Reserve System. Have we enough local bankers who are nationally minded and a sufficient number of metropolitan bankers who can think in international terms?

Railroad Consolidation—Report of Special Committee of the Commerce and Marine Commission.

Since the history of American progress parallels that of transportation, and in order to maintain the pace of this wondrous age, the railroads must be placed in better shape to attract capital. This Committee has approachd the problem of rail consolidation, or unification, as an economic rather than a political question, because the ownership of the bonds or underlying securities of the railroad systems is largely in the hands of savings banks and insurance companies, who, in turn, represent a legion of many millions of policy holders, depositors and small investors; and because the distribution of the channels of commerce anticipated in rail consolidation is a mighty responsibility wherein one section of the nation should not gain at the disadvantage of another, but for the general betterment of the nation; and, further, the railroads are the greatest single industry of the United States.

Rail Evolution.

National transportation, now approaching the three-quarter century mark, is entering upon a new era. First, it was fostered in an epoch of public encouragement during which time Governmental grants and subsidies were many; then came consolidations that gave birth to the great systems of to-day, a process arrested by anti-trust legislation. Next came the period of regulation through the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which, despite many grievances, bore some beneficial results. This control was followed by an interval of careful management, returning public confidence, and better service. Now comes the time when the railroads must resume their processes of logical enlargement, that the nation may keep step with its heritage of progress. Let us call it the era of justifiable consolidation, or the adaptation to our common carriers of America's effective principle of massed production; or, more correctly, transportation is in evolution toward massed distribution to care for the tremendous production developed by the unified industrial growth of this still young nation.

Physical Adjustment Lengthy.

It is most apparent that logical consolidations are not necessarily a grouping by mere geographical lines, connecting dots on a map, or even co-ordinating sections without regard to whether these particular groups would harmonize and make a living. Bringing large properties together is a slow and difficult process. After the financial and legal phases have been accomplished, the physical adjustments are perhaps the most difficult. There are the rights of local communities, the interest of labor, consideration for things dear to precedent. In England many of these stumbling blocks have appeared, and, in order to eliminate them without needless friction, it is taking a long time for the real economies to assert themselves.

Based on Natural Traffic.

Nature and her products seem to be the real key to the situation; affiliation of routes endowed with a balanced proportion of raw materials and manufactured products, or any balanced exchange that supplies both-ways traffic; the co-ordination of lines of reciprocal rather than identical needs, minimizing, through a diversity of traffic, the hazards of sectional or crop blights. Consolidation, then, should be considered from the standpoint of the natural flow of traffic, because no one railroad, nor any single railroad system in existence at this time, can prosper on the traffic which both originates and ends on the rails of that system. Each system should be made so strong and self-reliant as to be able to withstand the vicissitudes resulting from all forms of depression.

Unification brooks no disregard of economic laws, so that merging should be a deliberate, though delicate, task. Any railroad gerrymandering would interfere decidedly with our common prosperity.

Public Pays for Mistakes.

Any one-sided relationship, or the unwise assumption by the strong roads of the burdens of the weak, only leads to the breakdowns of credit in which the public must eventually foot the bill. In this connection it is estimated that there are some sixty to seventy thousand miles of railroad in the United States that cannot make a living. How much of this would enter into the unification plan is at the discretion of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. However, it is not hard to realize the natural reluctancy of profitable railroads to tie up with unprofitable lines. Apply the same theory to any other business enterprise and the application hits close to home. Besides, the time when the abandonment of the truly unprofitable mileage of this country would be a community calamity has passed with the coming of the motor truck, and it is just as unwise and unsound for losing railroads to be maintained by the public as for any form of business to be publicly subsidized.

Community Interests Important.

Yet, this Committee is deeply mindful of the fact that consolidation must be done in a way to be beneficial, at least not detrimental, to the communities served by the railroads, and if, in the process of voluntary consolidation, important units are not included, then provision must be made to care for the worthy ones.

But it is wrong alike with railroads, banks, grocery stores or shoe shops, or any business, to saddle a strong unit with an undeniably weak one. If it is fully established that the road is a weak property, one of two things must eventually happen: If not able to earn operating expenses and taxes, it should be placed in the "observation war," with the view that it might be necessary to have it taken up and abandoned; or, if not able to earn something over expenses, its capital obligation should be reasonably adjusted to its earning capacity.

This latter course is especially advisable where unification of the strong with the weak seems imperative to prevent hardships to dependent communities. It would be unwise for such consolidations, undertaken to avoid abandonment, to be effected on a basis of making good the improvident or unfortunate investments in the weaker road.

The really profitable and logical small lines have a natural protection in a consolidation program, in that many of these short lines, with limited physical value, show substantial net incomes by reason of a profitable division of the through rate. Present law forbids duplication of facilities, so that, in the event of unification, the owners of the small lines are apt to receive favorable attention based on their income.

Improve Rail Financing.

Desirable groupings of this sort would adjust the inequalities of earnings among carriers, simplifying immeasurably the now vexing problem of short-line financing. For, while under the Transportation Act these dependents can borrow from the Government surplus fund, the requirements are such that they could as well and as easily get the money from their bankers.

The question of financial significance of consolidation is one that has naturally received much attention from this Committee. Frankly, we have encountered from the public no general opposition to or demand for consolidation. In its present form it is properly a matter of moment to rail executives, stockholders, forward-looking business men, economists, statesmen and financiers. The shippers are not voicing their concern if they have any, for the practical ones can see no immediate rate amelioration, and rail service is admittedly of such standard now as to cause them little anxiety.

But, this deduction of supreme importance is patent: A more complete transportation system is necessary for the prosperity that is to be, and to this end capital must be attracted to railroad investment.

Restore Railroad Progress.

One economist has pointed out that in 1923 there were 14,400,000 corporate stockholders in the United States, as compared with 4,400,000 in 1900. But this increased public ownership did not go into the vital industry of railroading, for the holders of such stock ten years ago were 500,000 as compared with 800,000 Class I road security holders to-day. A pitiful increase by comparison to other utilities.

It seems essential that the greatly improved credit of the railroads at present, so largely the result of efficient and economical operation, should not be impaired, but still further strengthened by the financial methods to be employed in effecting consolidations. In general, we believe that the Government, exercising such minute control of our common carriers, cannot escape—though no such tendency is noted—the responsibility of affording to the owners of rail property the legitimate expectation of every commercial proposition, a fair return on its value; and if the moderate return of 5.75 permitted but not guaranteed, which few roads have reached, is wholly inadequate to attract capital to the enterprise of transportation, adjustments should be made on the average of five-year instead of one-year periods. This, with the patent influence of consolidation diffusing the earnings in such a way as to make a more even distribution of the revenue paid by the public for transportation, should restore much of the attractiveness of rail securities.

Railroad executives and the Inter-State Commerce Commission may be relied upon to protect the growing confidence of the investing public by not increasing the ratio of debt to equity by sanctioning any unwise combination of ill-assorted elements.

Clear Financial Basis.

All proposed natural consolidations so far have clearly and properly laid out the terms and financial arrangements upon which the consolidation was to be effected. Every such plan has provided for the issuance of capital securities (stocks or bonds) and the exchange of the new securities for the stocks and some or all of the bonds of the corporations to be merged For the protection of the investing public, no other plan should be considered, for there cannot be a genuine plan of consolidation if the properties do not indicate the common denominator to which securities are to be reduced and the ratios on which the old and new securities are to be exchanged.

The Certain Benefits.

The benefit most certainly to be counted upon is that of improved and more efficient transportation service. The advantages of co-ordination in train schedules, car supply, etc., of substitution of one-line hauls for two-line or three-line hauls, of the better distribution of fuel supply, of the more complete utilization of equipment and of terminals, elimination

of switching, standardization of materials and concentration of purchases are obvious. There will undoubtedly be some substantial economies in the elimination of inter-line accounting, doing away with the wasteful forms of competition, in undesirable duplication of capital expenditures, and so on. But, inasmuch as the great bulk of a railroad's expense is the wages of labor and cost of materials and supplies, and knowing that rates must suffice to yield a fair return on the value of the property devoted to transportation—factors which cannot be materially changed by consolidation—this Committee deprecates urging, as a reason for unification, that a material reduction of rates will follow.

There may be—although the promise seems remote—a better basis for a new national rate policy in a country of fewer but larger rail units. Custom and precedent seem to have given us our rate fabric and its attendant conflict for advantage of section against section, industry against industry. Only through a fundamental revision would unification aid, because, as now practiced, a much larger percentage of the tonnage is shipped on the commodity rates established for the development of various industries and sections than on the so-called classification rate basis.

Consolidations should not be of such magnitude as to make it difficult for the system to be developed and operated by a single management. That roads can reach a point where size does not increase efficiency and economy of operation is shown by the general figures for 1922. As the size of the system increases, the ratio of expense of the central organization appears to decrease until the ratio of 2.50% is reached. Past this point, regardless of the size, the reduction ceases.

The limit of mileage successfully directed by one management may differ with the density of traffic, but experts generally point out that the units of consolidation should be large enough to effect economies possible in supervision and yet small enough to avoid over-centralization, loss of personality in management and inefficient forms of bureaucratic control.

Compulsion Un-American.

Our conclusions against any form of compulsory consolidation can be easily substantiated. No one is more conscious than the railroads themselves of the fact that they owe their corporate existence as public utilities to the service rendered the public.

Congress and Legislatures admittedly have certain lawful control over them, but only so far and to such degree as they do not destroy or lessen the value of such individual properties. In other words, they should not have the right to regulate these public utilities to the degree that they confiscate property either in whole or in part. If such a condition can be forced upon railroads, then no other properties are exempt.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, after years of effort, have announced their inability to formulate a general plan of compulsory consolidation, and the entire scheme of forcing business men to do something with their own capital that may be against their own best judgment has been accepted as un-American, the repeal of this portion of the Transportation Act seems a popular and desirable course.

Provide Adequate Machinery.

New enabling legislation is essential to correct and supply a substitute for the demonstrated defects and shortcomings of the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. Another oversight is the failure to provide adequate machinery, and to confer clearly corporate power upon the railroad corporations to carry out any authorized consolidation, or to carry on after effecting such consolidation. The charters of few railroad companies confer the necessary corporate power to consolidate.

It is doubtful whether the linking of consolidation to Federal valuation is feasible. The provision of the present Act is that the capitalization of the company formed by consolidation must not exceed the aggregate Federal valuation of the combined properties. Thus, consolidations will be delayed pending the valuation. In effect, it compels the railroads to pay for the privilege of consolidation a price they are reluctant to pay, namely, the acceptance for all time of the correctness of the Government's valuation.

It seems advisable that Congress give some thought to a removal of these restrictions, providing a legal approach to unification by corporate consolidations, through acquisition by one carrier of the physical properties of the other, or control of carriers through purchase of stock.

Resume Natural Enlargement.

Consolidation is not a new thing. The present large railway systems are made up by reason of the consolidation of numerous smaller companies. In 1890, legal restraint arrested this development which too broadly extended and emphasized the principles of competition. This natural process of consolidation should be permitted to go forward, subject to supervisory jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to the extent of maintaining competition and preserving so far as possible the present channels of trade. If this process had not been arrested some years ago by prohibitory legislation the nation's natural railroad evolution would have automatically disposed of this question of consolidation.

Consolidation by loose associations, different boards, etc., is a problematical course. With the removal, however, of present legal obstacles and the granting of clear corporate powers to both effect and operate consolidated properties when approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the present so-called consolidations would become real mergers and whatever natural tendencies existed among other lines would develop. In other words, if present legislative restrictions are removed and consolidations permitted, subject only to the supervisory power of the Commission, they will take place gradually and effectively in the future as they did in the past, but along sound economic lines that will preserve the integrity of investments.

Cannot Thwart Evolution.

We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. Adjustments of transportation to new conditions are even now in the transitory period, equalizing the opportunities for business and placing the railroads once more in the vanguard of national development.

Knowing that the successful systems of to-day are but the logical and natural outgrowth of consolidations, we believe that the further legalized grouping of the railroads of the country into a limited number of strong and efficient systems, which will, as far as practicable, maintain existing routes and channels of trade and commerce, and preserve as between themselves the advantages of effective competition, is a highly desirable course to common prosperity.

As the Inter-State Commerce Commission has amply demonstrated its ability to rule upon railroad questions, this Committee believes their competency and specialized knowledge equip them to protect fully the public interests under a series of authorized voluntary rail consolidations, which should be encouraged, but not hastened, for one thing is most apparent: It will take the attrition of time to wear down and smooth over the difficulties of consolidation without serious disruption to our economic course.

It is doubtful whether sufficient economies will result from consolidation to warrant any general reduction in freight or passenger rates; but natural alliances, if wholesome competition is preserved, will be beneficial to the country in providing a more adequate service, which is generally regarded more important to its welfare than rates.

Weighing each case thus on its merits, the development of a uniformly stronger rail system, co-ordinated because of traffic relations and not for speculative purposes, will insure a progressive, competent and competitive transportation service at rates which will produce the maximum net results to the shipper and carrier, and the greatest expedition consistent with the comfort, convenience and the paramount requisite of all, dispatch, with safety to the public.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

John G. Lonsdale, *Chairman*, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.
John McHugh, Pres., Chase National Bank, New York City.
Robert F. Maddox, Chairman Atlanta & Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
Fred I. Kent, *ex-officio member*, Chairman Commerce and Marine Commission A. B. A.; Vice-President Bankers Trust Co., New York City.

Report of Committee on Federal Legislation by Chairman Max B. Nahm, Vice-President Citizens National Bank, Bowling Green, Ky.

Mr. President and Members: In the 69th Congress 13,909 bills were introduced, of which 895 passed, not much over 6%.

Approximately 500 bills and resolutions have been introduced in the First Session of the 69th Congress, which either directly or indirectly affect banking. It is impossible to give all these bills in a short resume, but a number have been selected from the most important topics and have been listed at the end of this report by title, which in many cases gives a very clear idea of the purposes of the bill.

These bills in some instances are at cross-purposes and if passed would destroy the effect of each other. In other cases, they would destroy that which they seek to help.

It is the duty of your committee carefully to weigh the effect of each of these bills, and, ever alert, to give aid only to those which are to your interest and that of the people, and to discountenance the passage of such as are inimical to banking in any form.

Ancient Greek mythology has a tradition that Cadmus slew an enormous dragon and sowed his numerous teeth. Immediately they came to life and became warriors fully armed and sought to kill him. He threw a stone among them and then they destroyed each other—all but five. Cadmus with these five founded the City of Thebes.

It is the duty of your Committee to cast such a stone among these 500 bills that perhaps only five shall survive and with the aid of these five to build such a legal structure as shall be to the advantage of the people at large and of this great banking association.

Your Committee on Federal Legislation has been unusually active during the present session of the 69th Congress in connection with several subjects of legislation in which our Association is interested.

Revenue Bill H. R. 1.

Work was early begun to carry out the resolution adopted at Atlantic City to urge the elimination from the revenue law of the Federal estate and gift tax, and also to procure, in the prospective tax revision, the repeal of the capital stock tax; a fitting reduction of the tax on corporation incomes in keeping with the tax on individual incomes, and the repeal of the publicity provision. All these matters were urged at preliminary hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, Oct. 19, Nov. 3 1925, prior to drafting of the new revenue bill.

Your Committee was represented at these hearings by its General Counsel, and a Committee of the Trust Company Division, interested especially in the repeal of the Federal estate and gifts taxes and of the publicity provisions, was represented by Mr. F. W. Denio and Mr. Raymond H. Berry. Later, when the revenue bill was introduced we also urged that the $300 exemption of income from building and loan associations be stricken out, or failing this, that there be accorded the same exemption to deposits of savings in banks.

The law as finally passed, repealed the gift tax, the publicity provision and the capital stock tax, but increased the corporation income tax from 12½% to 13% for 1925, and 13½% for 1926 and thereafter.

The bill by increasing exemptions relieves entirely some two and one-half millions of people of Federal income tax. Whether this is wise or not, the increase of income tax of corporations which manufacture practically all the necessities of life that the people consume, puts the tax right back on them again, probably in a greater amount. The stag casts his horns only to grow them again, a bit larger each year.

The estate tax was retained in modified form, reducing the maximum rate from 40 to 20%, and increasing the credit of amount of inheritance taxes paid to any State from 25% to 80%, and the exemption from $50,000 to $100,000. Furthermore, retroactive provisions were enacted making the 1921 rates apply to estate and gift taxes under the 1924 law. Congress, however, refused to repeal the $300 exemption of income from building and loan associations and relief from this unjust provision must now come, if at all, through independent legislation.

The McFadden Bill H. R. 2.

Your Committee was active in promoting the McFadden bill H. R. 2 in pursuance of the mandate of the Chicago Convention in 1924. It is not necessary to explain the details of this bill with which our members are familiar. Its main purpose is two-fold. (1) to give needed relief to national banks and enlarge their powers so that they will be placed on a business equality with State banks and (2) to prohibit future State-wide branch banking in the Federal Reserve System, and limit city branches to those States which now permit branch banking. The bill passed the House by a large majority on Feb. 4 1926 in a form which accorded with the resolutions adopted at the Chicago Convention. Extended hearings were thereafter had before a sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Feb. 16, 17, 18 and 24 1926. Subsequently that committee reported the bill with a number of amendments not in accordance with the Chicago resolution. Your Committee has been active in urging that the Senate amendments proposed by the Senate committee be eliminated and that the bill as it passed the House be adopted by the Senate.

However, the bill passed the Senate on May 13 1926 without the Hull amendments, but with a provision authorizing branch banking in contiguous territory, and containing a provision renewing the charters of the Federal Reserve banks for an undetermined period.

Conferees were appointed by both Houses, and on June 15 1926 a conference report was presented to the House. This report showed an agreement on practically everything but the Hull amendments.

In lieu of the Hull amendments a compromise report was presented to the House on June 17 1926.

After extended debate, the House defeated the compromise report by a vote of 197 to 115.

Subsequently the House requested further conference and reappointed conferees with a mandate to insist on the branch bank provisions as passed by the House. The Senate reappointed its conferees, but down to the time of the adjournment of Congress no agreement had been reached, and there was no sign of yielding on the Hull amendments on either side.

If the Conference Committee can reach an agreement at any time before March 4 1927 a report can be made to the Second Session of the 69th Congress.

Napoleon said the English lost every battle but the last one. Let us hope that will be our fate on the McFadden bill.

State Taxation of National Banks.

Your Committee represented by its General Counsel and working in cooperation with the Special Committee on Taxation of our Association, have procured an amendment of Section 5219, United States Revised Statutes, which makes it practicable for many States to adopt a system of income taxation of national banks on a basis of equality with other business corporations as a substitute for share taxation. After a hearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee, the bill amending the law was signed by the President on March 25. This subject will be more fully explained in the report of the Special Committee on Taxation.

State Banks as Government Depositories.

Our Association for some years has been endeavoring to secure the passage of a law to amend Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act which would permit State banks and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury to become depositaries of public moneys and also employed as financial agents of the Government. A bill to this effect was introduced by Congressman McFadden (H. R. 7760) on Jan. 15 1926, but has not as yet been reported.

Laws Passed of Interest to Banks.

The Watson-Parker Act was passed, which substituted for the Railway Labor Board a Mediation Board to provide prompt adjustment of disputes between railroad executives and employees.

Special Acts have been passed authorizing the erection of a building for the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond at a cost not to exceed $1,025,000, also buildings for the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and the Buffalo branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at a cost not to exceed $600,000 each.

The code of law of the District of Columbia has been amended by striking out from Section 1155 the provision that no married woman shall have power to make any contract as surety or guarantor or as accommodation drawer, acceptor, maker or indorser.

Important changes have been made in the Federal bankruptcy law, aimed at dishonest bankruptcies and designed to make it more difficult for a dishonest bankrupt to obtain a discharge. To the present definition of the word "corporations" has been added "joint stock companies, unincorporated companies and associations and any business conducted by a trustee or trustees wherein the beneficial interest of ownership is evidenced by a certificate or other written instrument." The object of this amendment is to include within the scope of the operation of the bankruptcy law, beyond any doubt, those businesses conducted under the guise of so-called trusts. Other amendments have for their purpose the prevention of frequent evasions of the Bankruptcy Act, due largely to inability to prove that a sale which has occurred within four months prior to bankruptcy was a final disposition of debtor's property. Another amendment is designed to protect the estate during the term of four months prior to bankruptcy against seizures through legal proceedings as well as against preferential payments out of the estate. The purpose of another amendment is to place the voluntary bankrupt on a parity with the involuntary bankrupt with respect to the filing of schedules and serves to eliminate the excuse for collusive petitions. The adoption of this amendment will do away with many so-called "voluntary-involuntary" bankruptcy proceedings. Still another amendment will prevent a debtor in bankruptcy from making an offer of composition which ipso facto stays further proceedings, very often to the detriment of the creditors.

Under the law before amendment a false financial statement to constitute ground for denying a discharge had to be given directly to the complaining creditor or his representative. The amendatory provision serves to prevent those evasions of the law, which now occur, by having false statements made to and distributed by commercial agencies.

The purpose of another amendment is to prevent fraudulent transfers occurring any time within 12 months preceding the filing of the bankruptcy petition, as being ground for denial of discharge. In other words, the amendment requires the bankrupt to be honest for a period of 12 months preceding his bankruptcy instead of four months as now provided, if he is to receive the benefits of the bankruptcy law.

The purpose of the above and other amendments which will not be detailed, is to strengthen the bankruptcy law and to help creditors to help themselves to administer the law. No honest debtor is in any way injured by the amendment and no creditor will suffer by the changes.

Foreign Indebtedness.

Acts were passed authorizing the funding of the debts due from the Kingdoms of Italy, Belgium and Rumania and from the republics of Esthonia, Latvia and Czechoslovakia, assuring repayment to the United States of approximately seven billions of dollars.

It is in a spirit of recognition of your co-operation, and in gratitude for what has been achieved, and in appreciation of the privilege of service that this report is submitted.

Respectfully submitted,
MAX B. NAHM, *Chairman.*

Report on A. B. A. Educational Foundation, by J. H. Puelicher, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, President of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Educational Foundation of the American Bankers Association—our Fiftieth Anniversary gift to economic education in America. We think of it with hope. We think of it with pride. We see its great possibilities. We look forward to making it an ever greater and greater monument to the forethought and patriotism of the American banker.

Economically America has prospered and is prospering. Our industry and our progress have brought to us conditions of living such as have never before been known. Yet our civic and economic intelligence has in no wise kept pace with our economic progress. The greater leisure which has come to us because of the development of our natural resources and because of the inventive genius of our people is not generally usd for the civic advancement of the individual or for the better understanding of his duty towards society as expressed in a knowledge of its inextricably interwoven civic and economic requirements. Our future, both political and economic, is dependent upon the wisdom of our civic acts. Unwise legislation may kill the effort of the most industrious people. The small vote commanded by an election, no matter how important, must be viewed with apprehension. It indicates an unthinking, self-satisfied, let-well-enough-alone attitude which if ignorantly persisted in, must ultimately destroy our democratic institutions. We find many instances where great beneficial measures and undertakings are defeated by selfish ignorance, or to put it the other way round, by ignorant selfishness.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, composed as it was of the living past Presidents of this Association, spent time and thought in an effort to find a fitting way to celebrate that anniversary. Various plans were proposed and carefully discussed before the plan for the Foundation was finally brought forward and adopted. This plan expresses what is common in the lives of men whose work has been generously rewarded. Men then realize that that which is done for self alone brings no lasting satisfaction, no lasting reward. The Foundation idea was arrived at because above all things it was desired that whatever was done in celebration of our Fiftieth Anniversary, it should express itself in some act that would result in good to our country, in good to its people. To further economic investigation and study was thought specifically the duty of the banker. A number of the committee gave not only of their time to think the plan through thoroughly, but gave of their money in its support.

As you all know, the amount designated as necessary to set the plan in motion was finally subscribed at the Anniversary Convention. Many of these subscriptions have been met, and, as the charts here indicate, there has been paid into the hands of the trustees approximately $300,000, and there has been an accumulation of interest of approximately $10,000, which, added to the collectible pledges, makes a total of over $400,000. The individual pledges have all been paid or are in collectible contract form. Twenty-three States have either paid or overpaid their pledges. The amount to be transferred from the treasury of the Association has been deposited with the trustees. The splendid contribution of the A. I. B. collected in small amounts from men and women employed in our banks has been paid in. This leaves 27 States to be heard from. The time for the final payment of all pledges is Jan. 1 1928.

The President of the Association has named a board of trustees to administer the fund. These trustees have been at work. They have been gathering information from other foundations, from the experience of college presidents and college professors, from every available source as to the best method of administering this foundation. The trustees have had under consideration ways and means of making this fund most quickly usable and available to the largest number of students, and while no definite conclusions have been arrived at, that not being necessary until Jan. 1 1928, there has been given to the subject of scholarships and fellowships the most careful thought.

It is natural that these scholarships be placed in our principal universities, and that at least one be placed in the university of every State of our country. The question of gift scholarships has been carefully considered, as well as the question of loan scholarships. If the experience of other foundations and other givers of scholarships and those who have had the handling of them will be relied upon, our scholarships will very likely take the form of loan scholarships. Should that be the case, it would be possible to immediately help a far greater number of students because not only should the plan of loan scholarships be adopted, would the increment to the fund be used, but very likely a considerable part of the principal fund would likewise be used.

Then, too, the creation of a number of fellowships has been given considerable thought. Human progress is making the world a constantly smaller place to live in, and our present civilization to maintain itself draws from every quarter of the world. International banking will be the banking of the future. It has, therefore, been the thought of a number of the trustees that the establishment of fellowships, which would send American students to the universities of England, France, Germany and elsewhere for the purpose of gaining the experience of other peoples, would be of infinite advantage to the future American banker.

I want, at this time, to dissipate an error which seems to have found lodgment in the minds of some of those who have already subscribed liberally to the Foundation, and without question in the minds of some who would subscribe liberally but for this misapprehension. It was never the thought of the Anniversary Committee nor of the trustees appointed to administer the Foundation that any of the funds subscribed, or the increment thereof, be used in any other manner than to advance the knowledge of banking and practical business economics. These scholarships are not to be awarded to those seeking general knowledge. They are to be awarded to those only who, having qualified by two or three years study of banking and practical business economics in a recognized university as being fit candidates for the honor of a scholarship or a fellowship from the American Bankers Association, and the award to be used only in their further study and investigation of banking and practical business economics.

To me the amount that has thus far been subscribed is only a beginning. It is only the indication of an intention. It is only an assurance to the American people of the American banker's unselfishness and of the American banker's devotion to the economic welfare of his country. I know that this fund will be increased by the increment from the amount paid in and will be increased materially by large future contributions from those whose prosperity has come to them in the banking profession.

Some of us are sometimes charged with being idealists, but were it not for ideals closely cherished and resolutely made effective many of life's most beautiful possessions would never have come into being. I hope to live to see the time when this Foundation, because of increment and future contributions, will have multiplied itself tenfold. What I am concerned about at the moment is to bring before you again the need of continued moral and financial support of this Foundation, because thereby you are intelligently supporting the profession from which you derive your daily bread, concerned to bring before the representatives of those States whose pledged quota has not yet been forthcoming, the need of earnestly and enthusiastically supporting our great endeavor and delivering to the Foun-

dation as soon as possible the amount pledged by them at the Atlantic City Convention.

Ladies and gentlemen, no one foresaw the great future of our first educational endeavor when a few struggling bank clerks met to organize the American Institute of Banking. Yet to-day when the most profound educators in America, concerned with adult education, met to consider their problems, the experience of this A. B. A. undertaking was heavily drawn upon. No one realized the future of the work of our Commission on Public Education when it was first conceived, and we have thus far only scratched the surface in our endeavors, but already thousands of bankers feel an obligation to those in their community to impart to them in the schools and at various public gatherings that knowledge in regard to economics, which the banker has gained in the sometimes hard and bitter school of experience.

The Foundation is not the dream of men whose lives have been spent in dreaming, spent without achievement, nor can its future be well foretold. The ethics of a profession whose efforts express themselves in a broad-minded public interest must be commended. We are casting our bread upon the waters. We are hoping that it may be food for the worthy, and we are willing to trust to a wise providence for the fruitfulness of our endeavor.

Figures as they existed on Oct. 1, pertaining to the American Bankers Association's economic educational foundation fund, were emblazoned on a stage-wide signboard during Mr. Puelicher's presentation of his report. Mr. Puelicher placed especial stress on the $25,000 subscribed by the American Institute of Banking, already collected, which came from the employees of the country's banking institutions. Figures on the score board from back stage displayed that already a total of $392,405 28 had been subscribed, thus leaving only $111,413 32 to be obtained by Dec. 31 1927. The campaign was initiated October 1925, having been planned at the fiftieth anniversary of the Association.

Several States for days past already have subscribed their quota, but to the Hawaiian Islands went the honor of topping all with a total subscription reaching to 127%, more than a quarter over the listed quota. Several States now rated at the zero mark in regards to subscriptions listed, according to delegates, are prepared to gain their stride before the finish wire is sighted.

Here is a tabulation of the fund as it stands to-day:

State—	*Quota.*	*Percentage.*	*Amount Lacking.*
Alabama	$2,125	105%	
Arizona	450	68%	$145 00
Arkansas	1,975	105%	
California	15,500	31%	9,735 00
Colorado	1,675	18%	1,360 00
Connecticut	2,800	111%	
Delaware	675	100%	
District of Columbia	1,900	100%	
Florida	1,825	107%	
Georgia	4,000	49%	2,082 50
Idaho	600	100%	
Illinois	20,325	35%	14,560 50
Indiana	6,000	23%	4,600 00
Iowa	7,500	10%	6,713 77
Kansas	4,250	100%	
Kentucky	3,500	15%	3,970 00
Louisiana	3,000	100%	
Maine	1,000	39%	610 00
Maryland	3,500	102%	
Massachusetts	8,750	85%	5,603 00
Michigan	7,750	66%	2,583 34
Minnesota	6,500	100%	
Mississippi	1,325	100%	
Missouri	9,500	3%	9,475 00
Montana	1,075	79%	227 50
Nebraska	4,000	0%	4,000 00
Nevada	225	116%	
New Hampshire	525	53%	245 00
New Jersey	6,875	116%	
New Mexico	325	104%	
New York	37,250	67%	12,221 00
North Carolina	3,050	75%	510 00
North Dakota	1,400	26%	1,030 00
Ohio	14,000	62%	5,253 00
Oklahoma	2,750	0%	2,750 00
Oregon	2,675	30%	1,885 00
Pennsylvania	23,750	44%	13,150 00
Rhode Island	1,200	100%	
South Carolina	2,500	11%	2,225 00
South Dakota	1,300	0%	1,300 00
Tennessee	3,750	26%	2,750 00
Texas	10,500	70%	3,140 98
Utah	975	100%	
Vermont	650	100%	
Virginia	4,600	108%	
Washington	4,250	100%	
West Virginia	3,750	100%	
Wisconsin	4,875	100%	
Wyoming	475	39%	287 73
Hawaiian Islands	475	127%	

State Total.	*Raised.*	*Amount Lacking from Remaining 27 States.*
$252,375	$143,405 28	$111,413 32
American Bankers Association subscription		paid $50,000
American Institute of Banking subscription		paid 25,000
*Individual subscriptions—		
30 at $5,000	$150,000	
1 at $3,000	3,000	
2 at $2,500	5,000	
16 at $1,000	16,000	
*Paid or secured by collectible pledges due on a definite date	174,000	
		$143,405 28
		50,000 00
		25,000 00
		174,000 00
Total raised		$392,405 28
Total lacking		111,413 32

Report of Special Committee on Taxation, by Chairman Oliver C. Fuller, Chairman Board, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

This Committee exists for the special purpose of safeguarding from hostile amendment Section 5219 United States Revised Statutes, which permits State taxation of national banks. When amended in 1923 this section permitted the States to tax the income of national banks or the dividends of the shareholders, as alternatives to taxation of the shares. Only one State, Massachusetts, adopted a system of income taxation of banks, and this was provided in the form of an excise tax, measured by the income and was of doubtful authority. It became obvious that the permission accorded by the 1923 amendment to tax the incomes of national banks was not workable because the income from Government bonds or other tax-exempt securities, could not be taxed. In the State of New York the banks were desirous to be taxed on their income on a basis of equality with other corporations and the Legislature was willing to provide such system of taxation, but found it impracticable to place banks on an equality basis with other business corporations for two reasons: (1) because taxation of the income of corporations was in the form of a franchise tax which enabled the State to include tax-exempt securities, and this inclusion could not be made in the case of national banks; (2) shareholders of New York corporations were obliged to include their dividends in their personal income tax and Section 5219 as amended in 1923 would not permit the taxation of dividends. A committee of New York bankers presented the situation to our Special Committee on Taxation and to the Committee on State Taxation of our Association, sitting jointly, and this resulted in a favorable recommendation to the Administrative Committee, which adopted a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the National Tax Association, such committee to have power with the General Counsel to further the enactment of amendments to the alternative income and dividend provisions of Section 5219 in accordance with the recommendation of the New York banks. Pursuant to resolution of the Administrative Committee, a special committee of five was appointed by President Wells, consisting of Oliver C. Fuller, Chairman; Stephen Baker, representing the New York banks; Thornton Cooke, Chairman of the Committee on State Taxation, and Elmer A. Onthank and Rome C. Stephenson, both members of our Special Committee on Taxation. This committee held meetings with a special committee appointed by the National Tax Association and worked out amendments which were finally agreed upon. Without going into detail, these amendments were introduced in Congress on March 3 by Mr. McFadden, H. R. 9958, and by Senator Pepper, S. 3377, and a hearing was given by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It is a pleasure to report that the bill passed both House and Senate and was signed by the President on March 25. The efforts of the committees representing the American Bankers Association have thus resulted successfully and the way is now open to a number of States to abandon the property tax upon the shares and substitute a system of income taxation on a basis of equality with other business corporations. Since the amendment of the law on March 25 the State of New York has already passed a law under which, beginning with next year, banks will be placed on a 4½% income tax basis, the same as is now imposed upon business corporations and the share tax and moneyed capital tax have been repealed to take effect March 31 1927.

An explanatory article which covers this subject more in detail was published in the April "Journal" of the Association and a copy is appended to this report.

Report of Official Acts and Proceedings of Executive Council, by F. N. Shepherd, Executive Manager.

This report, Mr. President and gentlemen, is the merest brief of the official acts of the Council. Since the adjournment of the Convention at Atlantic City the Executive Council has held meetings Oct. 1 1925 at Atlantic City, May 4 and 5 at Pinehurst, N. C., and Oct. 4 at Los Angeles.

The Council elected Nathan D. Prince, Treasurer, re-elected the General Counsel and the Executive Manager, and, in accordance with the nominations of the Nominating Committee, elected members of the Council at large, members of various committees, commissions and vice-presidents of territories and foreign countries. It approved the appropriations recommended by the Finance Committee and designated the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, New York; the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago and the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford, Conn., as the depositories of the Association.

At its Atlantic City meeting the Council unanimously accepted the invitation of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association to hold the 1926 Convention in Los Angeles, Calif., leaving the details of arrangement to the officers of the Association.

It adopted a resolution of the Administrative Committee recommending the enactment in every State of a law imposing severe penalties for robbery when the life of a person is endangered, and leaving the matter of fixing adequate penalties, whether they be from fifty years to life imprisonment, or whether they should not exceed twenty-five years, to the General Counsel for determination after investigation. It directed that such a bill be drafted by him and urged by the Committee on State Legislation.

The Council recommended an amendment to Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution by which the functions of the State Vice-Presidents are enlarged and they become specifically charged with maintaining and increasing, under the supervision of the Membership Committee, the membership of the Association. Under this proposed amendment the second sentence of Article IV, Section 3, referring to the duty of State Vice-Presidents, has the following clause added to it:

"and he shall be specifically charged with the duty of maintaining and increasing the membership of this Association in his State under the supervision of the Membership Committee."

It also recommended an amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution, which provides for membership of Presidents of Sections on the Administrative Committee, and makes Article VIII read as follows, the new matter being in italics and the word "and" in parentheses, omitted:

"The Administrative Committee shall consist of four elective members of the Executive Council whose terms of office shall continue not more than two years during their terms of membership in the Council, and who at the time of their election shall reside in one of the Federal Reserve districts not already represented on the Administrative Committee; of the President, First and Second Vice-Presidents and last living ex-President of the Association; and of the Presidents of the National Bank Division, State Bank Division, Savings Bank Division (and), Trust Company Division *and of the American Institute of Banking Section, Clearing House Section and State Secretaries Section*. In the absence of the President of any Division *or Section* from any meeting of the Administrative Committee the First Vice-President of that Division *or Section* may act in his place."

By adding a clarifying clause, the Council amended By-Law XII, subsection (b), referring to the ineligibility for membership in the Executive Council of the last elected member from any State when the number of members of the Association in that State shall fall below the required number.

At its Pinehurst meeting the Council adopted a resolution of the Commerce and Marine Commission relating to a new agreement between the Debt Funding Commission and the Government of the people of France, calling upon Congress to approve the agreement without political controversy and in such a manner as to further the national friendship that has existed between France and the United States since the beginning of our Republic.

ACTION AT LOS ANGELES MEETING—NEXT CONVENTION AT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

At its Los Angeles meeting the Council accepted the invitation of the Houston Clearing House Association to hold the 1927 Convention in Houston, Texas, the details of arrangement to be left to the officers of the Association.

It approved two recommendations of the Committee on Federal Legislation, one for the enactment by Congress of a law which will exempt trust deposits in commercial departments of banks from reserve requirements, and the other for the securing of appropriate amendments to the Federal law and the modification of Government practice so as to permit the deposit of securities for funds of insolvent national banks, postal savings funds and public money generally not only with the Treasurer of the United States, but, at the option of the bank, with the Federal Reserve bank or any branch thereof in the district where the depository bank is located.

It disposed of a variety of routine matters, received and placed on file various reports upon which no action was taken, and approved other reports having to do merely with matters of administration.

The following amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution is proposed by the Administrative Committee and placed in the hands of the Executive Manager for publication of the Association preceding the next annual Convention, as provided in Article XI of the Constitution (new matter in italics, word omitted in parentheses):

"The Administrative Committee shall consist of four elective members of the Executive Council whose terms of office shall continue not more than two years during their terms of membership in the Council, and who at the time of their election shall reside in one of the Federal Reserve districts not already represented on the Administrative Committee: of the President, First and Second Vice-Presidents and last living ex-President of the Association; and of the Presidents of the National Bank Division, State Bank Division, Savings Bank Division (and), Trust Company Division *and of the American Secretaries Section*. In the absence of the President of any Division *or Section* from any meeting of the Administrative Committee the First Vice-President of that Division *or Section* may act in his place."

Pinehurst, May 5 1926.

Upon motion made, seconded, put to a vote and carried, the Committee recommended the approval of an amendment to Article IV, Section 3, of the Constitution, by adding at the end of the second sentence thereof the following:

"and he shall be specifically charged with the duty of maintaining and increasing the membership of this Association in his State under the supervision of the Membership Committee,"

so that said sentence shall read as follows:

"It shall be his duty to preside at meetings of the members in their respective States or at the time of the annual convention of this Association and to enforce the rules and regulations of this Association as to such membership, and he shall be specifically charged with the duty of maintaining and increasing the membership of this Association in his State under the supervision of the Membership Committee."

Report moved and adopted.

Report of Economic Policy Commission Warning Against Undue Extension of Installment Selling Credit.

The Administrative Committee of the American Bankers Association instructed the Economic Policy Commission to make a study of installment selling and to prepare a report for presentation to the Association.

The Commission, recognizing the great importance of the subject to the banking profession, as well as to all other commercial and financial interests of the country, devoted much time to a critical investigation of the subject. It presents this brief summary of its views, which are based on facts and figures gathered from many sources and on the practical experience of the bankers composing its membership.

The practice of selling merchandise to be delivered at once and paid for in installments is neither new nor in itself objectionable. From pianos, sewing machines, &c., installment buying has in recent years spread rapidly to automobiles, phonographs, radios, washing machines, refrigerators and to many articles of luxury, until it has reached a point where it has become an important factor, stimulating production and affecting the whole economic life of the country. The rapid extension during the past few years of this system of merchandising has lately attracted public attention and has become the subject of some apprehension to bankers and other students of economics. The rapid growth of the amount of this character of business is probably best shown by reliable statistics which indicate that the amount of sales of installment goods in this country during the past year was well in excess of six billions of dollars.

As a result of this enormous growth, the fear is frequently expressed that installment selling will gradually change the habits of our people and in a measure undermine the soundness of the economic structure on which American business is built.

While the mass of information collected by the Commission leaves no doubt that there has been a large increase in the volume of business handled on the installment plan, there appears no evidence proving that the economic structure of the country has been undermined by undue inflation of credit. During this same period, savings deposits and annual premiums on life insurance policies have also shown a substantial increase. This increase might have been even greater if the large volume of installment selling had been kept within more moderate bounds.

Since installment selling reached its present volume, there has been no practical test of the effect which a depression will have on installment business or of the effect of installment business upon a depression. However, the fear is frequently expressed that in case of an industrial depression the steadily increasing installment burden will create a large volume of frozen credits because there is seemingly little doubt that wage reductions and dismissals may result in the non-payment of a considerable volume of these outstanding obligations. It is furthermore apprehended that in a period of depression the purchasing ability of the people will be materially reduced and that the volume of business of many manufacturers will decline in a like ratio. Manufacturers, banks and other financial institutions may then be tempted to resort to unsound practices by further reductions in the amount of the down payment and the extension of the period of time in which installment payments must be completed.

The Commission is of the opinion that the selling on the installment plan of various kinds of merchandise of inherent and durable value has a proper place in the economic and business structure of the country. It believes, however, that a word of caution is in order at this time lest this practice be carried too far and that our people mortgage their future income to such an extent that serious embarrassment would result in the event of a business depression. It further believes that such a reaction from the over-extension of installment selling would not only affect those interested directly in the deferred payments. It would also cause a curtailment of the production of those industries which had been greatly stimulated by installment selling, as their prosperity has been coincident with the rapid extension of this system of merchandising.

The Commission therefore recommends to all those who are genuinely interested in installment selling, that they carefully guard against any departure from recognized sound business principles and against any undue extension of this practice, so that our people may not be encouraged to buy on deferred payments beyond their reasonable ability to pay under conditions less favorable than those that have prevailed recently. Installment selling, properly safeguarded, will not impair the soundness of our business structure. However, rules and regulations must be established and observed which will fix the amount of the down payments and the maximum time required for the liquidation of the debt, so that these may bear a suitable relation to the nature of the merchandise in question.

Note.—The above, presented by R. S. Hecht as Acting Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission, was approved by the Administrative Committee.

Cuba Bids for 1928 Convention—Invitation from Miami.

Executive-Manager Shepherd: Although one communication was presented on Monday night to the Executive Council, I think it proper at this time (Wednesday, Oct. 6) to call it to the attention of this convention. That is an invitation from President Machado of Cuba that the 1928 convention of this Association be held in the City of Havana. This invitation is also supplemented by a letter of invitation from Mr. Field, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba.

Since that was received, I have also received a telegram from a banker in Miami, Fla., Mr. George B. Romfh, who combines the two offices of President of the Clearing House Association of Miami, and also the Mayor of that city, which I will read to you:

"On behalf of Clearing House banks and City of Miami we extend a very cordial invitation to American Bankers Association to hold their 1928 convention in Miami, not earlier than Nov. 15; as much later as possible. Guarantee ample hotel accommodations, convention hall, amusements and no hurricane."

Registration at Convention over 7,000—Second Largest on Record.

President Traylor: Mr. Shepherd, at this juncture (Thursday, Oct. 7), has some announcements which he will now make.

Executive Manager Shepherd: Mr. President, I have two brief communications from two of the large national organizations that have worked co-operatively with this body on many national problems affecting American business. The first, a very brief one, is from Mr. Edgerton, President of the National Manufacturers Association, wishing us every success for the new year.

The second is from the Managing Executive of the National Association of Credit Men, reading:

"Recalling the long and friendly co-operation for the benefit of American business of the American Bankers Association and the National Association of Credit Men, I send you warm felicitations on the opening of another year of service for your great organization."

REGISTRATION.

A memorandum was passed to me a few minutes ago which I think it is only a courtesy to our hosts to present, calling attention to the fact that in point of registration, this meeting is second only of the fifty-two conventions of this Association with a registration of over 7,000 delegates, and exceeds in point of registration every other meeting ever held with the exception of the famous one in New York in 1922, where we registered over 11,000.

President Traylor: Those figures are an impressive expression of the sentiment of America toward California.

Resolutions Adopted at the Second General Session October 6.

This country has been enjoying a long period of sustained prosperity for general business. The profits of trade, industry, and transportation for the year 1926 will probably exceed those of any previous year. Wages are high, employment is general, and credit conditions are thoroughly sound. For the first time in the experience of this generation we have had a period of exceptionally active and prosperous business, combined with conditions of cheap and abundant credit, and an almost steadily declining level of general commodity prices.

This falling trend of price levels has not been confined to this country. It is world-wide, and in most other countries it has been under way for a longer period than it was here. Both in this country and abroad this general decline in the price level of commodities has had the unfortunate effect of reducing the incomes of the farmers, and rendering conditions more difficult in the agricultural districts. The reason for this is that when the price levels of wholesale commodities move downwards, they always tend to change more rapidly then do wages, so that the incomes of the farmers are reduced promptly, whereas their expenses for hired labor and for taxes which reflect the cost of labor, are reduced much more slowly. Because of the nature of his business, the farmer cannot readjust his methods to meet such a change nearly so rapidly as can the man engaged in trade, or transportation, or industry, and so he suffers more severely in period of declining prices. It is true that these economic laws reverse their effects and operate to the advantage of the farmer when prices rise, as was demonstrated during the war years, but that phase of the matter does not concern us at this time.

We favor extending to the farmer every assistance that does not run counter to fundamental economic principles. Ample supplies of credit are available to farmers at inexpensive rates. We favor the fostering of properly devised and well conducted plans of co-operative marketing. The world-wide decline in the general price levels, to which the difficulties of the farmers are primarily attributable, cannot continue indefinitely, and it is our profound hope that a period of relative price stabilization will soon begin.

Foreign Loans and Debts.

During the years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the Great War, American funds have been loaned abroad in large amounts, and our foreign

loans are still increasing rapidly. Recognizing that this is a logical field for the employment of our surplus funds, we urge upon American bankers and private investors the desirability of utilizing every opportunity to familiarize themselves with conditions in other countries, in order that they may intelligently participate in the purchase of such foreign investment securities as give good evidence of being soundly conceived, and safely secured. We endorse the policy of our National Administration in dealing with the foreign governmental debts. We view with satisfaction many signs of economic recovery in Europe, and approve sympathetic and helpful consideration of the problems which the situation there presents.

Railroads.

Our railroads are now operating with a higher degree of economy and efficiency than they have ever before attained. Our national prosperity is dependent upon them, and it is primarily because the railroads have continuously supplied prompt and efficient transportation of goods that this country has been enabled to enjoy a long period of industrial activity and sustained prosperity without any accumulation of excessive inventories which in former periods of general business activity have resulted in overproduction and in credit stringencies.

We favor the adoption of a policy by our National Administration at Washington, and by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that will be favorable to such railroad consolidations as will conduce to the public welfare.

Taxation.

The ever-growing burden of state and local taxation is becoming a detriment to the development of trade, industry, transportation, and finance in this country. We recommend to all state and local governmental bodies a more thorough and discriminating use of the budgetary control of revenues and expenses. Upon our own membership we urge the need for a more general participation by bankers in the public affairs of their own communities, with special reference to the service they may render in connection with taxation and public expenditures.

Under existing systems the Federal Government, and many of the several states, impose separate, overlapping, and competitive taxes on the inheritance and transfer of estates. These duplicated imposts are productive of much unnecessary delay and litigation, and seriously increase the expenses of administration. We hold that the problems involved, are such that they should properly fall within the purview of the states rather than of the Nation, and we recommend the abolition of all Federal inheritance taxes.

Reform is needed also in the taxation of banks themselves. In many states the ad valorem taxation of banks has become so great a burden as seriously to impair the ability of these institutions to accumulate adequate surplus for the protection of their depositors. We recommend that the officers of banks study this problem, that they investigate various systems of bank taxation now in effect in different localities, and that they endeavor to ascertain whether or not a more equitable distribution of burdens might not be effected through basing the taxation of banks on their incomes rather than primarily on the value of their property.

Obituary.

We make note with the deepest regret of the passing away of Mr. William Livingston of Detroit, who was for many years a most active and valuable member of the Association, and its President in 1911. We take this opportunity to convey to the members of his family our deepest sympathy in the loss which they have suffered.

Hosts.

To the Los Angeles bankers who have acted as hosts of the Convention, and to the hotels, the newspapers, and the public of the city, we extend our sincere thanks for their gracious hospitality. The many and enjoyable entertainment features provided, and the splendid arrangements for holding the business sessions of the Convention, will long be remembered as making it one of the most pleasant and successful meetings of the Association.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Thornton Cooke, Chairman	Eugene P. Gum
Leonard P. Ayres, Secretary	R. E. Harding
E. R. Black	Wm. E. Knox
Charles W. Boyden	Francis H. Sisson
C. W. Carey	Dan V. Stephens
C. C. Colt	Rome Stephenson
Edward J. Fox	Edmund S. Wolfe

Report of Nominating Committee—Installation of Officers.

Colonel William G. Edens (Oct. 6): Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At a meeting of the members of the Nominating Committee held at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday (Tuesday, Oct. 5) afternoon, with all of the States represented, I was by unanimous action requested to report the following recommendations for officers of the Association to the convention.

For President—Melvin A. Traylor, President of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Mel, as he is known to thousands of his admiring banking friends, is a son of the old bloody battleground of Kentucky, and since he started on this career to the presidency of the A. B. A. his business associates have also made him President of the big First National Bank of Chicago.

For First Vice-President—Thomas R. Preston, President, Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Tom Preston is a stalwart sone of the South and has never wandered away from the old native heath of Tennessee.

For Second Vice-President—Craig D. Hazlewood, Vice-President, Union Trust Co., Chicago.

Craig, as we call him, is, I believe, a native of Wisconsin, and did a good piece of pioneer work as a youngster in the American Institute of Banking, and as a result of his aggressive organization ability, helped to bring into existence successfully the great State Bank Section of the American Association of Bankers.

This, Mr. President, completes our report, which is signed by C. E. Hearin, Secretary, of Kentucky, and William G. Edens, Chairman, of Chicago.

Richard S. Hawes (First National Bank, St. Louis): I move you the nominations be closed and the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this convention for the gentlemen who have been presented to us by the Nominating Committee for the offices designated.

Secretary Fitzwilson: I hereby cast the ballot of this convention for the following officers for the ensuing year:

For President—Melvin A. Traylor, President, First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.
For First Vice-President—Thomas R. Preston, President, Hamilton National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.
For Second Vice-President—Craig B. Hazlewood, Vice-President, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

President Wells: That constitutes the election of the officers of this Association for the ensuing year. They are all well known to you, and to-morrow morning (Oct. 7) they will be presented in the ceremony of installation. . . .

Presentation of Silver Service to Retiring President Wells.

President Traylor: I now (this was the next day, Thursday, Oct. 7) recognize Mr. Charles Cason who has a most pleasing duty to perform.

Mr. Charles Cason (Chemical National Bank, New York City): This is about the only thing on this whole program that hasn't been censored. It is the only thing that Oscar Wells hasn't had an opportunity to interrupt in some way. He knows nothing about it and has nothing to do with it. Some people say that the whole program in this convention is cut and dried, but oftentimes it is not cut enough and it is dried too much.

We are not going to have an auction now. This is not a bunch of collateral that the California bankers got out of Hollywood. This is not a sacramental table. It would have to be several miles longer than this to accommodate this crowd. I am confronted with two embarrassments. In the first place, this morning about daylight, when all respectable delegates should be in their rooms, Fred Shepherd called me up and said he wanted me to perform this task. That is early enough in the day but rather late in the year to be making such an assignment. Then, in addition to that, the very eloquent Mr. Sisson performed this duty last year and had plenty of time to work on it. I remember that in a period of ten minutes he quoted 165 lines of poetry, so-called, from eighteen different poets, so-called. I have one of those Elbert Hubbard Scrapbooks myself, but I didn't bring it out here.

Mr. Preston said that Mr. Wells has had a Coolidge Administration. He said that that fact got him into more trouble than anything else, because out on his farm in Birmingham, the niggers threatened to quit if he didn't stop trying to impose the Mellon tax on one poor old nigger. The committee wanted to have something that would appeal to the sense of beauty and sense of utility of both Mr. and Mrs. Wells. This is really for Mrs. Wells. The only place Mr. Wells comes in is, he will have to take it out every time his friends call to show them that he still has it. There are exactly sixteen pieces. That is the right ratio for one man to keep clean. But the committee wanted to indicate in some way to President Wells, or rather to ex-President Wells now, their appreciation. Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee once said that just as soon as he went out of office (he held several) he got a letter addressed to him as ex-Bob Taylor. One of the most difficult joys of life is to attempt to tell our friends how much we love them. In the inadequacy of words, we oftentimes resort to material tokens, not to express our feelings, but rather to indicate that they are too deep to tell.

The road that leads from the log cabin to the presidency of this organization is not an easy road, but Oscar Wells has traveled that road with unusual distinction in a manner that has brought a great deal of joy to those who know him and love him and followed his career. His administration will be recognized for years to come as one of peace and of harmony. His decisions have been prompt but wise. His rulings have been firm but fair. His program has been quiet but constructive. It means a good deal to have the friendship and affection and the regard of bankers of this country. As an evidence of how warmly we feel for Mr. and Mrs. Wells, how much we appreciate the outstanding contribution to the success of this organization, we ask them to take this simple token with them, and as they go back to Alabama, which in the Indian vernacular means, "Here we rest," we pray that they may look back upon their association with this body as one of the bright spots in all their days.

Mr. Oscar Wells: *Mr. President, Mr. Cason and Gentlemen of the American Bankers Association:* This is the first embarrassing moment of a very strenuous convention, embarrassing not because of the gift, for that represents a beautiful custom, but embarrassing because as decorative as it seems to be, and solid as no doubt it is, it varies from the speech made by Mr. Cason in making the personal tribute to me. The embarrassment comes because my life partner who is here will quickly detect the alloy therein, and particularly that part to which you refer to my prompt and wise decision. Of course, I represent her because I am sure that she shares with me in the appreciation of your kindness in bestowing the gift which we accept as emblematic of an experience which we shall long cherish, and as a link, as a substantial linking of the present with the future in our continued interest in the affairs of this Association. I thank you.

President Traylor: Unless some member has matters to bring to the attention of the convention for which I now pause, the Fifty-second Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association now stands adjourned sine die.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 12:05 o'clock Oct. 7.

DISCUSSIONS REGARDING McFADDEN BILL AND BRANCH BANKING, TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 5.

Special Session Tuesday Night, Oct. 5, for Discussion of Branch Banking.

The calling of this session featured the opening session Tuesday morning (Oct. 5) of the General Convention, the motion for the special meeting having been made and carried as follows:

First Vice-President Traylor: Gentlemen, before you leave, may I make a suggestion?

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not a prophet, but after one day in Los Angeles I am convinced that there is coming before this convention a matter that will take more time than the program as arranged by your Committee will permit of in any general session of the Convention.

I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that a special meeting of this Convention be held this evening at 9 o'clock in this building for the consideration of the resolutions adopted yesterday by the State Bank Division and the National Bank Division of this Association, whose membership undoubtedly embodied the majority of the membership of the organization.

Mr. Puelicher: I second the motion.

President Wells: You have heard the motion and the second. What will you do with it? Is there any discussion?

Mr. Doyle: Why not make it 8 o'clock?

Mr. Traylor: We have meetings this afternoon and to-morrow night, and to-night is the only available night that we can have this hall and not conflict with other meetings. I am quite willing to amend the motion to 8 o'clock. We will compromise on 8.30.

Mr. Wilkinson: Before the motion is put, I would like to state that the Clearing House of Los Angeles, Cal., are giving a dinner to the National Bank Section in honor of the retiring officers and the new ones. Under those circumstances it would be impossible for us to be here. I would like, if possible, to arrange it for some other time during the week. If you make it 9 o'clock I think we can be here.

President Wells: We will probably be here at 9 o'clock anyway, Mr. Wilkinson.

All in favor of the question as stated by Mr. Traylor that we hold a special meeting in this hall at 8.30 will let it be known by saying "Aye"; those opposed "no."

[The motion was unanimously carried.]

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER 5.

The Special Session of the Association convened in the Philharmonic Auditorium at 8 55 o'clock, President Wells presiding.

President Wells: Gentlemen of the Convention, it is now four minutes of nine o'clock. You know the purpose of this meeting, that it is a regular meeting of the Association arranged by action of the Convention at its morning session for one purpose, the discussion of the resolutions which passed in the National Bank Division and the State Bank Division yesterday, both of which the Chair rules come under the constitutional requirements for consideration.

After the session this morning, the Chair took the liberty, in the interest of time, harmony and orderly procedure to appoint four members or delegates to work out a plan of procedure, two antagonistic to the Hull amendments, one being the proponent of the resolution before the National Bank Division, another being the President of the National Bank Division. The other two were Mr. Baty, the Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred, whose purposes are already known to you by the bulletins which he has circulated among the members of the American Bankers Association, and who is Secretary of the Cook County Bankers Association, and Mr. Rathje, who is interested with him in the prosecution of that committee's work. They have agreed as to the list of speakers. They are agreed upon the consumption of three hours to be divided between the two sides, one hour and one-half each. You may not be here when they are through, but I have rather given my promise to remain. Are you willing for that to be the procedure?

[Ayes and Noes from the delegates.]

President Wells: The Chair would like to have the Convention adopt the procedure.

Delegate: I move it be adopted.

[The motion was seconded and carried.]

President Wells: The leaders of this debate asked me if I would announce that this would settle the branch banking question, to which I decline. Then they explained it will settle the controversy in this Convention, that it is not intended that this matter will be discussed at any other meetings of the Convention. Of course, I cannot promise that, because the Convention may want to do something differently. But that was the intention of having the meeting to-night, because we realized that a discussion of this character could not be crowded into another session already containing numbers and already set up. The Chair will now recognize Mr. McKee.

Mr. McKee: *Mr. President, Members of the American Bankers Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I desire to offer this resolution which was adopted by the National Bank Division of this Association yesterday:

RESOLUTION REGARDING McFADDEN BILL AS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL BANK DIVISION.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the existing legislative situation, the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association in session now at Los Angeles, California, recommend to Congress the final enactment of the so-called McFadden National Bank Bill, H. R. No. 2, including the provision re-chartering the Federal Reserve banks, at the coming session, with the following restrictions upon branch banking:

"First, That no national bank be permitted in any State to establish a branch beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the bank is situated;

"Second, That no national bank be permitted to establish a home city branch in any State which does not at the time of such establishment permi the State banks to establish branches:

"Third, That no State bank be permitted to enter or to retain membership in the Federal Reserve System if it has in operation any branch which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. No. 2 beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the bank is situated:

"Fourth, That no branches which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. No. 2 beyond the incorporate limits of the municipality in which the parent bank is situated, be permitted to be retained when the State bank converts into or consolidates with the national bank, or when two or three national banks consolidate."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution, and if seconded, I will ask the right to address the Convention on the resolution.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Wells: Gentlemen, it has been moved and seconded that we adopt this resolution. Mr. McKee has the floor.

MR. McKEE ON HULL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. McKee: It is understood, ladies and gentlemen, that this three-hour time is to be allotted equally to the proponents and the opponents of this resolution. Ninety minutes will be under my control, which I can yield at my pleasure to other speakers. The other 90 minutes will be under the control of Mr. Baty, and he can yield that to his speakers. Now, you will observe particularly the second paragraph that I have read, which reads as follows:

"No national bank be permitted to establish a home city branch in any State which does not at the time of such establishment permit the State banks to establish branches."

If you adopt this resolution, after the debate has closed, it is to be distinctly understood that you have voted against the Hull amendment, and I hope that before the vote is taken that that will be stated by the Chair very clearly.

Now, gentlemen, the McFadden national banking bill, which was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives and has been in the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses, is being held up by a misunderstanding between the Senate and the House of Representatives upon one single point, that one point is what is known as the Hull amendment. The Senate of the United States has refused to accept that amendment. The House of Representatives has instructed its conferees that they must not under any circumstances relinquish that amendment, so that due to a deadlock, the bill cannot be taken back to either branch of Congress and enacted into law, and if that deadlock is not broken before the present Congress adjourns on the 4th day of March 927 all of the legislation is lost.

It may be pertinent at this time to tell you what our conception of this Hull amendment is. When the McFadden bill was introduced in the 68th Congress, one of its provisions provided that national banks might have home city branches to a limited extent in those States that authorized their State banks to have branches. When that bill was before the House Banking and Currency Committee, two representatives of a group of State banks in the outlying sections of Chicago appeared in Washington and asked the Comptroller of the Currency and Mr. McFadden, the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, to recommend an amendment to that bill that would confine home city branch banking by national banks to those States that authorized their State banks to have branches at the time of the approval of the Act.

Nothing was said by these gentlemen about prohibiting State member banks of the Federal Reserve System to have branches if their States changed their laws hereafter.

The Comptroller of the Currency and Mr. McFadden declined to entertain that proposition on the ground that it would not be fair to national banks. So it was enlarged to include State bank members of the Federal Reserve System. The proponents of the Hull amendment then went before the Illinois Bankers Association, several other State organizations and secured their approval of that amendment. They brought it before the Convention of the American Bankers Association in the city of Chicago in 1924 and secured the approval of the Convention there to the McFadden bill with the Hull amendment. Later on, when the bill was brought up on the floor of the House in the 68th Congress, Mr. Morton Hull, a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, introduced his resolution and it was adopted by the House with the other branch bank provisions of the bill. That bill in the 68th Congress failed, however, because of the short time that the Senate had to consider it, due to the usual congestion of legislation in the closing days of Congress.

The identical bill as it was passed in the 68th Congress, with very few changes, was introduced in the first session of the 69th Congress, and passed with a very large majority vote by the House of Representatives.

It then went to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and that Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, Senator Edge of New Jersey, Senator Glass of Virginia, to hold hearings on the bill. A large number of bankers from all over the country appeared at those hearings and were able to convince the Senate sub-committee that the bill was desirable in every respect except as to the Hull amendment.

Senator Glass was opposed to the Hull amendment. Every banker who appeared at that hearing was asked by him, "Do you believe it is fair and just to grant a privilege to national banks in 22 States under certain conditions and limitations, and deny the same privilege under the identical conditions and limitations to national banks in 26 States that do not authorize branch banking at this time?" Every banker that was asked that question replied "No" except two. The two exceptions were representatives of the Cook County, Illinois, Bankers Association, who attempted to defend the Hull amendment, with the assertion that its purpose is to discourage national banks from uniting with State banks in non-branch banking States, and inducing the State Legislatures to change their laws so as to provide for branch banking in those States that do not authorize branch banking at this time.

Senator Glass asked these gentlemen if they thought such a law was constitutional, if they thought it was right and fair, and they admitted that the necessities of the case compelled them to say that the law was desirable in order to discourage the further extension of branch banking into those States that do not authorize it at this time.

However, the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee did not accept that view of those proponents of the Hull amendment. The full Senate Banking and Currency Committee refused to accept that view. The bill was taken into the Senate and three distinct attempts were then made to have the Hull amendment restored to the legislation, each one of which was defeated, the last time by the decisive vote of 60 to 17, after the Hull amendment had been segregated at the request of Senator La Follette from the rest of the bill. So that while the Hull amendment had been voted on specifically as a separate proposition in the Senate of the United States, and turned down absolutely, it has not been segregated from the bill in the House and voted on as a separate proposition in the House of Representatives.

Now, gentlemen, the House of Representatives seemed to have taken the action they did because the American Bankers Association endorsed the Hull amendment in the McFadden bill. Many of them settled that question in their own minds in the light of local or domestic interests. The Senate, however, attempted to settle the proposition in the light of a broad national policy that will give equal rights to all of the national banks for which this legislation is intended to affect.

The objection of the Senate to the Hull amendment is based on the theory that all laws passed by the Congress of the United States in this great republic must bear with equal weight upon all whom they affect, and furthermore, that every citizen in these United States, no matter what his condition, is entitled to equal protection of the law. They say that the Hull amendment is discriminatory, that it gives an advantage to national banks under certain conditions in one location and refuses to give a similar advantage to other national banks in another location under the same conditions.

Some members of Congress, some distinguished Senators and some able lawyers have said that such a law is unconstitutional. Let us leave out of the question the constitutionality of the law, because lawyers always differ. That is why we have courts. Let us look at the law from the standpoint of the spirit of laws that should be passed in this great republic. We must remember that our country is a democracy within a republic. The people in each State have the inalienable right to determine their own domestic policy, to pass such laws through their Legislatures as they believe are necessary to control their own affairs without interference from any other sovereign power, whether that power be another State of the super-sovereign of the United States.

These gentlemen who are opposed to the Hull amendment say it violates that fundamental principle of the spirit of laws that should be passed by a republic where the liberties of the people rest in the 48 sovereign States, and no one State has a right to interfere with the rights or prerogatives of the citizens of any other State to determine what it should do.

Gentlemen, banking depends for its existence upon industry and commerce. Industry and commerce could exist and get along to some degree if we didn't have banks, but without industry and commerce the banks wouldn't exist one minute. Let us see what the business men of this country have said about this McFadden bill and the Hull amendment. The United States Chamber of Commerce has approved the McFadden bill with its provision granting limited branch banking to national banks in all States that authorize their domestic corporations to have branches, whether that law is in existence or whether it be passed at some future date.

The great National Association of Credit Men, composed of over 30,000 of the leading business houses in the United States, has taken the same stand. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency wrote to the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee when the bill was under discussion last June in the House of Representatives and recommended it be enacted without the Hull amendment. I concede that these distinguished gentlemen, the members of these great business organizations are qualified by knowledge and experience to know something about the spirit of laws that should be passed in this great country of ours.

Gentlemen, they say that the Hull amendment will prevent the extension of State-wide branch banking. I cannot confess that I can see how that can be possible. Let us assume that this dispute over the Hull amendment kills the entire legislation, and that there is no legislation on the subject of branch banking by Congress. One of the provisions in the McFadden bill restricts the further extension of State-wide branch banking by State organizations that are members of the Federal Reserve System. If this bill is dead they lose the valuable protection of that Section 9. On the other hand, if the national banks are not authorized in existing or other branch banking States that may be created in the future to take advantage to a limited extent of branch banking laws, what are they going to do? They are not going to see their business destroyed by a competition they can overcome by leaving the national system, taking out a State charter and getting the relief under the State law that has been denied to them as national banks. Many large national banks in this country have already done that, and we all know that there are many others that have that in contemplation, if the legislation does not pass at this next session of Congress.

Thus there will begin disintegration of the national banking system. If that happens, what is going to happen to the Federal Reserve System? We cannot have a Federal Reserve System in this country that is not based upon the compulsory membership of national banks that are under the sole and supreme authority of the Federal Government, that can make them contribute the capital and the assets to that great System to make it function.

It is to be remembered there are 16,000 eligible State, commercial banks and trust companies in the United States that could become members of the Federal Reserve System, but up to this time only about 10%, or 1,600 who furnish a minority of the capital and assets of the System, have become members; so if we lose any large number of national banks through unequal competition with the State banks, it is going to be a very serious blow to our Federal Reserve System.

It has been stated that the proposition to give national banks a limited branch banking privilege in cities is going to start State-wide branch banking. The proposition embodied in the McFadden bill is to give national banks located in cities with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 one branch only; in cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, two branches, and in cities with a population of over 100,000, an unlimited number of branches subject, however, to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency who will have authority to examine into banking conditions there and find out whether the proposed branches are needed and whether they can be run profitably and serviceably for the people.

If you will consult the census of 1920 you will find in the 26 non-branch banking States, those States that have no branch banking at this time, but some of which may pass a branch banking law later on, that there are 9,142 incorporated cities, towns and villages. Of that number there are only 54 with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000. There are only 27 with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000. There are only 23 with a population in excess of 100,000, or, in other words, out of this total of 9,142 incorporated cities, towns and villages in the United States, under the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments, city-wide, home branch banking could be conducted in only 104 cities, leaving 9,038 incorporated cities, towns and villages in this country where such kind of branch banking by national banks could never take place.

Do you mean to tell me that if this limited privilege, which is almost a right, is granted to these national banks, that it is going to mean the extension of branch banking out into the agricultural districts of the country, out into the smaller cities, towns and villages, when 9,038 will never under any circumstances be called to pass upon the question of home city branch banking by a national bank?

Gentlemen, the national banks are up against a stone wall. For ten years they have been trying to get relief from the narrow restrictions of the law that was passed in 1863 and amended infrequently since that time, so that they are not in a condition now to render the service and to meet the needs of modern business. Are you going to turn them down in their request that they bring to you? They cannot go to Congress directly. The State banks which derive their charter powers from the State Legislatures, through their State banking associations can go right directly to that source of power, but we of the national banks, who derive our power from the Federal Government, by the rules of this Association have to submit to you gentlemen here to-night, every proposition involving a change in the statutory law that governs the operation of national banks.

I ask you, after this explanation that I have made of this Hull amendment, which is simply the effort on the part of a group of State bankers in the State of Illinois to use the power of the Federal Government to intervene in a purely local, hypothetical situation that ought to come under the control and is under the control of their State Legislature. Gentlemen, the State bankers in Illinois should be the last ones to ask the protection from the Federal Government against their State Legislature on a question like this, because the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that no banking law can be changed or amended by the Legislature without a referendum to the people. Such an attempt was made in 1924 and it was defeated, so that these State bankers have no cause to fear. Then, too, in the State of Illinois, as in many other States, the State banks outnumber the national banks very largely. In the State of Illinois they outnumber the national banks seven to one. The State of New Jersey, to my knowledge, is the only one where there are more national banks than there are State banks. Gentlemen, when the members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee found out that the purpose of this Hull amendment is to use the power of the Federal Congress to intervene in a situation, to protect a group of small banks in the outlying sections of Chicago from what they feared their State Legislature might do, they declined to accept it. They said: "You are asking us to legislate against something that doesn't exist. It is an academic proposition. It is not concrete or practical, because there is nothing substantial to it. You fear that at some future time your Legislature may change its mind and you ask us to pass this law to protect you from your Legislature if it should change its mind."

They said: "It is not the function of Congress to interfere directly or indirectly with the rights of the people of any one of the sovereign States, to pass any kind of a law that they need or deem advisable to manage their purely local or domestic affairs."

Therefore, gentlemen, I implore you, I beg you, to vote in favor of this resolution.

President Wells: I want two delegates. Mr. Cooke, will you come to the platform, sir, and take the time of the speakers, and Mr. Rathje or Mr. Fisher.

As has been announced, gentlemen, Mr. Baty has the floor for the other side.

MR. BATY ON HULL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Baty: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* Mr. McKee has explained to you all about the Hull amendment. We think there are just a few points we would prefer to explain a bit differently than he has explained them. I don't know but what the first thing that we should mention is a denial of Mr. McKee's implication that we are disinterested in the welfare of our national banks; decidedly, we are not, and it is not, as Mr. McKee says, a plea of the national banks of this country for relief. We are just as much interested in the national banks of this country as Mr. McKee. We are just as much interested as any of the opponents of the Hull amendments. That isn't a fair basis to put this controversy on. The Hull amendments are not supported just by a few small insignificant State banks in the outlying district of Chicago. You might have gathered that from what Mr. McKee told you.

I have here to-night just a few of the many, many pledges of endorsement to the Hull amendments from national banks in every section of this country. The first letter is from the President of the largest national bank in the State of Indiana pledging us his support. I don't know where the letter is; it is in here somewhere, but we also have a pledge——

Member (interrupting): Read it!

Mr. Baty: It is as follows:

"Mr. E. N. Baty, Secretary Committee of One Hundred.

"My dear Mr. Baty: This will introduce to you Mr. Quinn F. Patterson, Vice-President of this bank. Mr. Patterson, like myself, is opposed to branch banking in any form and will represent me at any meeting you may have at the A. B. A. Convention."

I want to read another letter from the gentleman, answering the inquiry from the rear of the hall. This is addressed to myself and says: "I have just received your letter in this afternoon's mail. I shall be pleased to serve as a member of the Committee of One Hundred. We have a law in Indiana which prohibits branch banking.

"I am against branch banking in any form. I am not going to the A. B. A. Convention in Los Angeles. Our bank will be represented," and so forth.

The President of Iowa's largest bank, Mr. Homer Miller; the Iowa National Bank of Davenport, Commercial National Bank of Waterloo, Joplin National Bank of Joplin, First National Bank of York, Pa., President of the First National Bank of Janesville, Wis. I am not going to take your time. These are just the letters we have here. We have hundreds more just like them in Chicago.

I just mention those letters in order that that statement that those who advocate the Hull amendment do not heed the plea and the cry of the national banks that they be given relief, might be cleared. There is just one other statement that I wish to make now, and that is in answer to Mr. McKee's statement that the House has never taken a definite stand on the Hull amendment and that the Senate has taken that definite stand and said "we will not have the Hull amendment."

A close perusal of the "Congressional Records" and reports of the various hearings held in Washington, especially copies of the "Record," will displose that the House of Representatives upon three occasions has said in a very positive manner, "You must include the Hull amendment if the McFadden banking bill is to become a law." They did this once in the 68th Congress. An effort was made to remove the Hull amendment; that effort failed. On June 24, when this Conference Committee report carrying branch bank relief to the national banks of about 41 cities in this country, which Mr. McKee and his committee so urgently urged the adoption of, Mr. McFadden stated to the House that day in order that there be no misunderstanding on what the vote on this Conference Committee

report meant, the following words: "If the House votes 'aye' on my motion" (his motion was the Conference Committee report excluding the Hull amendment) "it will be a vote for the conference report including the compromise on the Hull amendment."

The House did not vote "aye"; it voted "nay," nearly two to one. Fifteen minutes after this statement of Mr. McFadden's, the House, in this vote I have just mentioned, turned the proposal down. They didn't stop there, but they said to their conferees, "You go back into conference instructed to stand fast for the branch bank provisions of the McFadden bill, including the Hull amendment."

We mention those things only in the interest of facts. We want your votes to-night, but we want your votes only with the presentation of facts. It is true that the Senate once said it will not have the Hull amendment, although it is equally true that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in the 68th Congress approved the Hull amendment. Senator Glass and other present members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate were then members of that same committee. The Hull amendments were not then regarded as an insurmountable barrier. It has just been of late, and the reason is a most interesting tale.

Upon the date that the Senate did say that it will not have the Hull amendments, I am going to read to you from page 9265 of the "Record" of May 13 of this year, the day the vote was taken. I hold it up in order that you may see the coincidence, where Senator Edge in the middle of the first paragraph makes a certain statement, and directly opposite, in the middle of the second column, Senator Glass makes a statement. I am going to read those two statements to you and then let you draw your own conclusions as to how well informed the Senate was on the day that it refused the Hull amendments.

Senator Edge speaking: "Mr. President, if we adopt the Hull amendments, we practically state to 26 States in the Union that they can do as they please; that they can have State-wide branches if they please. But if we eliminate the Hull amendments we announce to those 26 States that so far as the Federal Government is concerned, they must confine their branches to municipalities."

I want to emphasize that "If we adopt the Hull amendments we say to 26 States, you can do as you please." Three minutes later, Senator Glass speaking:

"That is the Hull amendment. The Hull amendments serve notice upon the State of Missouri that the State shall never change its banking system, no matter how much it may desire to do so, with respect to branch banks, under penalty of expulsion of all of its State banks from the Federal Reserve System."

Now, do the two statements square, gentlemen? Just one comment has been made and it fits the case perfectly. One leader teaching the flat system, the other teacher teaching the round system.

Mr. McKee: Mr. President, I yield five minutes of my time to Mr. John H. Puelicher. Is Mr. Puelicher in the audience? If Mr. Puelicher is not here, I yield five minutes of my time to Mr. MacDonnell. If Mr. MacDonnell is in the audience, will he please come to the stage?

REMARKS OF MR. MacDONNELL OF CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF INDEPENDENT BANKERS.

Mr. MacDonnell: Mr. Chairman, members of the American Banking Association I want it distinctly understood that just because I am dressed up like a plush horse, I am not a branch banker. I got my annual invitation from out in the country to come in to a dinner to-night because the American Bankers Association was meeting. I think the reason that I have been asked to speak here for five minutes is becausel belong to the Call fornia League of Independent Bankers. I think the League of Independent Bankers has earned the right to have their opinions respected or, at all events, to have their integrity respected, in so far as their attitude is concerned toward branch banking. The California League of Independent Bankers believes that the Hull amendments, instead of impeding in any way the spread of branch banking, would be one of the most useful means of spreading branch banking in States that do not now have it. Being opposed to branch banking, I nevertheless can conceive that if some of the States that do not now allow it, should provide by their State Legislatures that it should exist in their States, many of the members here—national bankers—would see the wisdom of allowing them reasonable competition in so far as having branches inside the cities as designated by population.

I am further very definitely impressed with the unfairness of the measure and of its illogical basis. The McFadden bill, by its name and in its very essence, is a bill to make as nearly equal as possible the chance of doing business under the National Banking System with the State systems. If it was fair, therefore, and I am one of those who has twice gone to Washington to support the McFadden bill; if it was fair that California bankers should be allowed equality of chance under the McFadden bill, how can it be fair that if the bankers of Pennsylvania or any other State should find themselves under the necessity of coping with this branch banking competition, how should it be fair that they should be denied by the very people that went to ask these privileges, these privileges for themselves?

I would have expected that the speaker who immediately preceded me, the leading speaker in favor of an illogical proposal, would at least have spent some of his argument to a definition or exposition of the reason why an illogical law and an unfair law should be passed. I am willing to say that some of us were so anxious to have the McFadden bill passed that in the early stages we would have kept quiet if you please, about the Hull amendments, although we did not think they were fair. But I would really expect at this stage of the game that a man standing up for what is admittedly an unfair and illogical position, would at least address himself to that argument and would not have referred so generally to mere matters of showing that the Senate did not understand what the McFadden bill was about and certain unfairnesses he has attributed to Mr. McKee.

The letters that were referred to from various banks outside of Cook County, Illinois, did not impress me as being letters from men who had studied the branch banking situation very thoroughly, and how can they? They have never been in competition with it. We believe we have a right to speak because we are on the firing line; we know what we are talking about, and we think we ought to be at least as good judges as people who have never experienced this particular phase of banking.

Mr. Baty: I yield 25 minutes of our time to Mr. Otto Reich.

REMARKS OF O. F. REICH.

Otto F. Reich (First Trust & Savings, Riverdale, Ill.) *Mr. President and Members of the American Bankers Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I notice everybody tried this (referring to the water pitcher), and I am going to do it. I don't know what the interest is, but I am going to find out. I will relieve your suspense. It is water.

I have listened with interest to the remarks of the gentleman who preceded me. I have already arrived at the conclusion that there is a difference of opinion. Perhaps you have. The purpose of this meeting is to clarify that. I don't know that I will contribute much in that direction, but I have a few ideas. First, I am a national banker, and I am in favor of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. You ask why? I will try to answer that. That is a reasonable question.

I am opposed to the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments, and I am opposed to the resolution that has been introduced here to-night. I think the issue that we had before was either the McFadden bill without the amendments or the McFadden bill with the amendments. This looks like a strange and new infant that has been brought into the arena. It is a kind of colored one to me. I don't propose to be a parent to it.

I look at this issue in this light. To me it seems that it is the issue between advancing branch banking further or stopping it where it is. I think the resolution that is offered here to-night permits a greater opportunity for advancing branch banking to get a foothold in those States where it does not have it now than the Hull amendments. That is why I am for the Hull amendments, and if you can find anything that is still tighter on tying down the branch banking, I am with it. In this paragraph No. 2 they say that branch banking can be established in the large cities of certain population. That is the opening wedge, gentlemen. It will only affect certain cities at this time. That is true. That is where the great, large interests lie now. Mencken says, "When anybody makes a statement, find out what his interest is." We are all human. I am against branch banking because I am afraid it will absorb me, put me out of business, and I just don't like that. I am kind of human. I have an instinct that has been planted into me by a natural law. That is self-preservation.

Branch banking, if it is inconsistent and un-American in the light of what the banking system now is, in over 100 years we have developed a system of banking in this country, I refer to it as the independent, unit banking system, and it has served this country remarkably well. A portion of the country has broken away. We have branch banking in that portion, and, as I view it, I don't favor it.

In the large cities it will mean this, it will mean that the smaller banks, the independent banks, will be ultimately absorbed. There is no question about that. Those men have put those businesses in there, put their money in and their time, and I personally don't think that it is fair to them to put them out of business, but that is not what I am afraid of so much. I believe that the branch banking as it may expand becomes more dangerous.

These gentlemen are astute. I give them credit for that. You must, too. They would not present a proposition here or urge it before Congress that would invite branch banking all over these 26 States, in every hamlet and everywhere else. The opposition would be too great. They couldn't do it, but if they take it in homeopathic doses and develop that banking system in the big cities, and the big banker gets bigger and stronger and more powerful, then he will begin to look for newer fields of operation, and they can go to legislatures and present their views with great force.

They get behind large newspapers. They have a right to. I am not quarreling with them particularly, but I don't like it, and you never can tell what the legislature will do next. They say in Illinois: "We have got to go back and have a referendum and that there is no danger." Well, I want to say to you that when a great influence talks to a newspaper, and they present their views as was indicated to them they can influence great bodies of men. That is all right. They have a right to. They are honest in their opinion, but they are very powerful. They are very intelligent and astute. They can present the matter through a number of years perhaps so that they can sway public opinion and even legislatures to change laws. What would it mean if they get to a point where branch banking does come into these 26 States in an extended degree? It means that it will develop an oligarchy in banking, great banking powers, probably five or six leading institutions that will control the financial situation in the country. That is the ultimate development. It may take a good many years.

At the present time the McFadden bill calls for a re-enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, and they need not have any fear that will be re-enacted. Everybody wants it, not only the bankers but the people; but, gentlemen, if the branch banking ever gets a serious foothold in this country, when it comes for a second re-enactment 20 years later, and it may take them 15 years before they can develop branch banking thoroughly in this country and have it considered by various legislatures, then they may become larger than the Federal Reserve System, and then, gentlemen, will come the danger; a real danger, because it will take the control out of the hands of the people. They are strong.

Now, there was a question asked a moment ago, "What is the Hull amendment?" Congressman Hull is here. We asked that he might be permitted to address this gathering. That right was denied. I have Congressman Hull's views on the Hull amendment, and it seems to me that his views are worth while in connection with the consideration of this question, as that seems to be the principal issue, and I will read them.

Mr. Reich then read Mr. Hull's views as follows:

CONGRESSMAN HULL'S EXPLANATION OF HULL AMENDMENTS.

"Branch banking is, in its essence, monopolistic. To say that if a large proportion of the banking interests of a State are centralized in the hands of five or six or a dozen branch banking institutions and that those institutions will not combine, either as a result of direct conferences or agreement or of mutuality of interests, is to ignore the fundamental basis of human action. If any lessons are to be drawn from the development of large industrial enterprises in the United States, it is that the principle of centralization, when once inaugurated, will proceed, unless interfered with by governmental action, to a point of complete concentration in an individual, or a group dominated by an individual."

"The foregoing statements," said Mr. Hull, "are not the fulminations of some demagogue, but are the thoughtful utterances of a man of financial experience, of sound business judgment, of keen human understanding and of temperate speech, Mr. Henry M. Dawes, former Comptroller of the Currency.

"It is because we believe Mr. Dawes was right in his opinion that branch banking is monopolistic in character, and that it leads to a highly centralized control over the fortunes of industry and of men and is inimical to the interests of our country, that some of us have sought in any grant of branch banking powers to national banks to confine such grants of powers to national banks in present infected territory, and to discourage the future extension of branch banking into territory not now permitting it.

"The effort to confine branch banking to present infected territory has been put into definite form in certain proposals in the McFadden bill, commonly known as the Hull amendments. Briefly, these amendments classify all banks, State and national into two classes, those located in States where State laws permit branch banking, and those located in States where State laws do not permit branch banking. State laws permit branch banking in 22 States, and do not permit branch banking in 26 States.

"To national banks the Hull amendments in effect say 'If you are located in States where at the time of the approval of this Act you are suffering from the competition of State banks with branches, you, too, may have

branches in cities of 25,000 or more, but not otherwise.' To state banks the Hull amendments in effect say 'We welcome your present and continued membership in the Federal Reserve System, but if you are located in States not at the time of the approval of this Act permitting branch banking, you may not take advantage of any subsequent change of the law of your own State and thereby acquire the right to do a branch banking business and at the same time maintain your membership in the Federal Reserve System. If you value your membership in the Federal Reserve System, you must forego branch banking; if you take up branch banking you must forego membership in the Federal Reserve System. The Hull amendments in effect give powers to national banks where powers are now necessary to meet the competition of State banks, but seek to make identical. the interests of national and State banks in States not now permitting branch banking to maintain the status quo in such States; in other words, in maintaining the independent banking system.'

"It should be observed that the Hull amendments are not destructive in their character or effect. They seek to undo nothing already done. They represent a practical compromise with an existing situation, a compromise made necessary by the fact that 48 States, as well as the National Government, have power to pass laws for the chartering of banking institutions. Sometime in the future the Federal Government may b lly take over the whole power of legislating for banking institutions, both State and national, but that time has not yet arrived.

"To the Hull amendments as I have briefly outlined them, certain objections have been made. One of these objections is the lack of uniformity, which would result in the banking practice among national banks throughout the United States. One distinguished Senator who has opposed these amendments has described that lack of uniformity as being similar to that described by Lincoln in his famous phrase, 'a Union half-slave, half-free.' We think the Senator whom we have quoted is unhappy in his quotation from Lincoln. For it suggests the natural inquiry as to which States would be similar to the slave States and which States would resemble the free States—which States would represent economic freedom and which States would represent financial servitude. I think that question will answer itself in your mind as it does in mine.

"We admit the desirability of uniformity of banking practice when it can be had without undesirable results, but we see no requirement of uniformity based on any argument of essential justice as long as banks are competing on even terms with other banks of their own neighborhood. Banking is essentially a local business. Banks are local institutions. They draw their deposits from their own neighborhood. Their borrowing customers come from their own immediate vicinity. They are competing in business with other banks of their own neighborhood and not with banks of other States. We see, therefore, no reason founded in essential justice requiring uniformity throughout the country.

"It should be noted that the situation immediately following the passage of the McFadden bill, either with or without the Hull amendments, would be exactly the same so far as uniformity among the States is concerned. The lack of uniformity in banking practice would exist in either event. National banks in 22 States would be permitted to have branches and in 26 States would not be permitted to have branches. But there would be this difference in the two situations, that under the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments there would be a natural inducement held out to the big national banks in States not permitting branch banking to join the big State banks in a campaign in their respective State capitals for the grant of branch banking privileges. As one Congressman has said, there would be a branch banking lobby in every State capital of 26 States. The steady extension of the practice of branch banking would go on in both national and State banks under the inducements of Federal legislation. With the Hull amendments made a part of the law we could confidently expect that that tendency would stop. We would stabilize the situation at the present state until we have had a larger experience and a better understanding of branch banking. Finally, it should be noted that Congress does not divest itself of power to meet any situation that may arise It simply notifies the banking world that the power to do a branch banking business will be granted hereafter with reluctance. The Hull amendments are an assertion of a purpose by Congress to retain for itself the right to fix the powers of national banks. Instead of handling that right over to the various States. What would you say of a Congress that passed an Act that said: 'We authorize the incorporation of national banks, but all their powers shall be fixed by the law of the State in which they are located'? If you regard that as absurd, why should you regard as absurd a purpose to retain for itself the power to determine how much further branch banking shall be extended?

"The one way in which uniformity can be effected in the practice of national banks in the near future is by providing that national banks shall have branch banking without reference to State law. That has, indeed, already been urged. If there are any in this audience who are opposed to branch banking, but who are living in the illusion that so far as they are concerned this whole discussion is of no importance because forsooth, the law of their own State prohibits it, and, furthermore, because the law of their own State on banking cannot be changed without a referendum vote, let me suggest that they are living in a false security. Should the McFadden bill be passed without the Hull amendments, there would result naturally an increase in branch banking influence and branch banking political power throughout the country, following which the next inevitable step would be the granting to national banks branch banking privileges without reference to State law.

"Another and the most plausible argument made against the Hull amendments is usually stated in the form of a question—what, *if* one or more of the 26 States not now permitting branch banking should subsequently change its laws so as to permit such practice? Assuming that the Hull amendments were a part of the Federal law, would you not in such case seriously embarrass the national banks in such States? Any one can ask a hypothetical question that will make the most elementary proposition of good sense look absurd, and the question asked is one of that class. We are dealing with human probabilities and not with hypothetical possibilities. Every one here knows, and if he does not know, I speak out of twenty years' legislative experience, and I will tell him so, that no economic proposal ever comes to a legislative body walking on its own hind legs. It has always come in the portfolio of some legislative lobbyist representing some economic group hoping to gain by its passage. If the possibility of profit is absent, as it would be in States not now permitting branch banking in case the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments is law, the motive for passing an Act permitting branch banking in the 26 States not now permitting it will be gone, and no such Act or Acts are likely to be passed. I speak with confidence when I say that the inclusion of the Hull amendments in the McFadden bill will stop a further extension of branch banking into territory where it is not now permitted. One objector to these amendments has stated that it would freeze the situation as it is. I accept his description.

"A further objection to the Hull amendments is based on the assertion that branch banking is a perfectly natural economic development, and being a natural development it is assumed that it is a perfectly inevitable development. Assumed to be an inevitable development, the argument is —why stand in its way? We are perfectly willing to admit that branch banking is a natural development. So are all forms of monopoly natural developments. But natural, and desirable, and inevitable, are not synonymous words. Because a tendency is natural it is not necessarily desirable, still less inevitable. The whole history of our civilization is made up of restrictions put upon perfectly natural developments. Children born out of wedlock are frequently called natural children, but the bearing of children of that kind is not considered socially desirable. Weeds in a garden are a perfectly natural development,but the gardener digs them out. Branch banking is a noxious growth in our financial field, and if perchance it is necessary to recognize it, it is not necessary to encourage an extended growth.

"A still further argument used against the Hull amendments is that they are an impairment of the rights of the State. This argument was so feebly pressed and is in itself so absurd that we do not feel it necessary to give it much attention. If it is the right of the Federal Government to legislate for the correction and protection of a national banking system, it is certainly its duty to make any reasonable conditions with reference to the membership by State banks in the Federal Reserve System that will help protect the Reserve System and protect national banks against unfair competition.

"The struggle between those who are urging branch banking and those who are opposing it is something more than a struggle between the big fish who wishes to swallow the little fish who do not wish to be swallowed. It is a fight that profoundly affects the economic and social life of America, through its effect upon business. It is a fight for the business man of small and moderate size operations for his prosperity and well being.

"Big business, with its inspiring leadership by really big business men, counts much in the prosperity of this country. But the small and moderate size business enterprises of our country, built upon the courage, sagacity and enterprise of the ordinary man, count more. It is for this man the opponent of branch banking is fighting—it is this man who has made possible the marvelous development of America. He has accomplished great things because here, as nowhere else in the world, the warm sunshine of opportunity has brought out the latent and unseen powers of the ordinary man. Opportunity is what America has meant to mankind. Opportunity is what the independent community banking system means to American business.

"In the more primitive States of our country's development, a strong arm, a stout heart, a rifle and a few tools were all a man needed. He could go out into the wilderness and build a home and make a fortune. The rich resources of soil and forest, of stream and mountain, were his for the asking. His capital requirements were none. It is needless to say those days have gone never to return. Land of rich soil costs money—the gold has been washed out of the California sands. A man must have capital now to develop anything, no matter what his individual genius may be or how strong his arm or stout his courage. The reservoirs of credit are the banks. To secure credit a man must be known. His courage, enterprise and sagacity can be known only to his neighbors—to those who know him. It if at this place that the branch banking system fails. The hired clerks of branch banking cannot with safety be given authority to make commercial loans. The absentee officers of the central bank cannot well judge of credits far away. Furthermore, it takes time. It is at this place that branch banking fails, and it is at this place that the independent community bank serves its great purpose. It gives to the ordinary man the ability to know, *and to know quickly*, what his credit is, and how far he may go. It gives him credit where he could not get it of a branch bank. The economic independence of the average small business man is what the independent community banking system stands for, and what the opponents of branch banking are striving to maintain, and the fight is not yet over.

"As justification of my own appearance before this body of bankers, may I be permitted to say that the question at issue is not one requiring the testimony of experts. It is simply a question of public policy in which the opinion of any thoughtful man with vision enough to look ahead is as much entitled to respect as the opinion of the greatest experts. It is a question whether you wish to put the funds of the many millions of our people into the financial control of a very, very few. Perhaps that control would be wise. Those who seek that control undoubtedly think so. Perhaps it would be wise, too, if we gave up our political democracy and vested all political powers in the hands of a very few. In my opinion, we are not ready to do either, no matter how wise the Mussolinis of the political or of the banking world may be."

Mr. McKee: We yield five minutes to Mr. Charles H. Sagerstrom.

REMARKS OF C. H. SAGERSTROM, PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF INDEPENDENT BANKERS.

Mr. Charles H. Sagerstrom: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of This Convention:* I am the President of the California League of Independent Bankers, a league of bankers of California who are opposed to branch banking. We have heard a great deal about branch banking this evening, but I feel the subject of debate to-night is not branch banking. The subject of debate is, shall we adopt the Hull amendments, or shall we pass the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments?

We have sent the largest representative gathering to Washington that any State in this Union sent in behalf of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. We found, after the hearings and after the various conference reports and the various actions of Congress with which you are well familiar, that it was impossible to put through the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. You say, "Why is this impossible?" We hold that the great American people, the great American people at heart, insist upon fair play, and fair play in legislation as well as in business, in sport and in any other undertaking. The Congress of these United States will never pass any legislation knowingly in which some certain section or some certain State seek special privileges which are denied to other States.

In this particular instance the Hull amendments of which you have heard so much seek special privileges in the States which now prohibit branch banking, and they leave the States which are now suffering under branch banking without any legislation at all. We ask you, gentlemen in this convention, if it is fair? California is on the firing line. We are facing the branch banks. We have no legislation in this State that even stops branch banking at the city line or at the county line, but it is State wide in its action.

This is the first time in American politics that a branch bank bill has been proposed which will actually limit branch banking to certain defined districts so that each and every banker in America may know how far he can extend his branch bank activities or how far an independent bank may feel that the force of branch banking is going to come. We feel that in this situation there is no one who is better posted than the bankers of California, the unit bankers of California, as to what would be a fair bill for the American bankers to accept as a fair proposition to the national banking laws of America, to show just exactly where we should limit this banking. We feel that in the city is the proper line, and as we have shown you in this little circular, which we distributed this evening, we feel that there is no subject of debate in this McFadden bill regarding branch banking, and we, therefore, ask you that you support this resolution and give the bankers of California the relief which they are justly entitled to. I thank you.

Mr. Baty: We yield ten minutes of our time to Mr. Doyle of the State Bank of Plattevill:, Wis.

STATEMENT BY MR. DOYLE.

Mr. Doyle: *Mr. President, Members of the American Bankers Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:* This controversy resolves itself into a question of whether or not we shall have the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments or whether we shall have the Senate bill. The McFadden bill with the Hull amendments limited branch banking in those States where it is permitted to cities of 25,000. That restriction limited branch banking to approximately 100 cities of this Union, and would have enabled national banks in those States where branch banking is permitted to meet the competition that now exists in those cities. Why was it, then, that the bill as to this limit of 25,000 was changed in this respect? It is true and cannot be controverted and will not be attempted, I imagine, that there was no disagreement between the Senate and the House upon this proposition or upon this limitation of 25,000. No amendment increasing it to 100,000 was proposed by the Senate Committee. No amendment was proposed upon the Senate floor increasing it to 100,000.

There seems to be unanimity of opinion as to that proposition. Why, then—and I repeat it—why, then, there being no disagreement upon that point, did the Senate conferees come in with an entirely different limitation increasing it to 100,000? It is evident from this report that the Senate Committee cared little about the competition that was being suffered by national banks in many places of less than 100,000 people, the only grounds, gentlemen, upon which there is justification for relief to national banks in this controversy.

The Senate Committee, it seems, was more interested in having a monopolistic privilege extended to the great banking institutions of this country regardless of what injustice was suffered by the national banks in cities of less than 100,000 people. The chief concern of the Senate Committee, it seems, was to take care of the big banks, and let the devil take the hindmost in cities of 100,000 and less. Their apparent interest in the preservation of the Federal Reserve System and of the National Bank System is rank hypocrisy in the light of their willingness to desert and repudiate the cause of the national banker in cities of less than 100,000 people. I say to you that the preservation of the national banking system lies in the preservation of the rights and privileges of national banks in cities of 100,000 and less, and if the proponents of branch banking were willing to sacrifice the rights of the majority of the membership in the National Banking System, were willing to sacrifice the fundamental provisions in the McFadden bill, outside of the branch banking provision, then they care little about the preservation of the national bank system or the preservation of the Federal Reserve System. The national banks in cities of 100,000 and less constitute the bone and sinew of the National Banking System, constitute the bone and sinew of the Federal Reserve System and the independent banking system of this country. And yet the interests of these institutions were ignored and repudiated in the report of the Senate conferees in these disciples of Carter Glass's bill in the Senate.

The chief interest of the proponents of this branch banking menace have the same interest in national banks in cities of 100,000 and less that the so-called progressive or La Follette faction in my State have in the Republican Party, and that is the use of the Republican name at primary or election time. So it is with the proponents of branch banking. Their desertion of the cause of national bankers in these cities of 100,000 and less indicates that their chief interest is in the national bank organization and in the national bank influence in enabling them to put over this damnable evil under cover of trying to do something for national banks.

The big idea with the proponents of this branch banking bill is to put this measure over at the expense of needed legislation for the smaller banks in the national system, at the cost of failure to renew the charter of the Federal Reserve System. Their interest in the national banker in cities of 100,000 and less seems to be what they can get out of him in influence, rather than what they can do for him. This mask of hypocrisy should be ripped off and the national bankers in cities of 100,000 and less made to see that they might well pray to be delivered from their so-called branch banking friends.

It reminds me, gentlemen, of the story of the darkey who had rented a farm from his landlord upon a crop-sharing basis. The landlord was to receive a fourth and the darkey was to receive three-fourths. Time went on and the landlord failed to receive his portion. He made inquiry. He found out that the darkey had removed three loads of corn. He went to him and he said, "Rastus, how does it come?. You have harvested three loads of corn, where is my share?" "Oh, boss, you know the terms. If there had been four loads, boss, you would have received a fourth, but there were only three loads, so you don't get anything."

It seems that there wasn't enough for the big monopolistic interests so that they could give anything in the way of relief to these men who suffer from branch bank competition in cities of 100,000 and less. They did not show their fine Italian hand with this 100,000 proposition until they were in the quiet and darkness of a conference. They did not dare antagonize the vast majority of national bankers by offering an amendment to the House bill in this respect. No, they would secure the co-operation and the influence of the great majority of banks in the national banking system and by that means banks in cities of 100,000 and less, and then after a gesture in the direction of relief for that particular class they would desert and repudiate their obligations to that group for their own selfish interests, a monopolistic privilege.

The enactment of the Senate bill would amount to notice to State Legislatures throughout this country to go ahead and grant branch banking privileges without interruption, because Congress had enacted a statute that would enable them to proceed in that kind of business and expect the enactment to encourage the breaking down of the prohibition that already existed.

The restriction of Congress on unwise and unsound banking principles and practices has been the strongest influence in shaping sound banking laws in every State throughout this Union. What kind of banking laws may we expect throughout the States if Congress at every session attempts to liberalize the national banking Act, because some particular State permits evils in its banking system? The passing of the Senate bill would mean that it was a declaration of a national policy by the national banking system. It would be notice to the State Legislatures where branch banking is now prohibited that Congress had broken down the barriers that formerly existed and that Congress had passed the measure to permit a free-for-all trot in branch banking if the States throughout this Union desired it. Congress has steadfastly refused to sanction unwise and unsound policies to be engrafted upon the national banking system and on a matter of national policy, so vital both to the independent banking system and the Federal Reserve System, by permitting branch banking evil to be engrafted upon it, not to say anything of the harm it would do in inducing State Legislatures to permit Statewide branch banking everywhere within a short time.

Who shall say that the gates shall be thrown open to branch banking everywhere? That the State laws regulating general banking shall be so liberalized that we shall soon witness the withdrawal of a large portion of banks from the national system to engage in liberalized banking, as they call it? God forbid that these innovators, these scientific trend monopolists, these liberals in banking policy, shall ever get very far with their propaganda to liberalize to their liking the national banking Act or the Federal Reserve System!

These institutions are the pillars, so to speak, in our financial structure. They have been the beacon lights that have guided every State in this Union throughout, in formulating sound policies and safe banking practices and we witness the spectacle of monopolistic interests, of selfish groups in the large centres for the most part, asking Congress to remove the barriers that exist by statute, asking Congress to remove national bank restrictions on branch banking, hoping thereby that 26 other States may do likewise. Gentlemen, that step may be the entering wedge to an orgy of competitive, unwise and unsound banking, such as this country has never witnessed. Too much liberalization, as you know and as every banker knows, spells disaster. It is safe and sane restriction and regulation in the public interest, and remember that my friends in any connection—public interest—not in selfish interest, that has made our banking system what it is to-day, the best in the world and so recognized. Any group that would pass on this branch banking evil upon the national system is playing with fire that may lead to a dreadful conflagration.

If the proponents of branch banking or the proponents of the Senate bill desire to meet only the evil that to-day exists, which they say is the inability of national banks to compete with State banks in branch bank territory, why are they not content to remedy the evil instead of spreading the branch bank contagion into new territory that is to-day immune from this plague? They do not propose to vaccinate. No. They desire to innoculate the virus into every State in this Union where it is now prohibited. When the foot-and-mouth disease invaded California, that State took drastic steps to prevent its spread. This Commonwealth adopted the principles of the Hull amendment—that is, to at least confine it to where it exists and to prevent it spreading into new areas. The proponents of branch banking as expressed in the Senate bill do not desire to confine it to local territories. They desire the spread of the contagion into every State in the Union.

When smallpox makes its appearance in my State we are prepared to cope with it promptly, because there is compulsory vaccination in our schools, not in the interest of a few who have no fear, but in the interest of the public, which after all, ladies and gentlemen, is the highest interest in this land. We have, therefore, been successful in combatting that dreadful disease.

The proponents of the branch banking, as expressed in the Senate bill, do not want compulsory vaccination against the dangers of branch banking, or branch bankitis. They are thinking of their own immunity, their own selfish, monopolistic interest, caring nothing a out public interest. Branch banking is now prohibited in 26 States. It will be prohibited there if the Hull amendments are enacted. National bankers can prevent it from being extended into the 26 States, because they can say Congress refuses the privilege, because it is considered unsafe and unsound. It would be unfair to grant your State bank privileges that we cannot enjoy. That is the reason for the Legislatures in these 26 States now refusing to grant branch banking privileges to State banks. On the other hand, gentlemen, let Congress pass the Senate bill for branch banking, and with that endorsement of the system there will remain no good reason why every State Legislature throughout this Union should not let the bars down and the result will be Statewide branch banking everywhere, but the evil will not stop there, my friends, as there are 24,000 State banks and some 8,000 national banks. Then will begin, after they have been accorded their privilege, then will begin the assault on Congress for liberalization and modification of the more stringent provisions of the national banking law, in order to place them upon an equality with the 24,000 banks already outside the national system. Denied the modification they demand, in order to compete with the State banks which now outnumber them three to one, there will then commence an exodus from the national banking system and with it the safety and the very continuance of the Federal Reserve System itself may be imperilled.

Gentlemen, if you wish to remove the props from both the national banking system and the Federal Reserve System, grant these demands of these proponents of branch banking; but, gentlemen, look where you are drifting. That defeat of Senate legislation in the House is notice of the fate that awaits similar legislation in the next Congress. You may succeed in hoodwinking a certain following of national bankers upon the ground that this McFadden bill must be supported without the Hull amendments because the future of the national system is dependent upon their enactment, but the gentlemen who are inclined to believe that propaganda are being deceived by false words.

Everything in the McFadden bill, apart from its branch banking privileges, could have been enacted into law at the last session of Congress, practically without debate, if these branch banking proponents had incorporated their demand in a separate measure, but they were willing to forfeit the legislation that all of us concede national banks do need and that they would have gotten.

They were willing that the opportunity to renew the charter of the Federal Reserve System should be lost rather than to waive their opinion about monopolistic branch banking.

Mr. McKee: I yield five minutes of my time to Mr. Charles A. Hinsch, Cincinnati, O.

REMARKS OF C. A. HINSCH.

Mr. Hinsch: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am President of the Fifth-Third National Bank and President also of the Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati, O. I am wondering if we all realize how the plight in which the national banks are placed to-day was brought about. I was President of the American Bankers Association in 1917-18, at which time an amendment was passed to the Federal Reserve Act, which conferred upon State banks the right to enter the Federal Reserve System, to retire upon giving six months' notice, and carrying with it all the rights and privileges enjoyed under their State charter, not inconsistent with the Federal Resevre Act.

You will ask why it was the national banks at that time did not remonstrate against the passage of such an unjust measure. My answer is that it was patriotism that prompted them to desist from asserting their rights at that time, because it was manifest that if we were to win the war we must mobilize the reserves of this country, and that national banks were patriotic enough to desist from asserting their rights at that time in the full belief that Congress and the State banks as well would be perfectly willing to accord them these rights if and when the war was over. I appeared twice in Washington before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate at the last two Congresses, and after trying to induce the committee to agree upon the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments as endorsed by this Association, Senator Glass asked me: "Mr. Hinsch, do you think it would be right for Congress to pass a law which would confer upon bankers in 22 States the rights denied to bankers in 26 States?" I said, "I do not." "Then, how do you justify your position in asking for the passage of this legislation?" And I said to him that half a loaf is better than no bread, that it was purely a matter of expediency, and I felt the greatest thing that confronted us was the preservation of the Federal Reserve System, because in the 22 States where branch banking was made possible it placed the national banks in an unfair position in competition with the State banks, because the national banks were not allowed to have branches.

As I stated before, I am President of the Fifth-Third National Bank organized under the laws of the United States, and I am President of the Union Trust Co., a State bank organized under the laws of Ohio. The total deposits of these two institutions is about $80,000,000, with $12,000,000 of capital and surplus. I have had hopes since 1919 that some legislation might be passed which would make it possible for merging these two institutions under our national charter, which, by the way, is No. 20, taken out in 1863 when the loyal stockholders of our bank subscribed to the capital stock for the purpose of helping the Government prosecute the Civil War. I want to say to you gentlemen that this Union Trust Co., the State bank, has eleven branches, both members of the Federal Reserve System, but the Fifth-Third bank cannot establish branches. I ask you, is it fair? Is it just?

I feel that the situation is one that we are facing where we are not confronted with a theory, but an actual condition, where the national banks must be given some relief or they will naturally go out of the national banking system and take up State banking. I am here pleading to-night, gentlemen, to you to insure the safety and preservation of the Federal Reserve System by giving to the national banks the same privileges accorded to the State banks in the 22 States of the Union. I thank you.

Mr. McKee: Mr. President, may I inquire of Mr. Baty how many more speakers he desires to put on?

Mr. Baty: Just one.

Mr. McKee: Do you wish to take your turn now and use up your time?

Mr. Baty: I asked you a moment ago and you agreed in advance we would have a closing because we would not introduce any substitute resolution. We have just one speaker left.

Mr. McKee: Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to Mr. Richard S. Hawes of St. Louis.

R. S. HAWES IN OPPOSITION TO HULL AMENDMENTS.

Richard S. Hawes Mr. President, I think you can hear me from here, and my five minutes will be a very few words. I asked a friend of mine, Hayward Boyce, this afternoon what he would do with the McFadden bill, and he replied he would pay it. The distinguished speaker who preceded me in opposition to the resolutions presented here to-night says that the proponents of the Senate bill, if they prevail, will establish branch banking over America. I say to you, gentlemen, that the Senate bill is not under consideration here to-night. I say to you that you have a resolution before you which in clear, concise, real English language asks for common, honest justice to the national bankers of America, and that is all.

The Hull amendments permit branch banking, so it is just as much a branch bank bill as a Senate bill is. Therefore, we say this to you, men, that the bankers of this country have never yet gone on record for an unfair and unjust measure,that the United States Government in my judgment has not yet passed a measure which was unfair, and I say to you that I don't believe the American Bankers Association or the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington is going to pass the Hull amendments, because they are unfair and unjust to the national bankers of this country. And why? I am for the unit banker from top to bottom,and I hope to God he prevails for always. But I am against the Hull amendments because it shackles us national bankers in 26 States in America, and because it says to the national bankers in this country that if the State bankers in the distinguished State from which I am happy to come, Missouri, decide they want branch banking in their State, and there are 1,700 State bankers in the State of Missouri, and 160 national banks, or is the tail going to wag the dog? If the State bankers in the State of Missouri say that they shall have branch banking in the municipalities in which the bank is located, and they pass such an Act through our Legislature and it becomes a law, we national bankers under the Hull amendments cannot enjoy those privileges. If that is equity and justice, gentlemen, I don't know what equity and justice is. Encouragement to branch banking? Huh, I say the Hull amendments aren't. When you shackle the national bankers, you give the State bankers free reign to go after it.

Now, gentlemen, don't be led astray into the highways and byways of this discussion in branch banking, because I wish to repeat myself to this extent that the Hull amendment is a branch banking Act. The resolution before the House does not mention the Hull amendments. It does not mention the Senate amendments. It writes in plain English an enunciation of the great American principle of fairness, justice, equality to all characters and kinds of banks. I thank you.

Mr. McKee: Mr. President, I yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Max B. Nahm of Bowling Green, Ky.

REMARKS OF M. B. NAHM.

Max B. Nahm (Citizens National Bank and Bowling Green Trust Co., Bowling Green, Ky.) *Gentlemen of the American Bankers Association:* There are times when an individual has his greatest moment, and there are times when an organization like this has its greatest moment. This is your big moment, because you hold to-night in the hollow of your hand the fate of the Federal Reserve System and of the great national banking system of the United States. Let us not lose our sense of proportion. The branch banking matter is not the principal thing. It is a subordinate proposition. The great proposition here is the preservation of the Federal Reserve System, and that, ladies and gentlemen, is my interest in this proposition. The Federal Reserve System can be preserved only by conscripted capital. You can conscipt the capital only of national banks. The law does not allow you to reach the State banks. The great national banking system is passing away, and if it does pass away, the Federal Reserve System, whether you recharter it or not, drops because it has nothing in the world to stand upon.

There is nothing that is in sight that can stop this but the passage of the McFadden bill with the 17 sections that enlarge the privileges of national banks, and it is the Hull amendment that up to date caused us not to pass it, and it is because of the Hull amendment, these nine words in the final conference, from the date of passage of the bill, which is the essence of the Hull amendment, that you are here to-night. I say that it can exist only on conscripted capital. During the Revolutionary War the Continental States had no authority and the Revolutionary War was won by private subscription of Washington and Morris and the Government of France. During the Civil War the United States could not sell its bonds, and Salmon P. Chase and Jay Cooke raised $2,000,000,000 through the national banking system. In the last year you sold $25,000,000,000 of bonds through the Federal Reserve easier than they did $2,000,000,000.

I say the national bank system is passing away. It has but three advantages, and only three, one the profit in circulation, very slight, that is very nearly gone and will be gone in 1930 with the redemption of the consols of 1930, $650,000,000 of them. Then the examination, and that is being taken up by the Federal Reserve in the great city and will be extended, and finally the advertisement. Of the 30,000 banks in the United States, less than 8,000 are national. Of the $55,000,000,000 of assets in the United States, only $20,000,000,000 are national. There is one national bank in New Orleans, many State banks. There are three in Buffalo, four in Cleveland, three in Pittsburgh, four in San Francisco and a dozen times more State banks, and if the national bank system does quit, what then? Of the 22,000 State banks, only 1,418 to-day are in the Federal Reserve System, less than 7%. Suppose of the 8,000 national banks all quit but 7%, it would totter immediately. If seven times that many, 50% remain, it is paralyzed and cannot function.

So I say to you that brings us to this question of the McFadden bill which is our only relief. I happen to be Chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee. This branch bank question has been up for ten years, and for two years we have honestly tried to pass your Hull amendments. Not a member of this administration has opened his mouth until this good time in any other way. We failed. We couldn't do it, and I have had my doubts at times, gentlemen, as to whether you ever wanted either the Hull amendment or the McFadden bill to pass. But, whether or not, I say to you get out of the way. If you can't shoot, give up the gun and let somebody shoot that can. I come from Kentucky. We have no branch question there, and I am not interested especially in the branch question at all except as it concerns the people of the nation, but I have got this to say about your Hull amendment: I feel a bit like the boy just learning how to dance. He said to his girl: "Turn me loose. I can dance better by myself."

The Hull amendments, folks, arrogate to themselves all the added branch virtues. Let's see if that is so. Our good gentleman from the neighborhood of Chicago who said he was in a town of 3,500 inhabitants isn't concerned. The McFadden bill doesn't allow branches in towns of less than 25,000. Let's take this thing and look at it and see whether the Hull amendments add anything whatever in the way of stopping branches in the United States to the McFadden bill. The McFadden bill, first, denies branches in those States which do not allow branches, denies them to national banks, second, it denies branches to national banks and State banks within the system outside of their parent city, third, it denies branches in towns of less than 25,000 inhabitants at all, one from 25,000 to 50,000, two in 50,000 to 100,000. That is what it denies in banks. What does the Hull amendment add to that? It simply says that in the 26 States which do not allow branches, if ever they should change their minds, the national banks and State banks in the system can't have them at all. Well, I come from Kentucky. We have no branches there.

Suppose the Hull amendment should pass, and that means that Kentucky could never have branches after the passage of the bill, then in that event would any Kentuckian be fool enough to start a new national bank? I don't think so. They don't breed fools down there. And the national banks that are in existence with this prohibition on them that they could never have a branch, and in case the economic necessity arose, and it has in New York and California—wouldn't they slip out of the national bank system into the State bank system and get out of the Federal Reserve and have all the branches they wanted? And so, wouldn't the Hull amendments merely make for branches rather than to keep them from them? Isn't that as plain as daylight? It doesn't make any difference in the world to a banker whether he is a national banker or State banker. If there is a necessity in the community for the bank, and if he runs his bank correctly—he will succeed, State or national, and if there isn't a need, and he doesn't run his bank correctly, he will fail, but there is a difference to the people and that is why I am here. The difference is this: it is absolutely necessary that this great Government in time of war and in time of stress has a grip on the money power of America, and it can only have it through the national bank system that is about to pass away; and, gentlemen, in reference to the Hull amendment, if you insist on this, you will not pass this bill through the last term of the 68th Congress, because they are hitched on this very question. That is why we are here, and you will lose the Federal Reserve System. You will lose the national banking system, and you will lose the grip that this country must have in time of stress and war on the great money power of America. And so I say to you Hull amendment people, get out of our sunlight. We can't live and thrive in the withering shade that you cast.

Mr. McKee Mr. President, I yield ten minutes to Mr. Ben Johnson of the Commercial National Bank, Shreveport, La.

REMARKS OF BEN JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson Mr. Chairman, all of our talking about the Hull amendments reminds me of a story that a friend of mine told me the other day about a Jew and a Scotchman who went in swimming. One bet the other a dime that he could stay under the longest, and they both drowned. I

believe we all want the same dime. I believe the sentiment among American bankers and among American people is overwhelmingly in favor of the preservation of our unit system of banking. This convention has put itself on record unmistakably on that point, and has endorsed in the past the Hull amendments, believing at the time, I think, that that was the best opportunity then offered as a compromise measure to effect the ends that we all desire.

As I stated in the National Bank Section meeting yesterday afternoon, I am President of a national bank in Louisiana and of State bank in Louisiana, not affiliated, operating in a different county and having the privilege under the Louisiana laws of establishing branches within that county, but we do not have any branches of the State bank, so I myself am not in favor of branch banking. I see no objection, however, to branch banks so long as the operations are limited to such if the managing officers of that bank are responsible to local conditions. We are not threatened at any point in the resolutions which I rise to support, with absentee control or any proposal for branch banks where that principle of local interest and local affairs familiar with the local conditions would not obtain.

Now, whatever may be my or your individual attitude about branch banking, we have reached an impasse in this matter and we have come face to face with facts as are. Branch banking has already had some progress in this country and we are in this situation—if that progress is to be checked within the States. I believe the proper forum for continuing a fight in the twenty-six States now not permitting branch banking is in those States themselves rather than in the national Congress. There is an inconsistency, to my mind, in our asking the Congress of these United States to pass a bill that is narrow in its application and allowing to one group of our citizens certain privileges not accorded under similar conditions to another group, and when our legislators think that matter through and ask us if we think it is fair, we have got to duck and dodge or admit out of our inner consciousness of fairness, it is right. If there were twenty-three States to-day now having branch banking, the Hull amendments would include that twenty-third.

The resolution that we propose, that we speak to endorse, curbs branch banking where it is, limits the banks to branches within the city limits, but strikes out those words, "at the time of the passage of this act," which are narrow and do not voice and cannot voice correctly a nation-wide banking policy, than which we can ask our Senate and our Congress to pass none other.

I want to say this in closing. I have done what I could as a member of the Legislative Committee to secure the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments because it was the edict of this body, and when this body acts again, whether I have an official connection or not, I am going to stand by the majority.

Mr. McKee: Mr. President, I yield five minutes of my time to Mr. Elliott, of Los Angeles.

REMARKS OF EDWARD ELLIOTT

Mr. Edward Elliott (Vice-President Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles): Mr. President, members of the American Bankers Association: It perhaps is not necessary for me as a State bank member, representing a bank which is a State bank engaged in branch banking and a member of the Federal Reserve System to appear here. It perhaps is unnecessary and yet I think it desirable that you should know, in brief, at any rate, the position that my bank holds and I think perhaps I may be speaking for a number of the other branch banks in California that are members of the Federal Reserve System. You will readily understand that in the atmosphere that exists to-night, we have felt perhaps that there would be a little disinclination to view the matter from our standpoint, and we don't care to argue nor desire there should be an argument with respect to the merits of branch banking. I take it, our position is quite clear on that matter, that this discussion has to do not with the general subject of branch banking, and therefore we do not ourselves wish to introduce it, but with the securing of certain legislation.

We as members of the Federal Reserve System and contributing—the branch banks in California—some 30% of the total strength of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, composed of the member banks of seven States, feel that we have a very vital interest in the preservation of the Federal Reserve System. That is the thing we are most interested in. You will appreciate that we realize that any McFadden bill will restrict us as members of the Federal Reserve System in the exercise of statutory rights which we thought were assured to us under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act when we became members. We do not want to thrash that question out either. I do, however, want to impress upon you the fact that we have, as State banks, so far as I know, never opposed any part of the McFadden bill which would grant to national banks additional rights and place them in a position from which they could compete with us more nearly on terms of equality. On the contrary, it is our sincere conviction, and I think perhaps we are more consistent in what we have advocated than some of the avowed proponents of the McFadden bill, for this reason—we believe that the full measure of protection to the national banking system, and hence to the Federal Reserve System in which we are vitally interested, granting the argument that it rests primarily upon the national banks, the preservation of the national banks and the Federal Reserve System can be brought about more successfully by going further than any of you gentlemen are willing to go, but we are willing to have you go that far in competition with us and give to every national bank in every State the same branch banking rights as are enjoyed by the State banks.

We are perfectly willing to stand for an entire equality in competition, but, of course, we can't urge you to go further than you want to. That is not our affair. Our interest comes in at two places where you restrict us in our present rights and where your action will affect the stability of the Federal Reserve System. Of course, there is a considerable argument that could be made to show that it isn't merely branch banking that has furnished the competition on the part of the State banks for the national banking system, and I think it would be very well for you gentlemen who are bankers in the national banking system to remember that fact and not regard branch banking as the one competitive element.

There are about 600 State banks in the United States in these 22 States that have branches, out of a total number of State banks we will say in round numbers, 20,000, while there are only about 8,000 national banks in the United States. It isn't the competition of 600 banks that ought to be worrying the national banking system, but we are interested in securing some legislation. Why? Because we are interested in the Federal Reserve System. That is all. Otherwise, we could just be sitting pretty, if there were no McFadden bill. That our interest in this is sincere is evident so far as my own bank is concerned, by the fact that we have been a member of the Federal Reserve System since 1919, that we have never used it for purposes of rediscounting or borrowing and it costs us on an average of not less than $250,000 a year, which contribution we are willing to make to the general welfare and stability of the finances of this country.

I have a past, gentlemen, which I have not been able to live down and that is that I spent some ten years of my life in teaching American political history. That may not be worth anything at all, but we seem to be confronted with a situation that will force us to make a choice, as to whether we believe it more likely that the House will yield, or that the Senate will yield. Each has declared its position with respect to the Hull amendments. I would suggest to you that my study of American political history leads me to the conclusion that the smaller, mere permanent political body, which is not subject to such rapid change is the one which in the long run has its way.

Mr. McKee: I yield five minutes of my time to Mr. Peter W. Goebel.

President Wells: Uncle Peter Goebel, President of the Liberty National Bank of Kansas City.

REMARKS OF P. W. GOEBEL AGAINST HULL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Goebel: Mr. Chairman and members of the American Bankers Association: I come here to-night more to protest against the insinuations that legislation can be bought in America, that our members of the State legislatures and Congress are corrput and yield to the influence of the so-called monopolists. Thzt is not American history, that is not American character. There seems to be built up here a bugaboo, a nightmare that is going to grip us and squeeze us little fellows out of existence. Now I don't believe the fairness of the American people will ever allow it.

I am no branch banker. I believe in the independent unit system of banking that has served us so well. Under a central system as our Federal Reserve System, it can do all that any banking system in the world can do and can do it as well. I believe, gentlemen, that branch banking does not enter into the proposition really that we are discussing here to-night. I did not go before the House Committee or the Senate Committee, although I was invited, because as an ex-president of the American Bankers Association, it would have been my duty to urge Congress to pass these bills with the Hull amendments and I never have believed in the Hull amendments. Therefore, I stayed away, because the Hull amendment, in my opinion, makes for the most rapid spread of branch banking that any measure could possibly do.

It is so easy to say that national bankers would oppose it, because they could not enjoy that privilege if the Legislature would pass the law. That hasn't been my experience. A State legislature naturally likes its own child and a State bank is a child of the legislature. The national bank is a child of Congress and there would be an incentive to pass branch banking legislation in the States which do not now have it, much easier if it was known that national banks and the State banks, members of the Federal Reserve System could not participate.

Don't fool yourselves. This whole cry about branch banking proposition is simply a cry of "wolf" when there is no wolf. The question is, shall we have fair legislation? Shall we have legislation that if a national bank in New York can have the privilege of branching and later on, the State of Missouri passes a branch banking law, that the national banks in Missouri shall be excluded from that privilege and forced out of the system in order to live? That is the whole proposition. The Hull amendment is unfair and I would almost say un-American. Above all things, for God's sake, men and women, don't let us get scared into the notion that the octopus of monopolies can buy up our legislatures and our newspapers, in order to put over this sinister purpose.

I hope that when this vote is taken, that the resolution read by Mr. McKee will prevail.

Mr. McKee: Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to Mr. M. A. Traylor of Chicago.

REMARKS OF M. A. TRAYLOR.

President Wells: Mr. Traylor, you have 12 minutes.

Mr. Traylor: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: There was a famous comedian a few years ago who had a most interesting little soliloquy, "Life is a funny proposition after all." If there was ever a situation in which a man found himself conscious of the fact that life is a funny proposition after all, I feel that I face that situation to-night. I wonder what the probable effect of what we are saying or what we may do will after all be. I wonder if it is just as important as we think it is. Whatever the result may be, I have an abiding faith that the time has not come when an honest difference of opinion can disrupt friendship or impede steady progress.

The work of this old world is too great to permit partisan selfishness to hinder us in our forward march, and the responsibility of the American banker is too large to let any consideration, imagined or real, interfere with the performance of our duty. It would have been a mighty easy thing for me to have kept quiet under the circumstances, and it is a very difficult thing to face as many of my friends from the city of Chicago as I see out there and differ with them as I do.

I am not and I don't believe any one thinks I am an advocate of branch banking. never heard of the Hull amendments until they were brought to me by my good friend, peace to his memory, John Phillips, in my room in Chicago where I was trying to help handle the convention in 1924. He said to me, "Here is the agreement we have reached and the resolution that will be adopted to-morrow morning." I read it and he said "What do you think of it?" I said, "John, who agreed to that, who were parties to the conference?" He said, "The proponents of branch banking and the opponents of branch banking. What do you think about it?" I said, "John, I don't know what the conferees were thinking about, but I would never agree to it as long as I am a member of the American Bankers Association, because in the first place it is a breach of good faith. I haven't forgotten 1917 and 1918 when we went to Congress for legislation and to the country, to the bankers operating under State charters and begged them to join the Federal Reserve System that their power pooled with ours might help win the war; and that pledge was made then, that their rights as State banks, their privileges and functions under their State charters should never be abridged or suspended, and this amendment is an abridgement of that right.

"Then it is unfair to the national banks. I am not going to argue that point. It is too self-evident, but so unfair is it, John, that in the third place, it can never be passed through Congress. It is inconceivable to me that the Federal Congress of this free people will ever foster upon its children when it sends them out into the world a shackle that in competition with those institutions which it must meet in the field of adventure, it cannot have a fair chance. And fourth, John, if it passed it would not be effective as intended but effective in entirely a different manner."

That was two years ago, gentlemen, and I have not changed my opinion one iota and I have not heard to-night either the pro or con that convinces

me that those four propositions do not apply to the Hull amendments to-night as they applied to them two years ago in Chicago. I love my firends of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers Association. I don't think I have to plead to them my loyalty. I am an honorary member of their organization, the only one I know of in the city. I can say to you ladies and gentlemen, that there is not in America to-night a stronger group of suburban and outlying banks than those represented by the Chicago and Cook County Bankers Association. Many of them are members of the Chicago Clearing House Association, direct or affiliated, and I think they know that I had something in a small, feeble way to do with that movement.

I am proud of their record and I hope that time will not come when I will ever have in self-defense to disturb their own peaceful fireside; but their argument and the argument of the proponents of the Hull amendment are the arguments that are making branch bank sentiment in America; and so long as this controversy continues and so long as it is urged that branch banking as applied to cities will result in the destruction of the independent units in the city, so long will converts be made to branch banking, and, mark you, there will be no branch banking in this country of ours unless and until the people want branch banking.

Tell me, my friends in Chicago, when you say to me that if branch banking came to Cook County or to the city of Chicago, that your business would be lost by our opening offices across the street from you, how and why? Only because the people would want to do business with us, for no other reason, and you are admitting something that I don't believe. I don't believe we could take your business that way, but if you continue to talk that way long enough, you will convince the people that there is some reason for them doing business with the bigger unit if they have the chance, and they will ask for that chance. And I don't want to see it.

They tell me that I have two minutes. That is too short to finish, but there is more that I would like to say.

Mr. Max B. Nahm: I move you, sir, that Mr. Traylor be granted whatever time he needs to finish and the same amount of time which he runs over be granted to the other side.

President Wells: It will not be necessary to put the motion. The leaders of the debate agree and that will be followed.

Mr. Traylor: I hold here and am authorized to state authoritatively that the United States Treasury believes that insistence upon the Hull amendments will prevent the passage of any bank legislation in the present Congress; that the extension of the Federal Reserve charter is of infinitely more importance to the present American finance and to the present financial stability in the future than anything else.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will be followed by as brilliant a speaker as ever addressed an audience. I have heard him on numerous occasions, and I anticipate with pleasure hearing him again; but there are just one or two thought I want you to keep constantly in mind when he is addressing you. Unfortunately for our side, we haven't any lawyers who are directors of banks, and we haven't any members of Congress who are directors of banks, and we, just poor, plain every day bankers, are pleading for what we think is the soundest of the two propositions. I want you, when you listen to the speaker who follows me to keep these two things in mind. This argument is not branch banking or no branch banking, and the effect of the Hull amendments is of infinitely more danger to the Federal Reserve System than they are to the national banks whose privileges they would unjustly and unfairly restrict.

Reference was made just a moment ago to Mr. Dawes, the former Comptroller of the Currency, and quotation was read from him on the monopoly of branch banking. Most of the arguments in favor of the Hull amendments are prefaced by arguments against branch banking. "If this bill passes, you realize that the advocates of the Hull amendment must realize that no national bank and no State member bank of the Federal Reserve System of any State in the Union could start a branch beyond the limits of the parent city." That is the thought I want you to keep in mind when you are hearing the address that will follow mine. It is not a branch banking bill but an anti-branch banking bill, honestly giving to all classes of banks when the proper unit, the State acts upon the question, identical privileges. That is what the Hull amendmen's will not do.

This nation hopes to continue to enjoy its international supremacy in commerce and industry. Ladies and gentlemen, that can never be done unless it continue to enjoy a place of predominance in international finance, and it cannot enjoy a position of international predominance in international finance unless it has somewhere a reservoir of credit and a control of the administration and the extension of that credit upon which drafts may be made in the interest of international industry and commerce.

We have that to-day, but if we persist, as was done with the first and second United States Banks, in a selfish policy of desire to preserve our own little independence of action, if we persist in a policy that hamstrings and cuts the throat of the foundation of the Federal Reserve System, the national banks, then you may be very, very sure that the place of American predominance in commerce and industry and international finance is gone. I am pleading with you to-night not to endorse the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments because it will give justice and equality to national banks alone, but because if it does not pass at this session of Congress, it will not get through the Senate again without amendments being tacked upon it which we are afraid would be the case when we acted upon the subject at Atlantic City last year, and if the recharter bill is thrown back into the hopper of a new Congress, probably less conservative even than this, we will have coming out of it measures like the Strong bill of Kansas and others which will cripple the Federal Reserve System and hamper its freedom of action in matters of finance, domestic and foreign, in such a way that this country with all its wealth, with all its privilege, with all its possibilities, will not be able to maintain itself in the great world markets of commerce, industry and finance because it will have no concentrated power and no place to which it can go. I don't think, I hope I do not fail to think honestly. This to me, ladies and gentlemen, has been from the very beginning just a case of square dealing. I cannot see it any other way. As I said in the beginning, I don't think it makes much difference probably what we do or what we say, but I do think members of this Association, that it makes a great deal of difference what position we take upon issues involving moral integrity, common honesty and square dealing.

The principles underlying the Hull amendments are to me so unfair, fall so far short of just a square, common, honest deal to all classes of people and in all sections of the country, that I cannot believe that this Association can longer continue to stand committed to something that does not carry those elements that appeal to the conscience and the heart and the mind of every man, woman and child who looks to us for a precept and an example in those characteristics that are supposed to be the cardinal virtues of our profession. Not an advocate of this bill (and I have their testimony here; I can call it off) in Congress but who answered, when questioned, that they could not defend the principle and only the expediency of this legislation.

This American Bankers Association cannot afford to stand committed to matters of expediency at the sacrifice of principle, at the sacrifice of conscience, and at the sacrifice of their honest judgment which tells them that right should and must prevail and that in matters of this kind the state legislature should be the judge of the character and kind of banking that it should have and that all banks should not only be subject to the rules of suing and being sued, of paying taxes and giving up profits, but that it should also have the privilege of competing on an equal basis with the others. I believe that this Association faces to-night not so much a question of whether it is favoring branch banking or anti-branch banking as it does one of whether it favors a declaration clear-cut and clean in favor of the old-fashioned American principle of equal justice to all and special privileges to none. I thank you.

Mr. Baty: Mr. President, we yield the balance of our time to Honorable Otis Wingo, Vice-President and Director of the Bank of De Queen, De Queen, Arkansas, and senior member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE WINGO.

Congressman Wingo: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is an unseemly hour for a country banker from Arkansas to attempt to talk to a metropolitan audience. I am not responsible for that, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, I am sincerely glad that I am given an opportunity not only to meet with and greet my fellow bankers but discuss with you a matter that I think is of vital importance not only to the selfish interests that you and I have as stockholders and directors in banks but to the general public and especially to the industrial stability and growth of our great country.

I may be in error, Mr. President. It may be that I have been seeing ghosts for ten years when I have been fighting this proposition. It may be that the position that I take against branch banking and in favor of the Hull amendments is an idle, futile thing, as these gentlemen say in one breath, and then in the next breath say it is un-American and violates state rights, but I still retain enough of my experience as a lawyer, practicing law in an adjoining state to that from which I think one of the ablest lawyers (the last gentleman who addressed you) came, to realize that while some men may be mistaken and chase will-o-the-wisps, it is rarely that you find great groups of men for years and years seeing ghosts.

And when in conference committee and when on the floor of the house we meet every objection that has been urged to the Hull amendments, they fall back upon the proposition that they are academic, that our fears are unfounded, that there is not any danger of branch banking spreading in America, and as one member of the Federal Reserve Board wrote me, "It is nothing but a joke," and yet I find men fighting here until midnight against a thing that they call a joke, that is based upon idle fears, one group telling us that it has nothing to do with branch banking, and then the other group coming along and telling us, through the distinguished gentleman who spoke from the box over there from Missouri, that it is a branch banking proposition itself. No wonder members of Congress get confused with you gentlemen taking such contradictory positions.

Ah, gentlemen, gentlemen, you can muddy the waters all you want to. I have heard all these specious arguments for 14 years as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. I have heard these gentlemen before meet themselves coming back. I can take this record to-night and I can answer every man who has opposed the Hull amendments by some other man who has followed him.

My good, genial, handsome friend from Kentucky had me as gloomy as I used to be back in my courting days when I read Byron's poems, and I read that one about his dreaming a dream that the bright sun was distinct and the stars did wander starting in eternal space. He predicted that the Federal Reserve System was going to fail, the national bank system was going to fail, and everything else was going to fail, and I turned to Governor Bailey over there and I said, "Good God, let us hope that Kentucky will survive." Oh, gentlemen, I repeat, camouflage it as you may, cross up your arguments as you will, bring in a new proposition here at the last moment that no two lawyers can agree on—I know it because I saw it some months ago—dodge the issue if you want to, take back what you said in 1924, dishonor your own child, but you can't becloud the issue and you can't fool the House of Representatives.

You are right. It makes little difference what you do to-night on this abstract proposition you have got here, except it will do this. It will put you in a humiliating position. They will say, "What do you mean? After milling around for years, you finally reached a compromise agreement unanimously at Chicago that you hailed to the world as the most notable achievement of your convention, and yet you slipped around here and you won't say you were against that child, you just left the poor orphan alone, won't even name it in your will at all but say 'Just give us another bill.'" My God, we have enough troubles with the controversies we have already got in conference, and this thing you have got here is not in conference and t is not going to be put in conference.

There is such a thing as rules of the House of Representatives, of the Senate governing conferees. I wish I were free to do what I would like as a member of the House, but I am bound by the rules of the House and especially by the specific instructions of the House in writing to me.

Oh, I wish it were as simple as some of these gentlemen say. I wish it were so simple that Carter Glass and I and McFadden and Pepper and King could just sit around the table and say, "All right, these gentlemen over there at Los Angeles settled it. They brought this in here." Well, of course Mac would say, "What the devil are you going to do with this? They didn't cover that." Then the question is, "What are you going to do with the Senate amendments? They didn't cover that."

Where are you? Gentlemen, if you deliberately wanted to muddy the waters and leave this convention like the famous snake railway that

"wiggled in and wiggled out and left the people all in doubt whether in its zig-zag track, it was going East or coming back"

you couldn't do it any better than by this.

Gentlemen, the only issue that divides you is branch banking, or anti-branch banking. I have heard more men swear and damn branch banking and say they hated it as much as anybody else. I judge men by their acts. When I find them advocating legislation that I know will be the thing that the branch bank lobby wants, I say they are either deceiving me or else they haven't sufficient intelligence for me to rely upon their views. Now gentlemen, let's see where we stand? What confronts us as practical men? I made a success as a lawyer because I tried to be practical as well as square and frank with my clients. I stay in Congress without opposition, because I am frank and candid with my constituents. I think it is selfish and a wise thing for a man to do. The biggest fool on earth is a pussy-footer

and a liar. Of course, there are none of them in the American Bankers Association.

Let's see where we stand. I though we settled this thing 14 years ago, 13 years ago. I thought when we adopted the Federal Reserve System we solved the problem that was threatening, growing out of threatened monopoly. We had to choose then and what did we do. I know what I thought I was doing, sitting around the table. I read the other day some of the speeches I made in support of the Federal Reserve bill. I thought that we had as best we could compromised conflicting ideas so we would put on the statute books a banking system, or superimpose upon our American banking system, a machinery that would give us all the benefits of branch banking and save us from all the evils and its curses. I thought that was the object of the Federal Reserve System, but I find now, I am mistaken.

When a few years ago a proposition came up, the national bankers came up to us and said, we have got to have some relief. Gentlemen, it appealed to me. I want to be fair to everybody. I said that I appreciate the difficulties that confront national bankers in states that have branch banking competing with them. Of course, I could, so when the McFadden bill was introduced, what did it do? It proposed to do what? To authorize that which the law did not authorize national banks to do, to engage in branch banking. There may be wise men that think branch banking is a wise thing, but I say those of us who oppose branch banking saw that that authorized the national banking system of the nation, nation-wide practically to engage in branch banking. Not only that, but we knew in spite of the simple attempted restriction in the McFadden bill that it would be a certainly inducement in there. It would be the Federal Government injecting itself through the interests of the national bankers into every legislature in the country, to encourage that legislature to change the law of the State in these 26 States, so that they could have branch banking.

We saw that, so there was opposition that grew up to the McFadden bill as it was originally proposed. Why, Mr. President, you remember we couldn't get it out of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and it was never reported out of the committee back in those years until there was an agreement; a compromise proposal that had been suggested was worked out and would be adopted by the House and recommended by the committee upon the floor of the House. What happened? Of course, you gentlemen were interested in it. You had a selfish interest as well as being citizens of the country, interested in the public welfare.

You got together and in 1924 you worked out a compromise that became known as the Hull provision, that is, the Hull amendments, inserted into the McFadden bill, balanced off, one checked against the other, so as to bring the warring factors together, no two of them, neither side satisfied, but agreeing that that was the only possible chance to work out a vexing problem, do justice to the national banker and the competition that faced him, and still at the same time check this evil from further spreading into the free territory. It was a trade. The proposal was to those opposed to branch banking that if you will let us have it to the extent where the evil has already spread, then we in turn will guarantee to you that we will put the checks on and keep it right where it is. We will freeze the situation where it is. That was a fair trade it appeared to me. The first time it was brought to my attention, it was brought to my attention by a man I believe is one of the greatest public officials ever in office. We do not always agree, but I learned to love him and that was Mr. Henry Dawes, one time Comptroller of the Currency. Go read his report and his condemnation of some of the things that are defended here to-night. Henry Dawes, was he unfair in the position he took? He said he didn't want to jeopardize. I wish Mr. McFadden had put into the record the letter I accidentally got to read one paragraph in conference, where he was protesting against that proposal to eliminate all the branch banking features of the bill and pass it. Of course, some people were foolish enough to think that could be done. They don't know parliamentary law, the rules of the House or the temper of either body. Mr. Dawes first proposed it. I was not willing, even though in the McFadden bill as originally proposed there was one proposition that appeared to interest me and the banks in which I am interested. It is one that affects the country banks throughout the nation, and sitting in this theater to-night, there is one of the greatest young bankers in America, a country banker and ex-president of one of the great state bankers associations, who at my suggestion wrote out that proposition and it was accepted by Mr. Dawes and Mr. McFadden and the other gentlemen on the committee. It is a thing I worked on for years. I'd do most anything to have it enacted. There are other provisions that I like. There are two I never will approve by my vote, although I didn't stand in the way. I will stand by my record and help put it over. There are a lot of good things I wanted to put through and was willing to compromise and make concessions. I thought when you reached an agreement that it was unanimous. It was heralded to the world as a notable achievement. When I found they were willing to put it through unanimously, with nobody but the branch banker complaining, I said, "Surely we have made a notable achievement," and I said, "All right, I'll agree to it."

It was up to me to go to the rules committee of the House of Representatives. The rules committee of the House of Representatives would not give a rule for the consideration of the McFadden bill up to the time that I went to a majority of the members that agreed with me and told them about the agreement we had to carry out the recommendation you had made. I suggested that the amendments of the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hull, would be acceptable to me. I stated that while the bill would not suit me and I would not vote for it, I would move heaven and earth to put it through and would state my position in the House. I challenge any man to-night to deny that I haven't moved heaven and earth and almost broken my health in trying to secure the enactment of the McFadden bill, and I tell you what has defeated it. It has been pussyfooting, it has been confusing the issue, it has been the branch bankers going around saying "Yes, but I don't know," and joining the branch bank leaders.

Do you wonder that I am sick and tired and disgusted? They broke their word of honor pledged to me. Haven't I a right to complain? If I let my emotions get the better of me, I could read you some telegrams, some litureature that would make enlightening reading. Let's see what happened. They tell you the House didn't consider the Hull amendments. I will be candid. Mr. McFadden said to me, "Mr. Wingo, when they jump on the Hull amendments, you have to stick up for them."

Read the record. Who was trying to give relief to solve the problem that my friend Mr. Hull has stated very fairly? You can't have a fair solution unless it grants relief to the national bankers in states that have it and at the same time check the spread of the evil. That was the principle upon which I was working, and I thought I was carrying out the will of my fellow bankers in the American Bankers Association. We put it through the House. Three fourths of the votes registered against it in the House were votes against one or two particular provisions in it. As a matter of fact, there never was any danger after you got the Hull amendments that the bill wouldn't pass. We thought that settled.

It got over in the Senate. My friend, Mr. McKee, may know more about that than I did. Any way, they didn't pass it. I know what happened. I know exactly. I know I had one of my colleagues in the Senate say to me, "Otis, you are fretting yourself to death. I have been over to see Carter Glass and other members of the Senate." (This man was against the bill.) He said, "The branch bank fellows are going to kill that fool thing over in the Senate." It didn't pass. It came to the next Congress. The Senate committee did pass or put out provisions that while they accepted certain of the Hull provisions they had made other changes that I thought were in violation of the compromise agreement. That Congress adjourned and it passed out of existence, and then I ran up there last fall when the matter was taken up with me. When returning from the Orient, I landed at Frisco and there attended a dinner tendered to the controller. (They put me there to have the only pauper there was. The other twenty-seven were millionaires, bankers, fine men.)

That afternoon I was approached with the suggestion that I again take up the McFadden bill and try to put it through. I said, "I am not going to do it, because they are not going to keep faith. The branch bankers are going to hoodwink and fool our friends in the Senate and some of them in the House. I am not going to wear myself out on it. Some of your men won't stay hitched." Then it came back. I talked to Mr. McFadden. We talked about it frankly in the Committee of Currency. Go read the record. It had been put on the floor of the House. Henry Stegall said, "Mac, are you going to let us be double-crossed if we report this thing out? Will you stand pat?". He turned to McFadden, and he turned to King of Illinois and he turned to Wingo of Arkansas, he and other gentlemen who didn't want to go ahead and have further hearings and said, "Gentlemen, will you pledge your word of honor that you will stand pat on the House bukk, this compromise including the Hull amendments." Gentlemen, we have our word of honor. I have kept my word of honor. I fought as the representative that committee and of the House of Representatives to stand by the bill that we agreed to, a bill that couldn't have gotten out of that committee if that pledge had not been given. Who is keeping bad faith? Who is fair? Let's see.

The bill got out. It got over on the floor of the House. You have read the record; it passed. When the attack was made upon certain features, go read the records and see who defended it. Gentlemen, when the bill was passing the House, the Republican whip called me out into the hallway. He said, "Look here, Otis, a bunch of us are trying to understand this game that you bankers are putting up in the Banking and Currency Committee. We understand you to say you won't vote for certain things, but you seem to be moving heaven and earth to pass the bill. The daddy of the bill is doing all he can to kill it. What kind of double-crossing game are you putting over on us?"

It passed the House, went over to the Senate, and you know what happened. How many of you have ever read the Senate amendments? Is there a national banker that can tell me the meaning of Amendment 1 and Amendment 11 as coupled up with Amendment 26? Oh, yes, you know all about it. They fooled one of the brightest lawyers of the House. I say to you, Traylor, Biddy of Maine when he made his speech said, "This hasn't got anything to do with State-wide branch banking." He is a brilliant, well trained man, a square, fine shooter. I love him. I showed it to him. I said, "Here is what the branch bankers tell me. Here is what they say they want it for.

They said, "Wingo, you ought to be for No. 1 and No. 11. We can bring all the State-wide branches into the national system and put them under our guardianship and control." There is the trouble, Brother Traylor. You mean well. Do you think this resolution of my good friend McKee is going to settle it?

First Vice-President Traylor: No.

Mr. Wingo: Don't you know that it is for this body to give the lie to the rumor that went around Washington that you weren't wholehearted in your endorsement, and say to the Senate we meant what we said? Quit standing in the way. Get our of the way and let the gentleman from Kentucky have his bill with the Hull amendment.

Oh, yes, you talk about it. I met some gentlemen down here before. I didn't know they were for the McFadden bill until I heard them talking about it in the lobbies and read the papers telling the lad back in Washington how to pass the McFadden bill. I thought I had something to do with it, Mr. President. I thought I had been cussed as being the mean fellow who was just blocking the way. I thought everybody wanted to pass the McFadden bill who had tried to work on me to abandon the Hull amendments. I didn't hear some of these gentlemen because I am a little bit thick-headed and country-boy like, I go to my apartment. I don't loaf around the Willard Hotel. Some of these other gentlemen talk about what they did. They were trailing after a man in the Senate who had been trying to kill it, and then he tried to point out to me the beauties of branch banking. He said, "Otis, take your city of Fort Smith." You know what it is when they want to flatter a fellow like me. I remember that gentleman said, "You are a bright young man." Let me tell you something. I have been in office and I am just sick and tired to have my judgment clouded. I used to blush when they flattered me. I always put my hand on my pocketbook and watch when a man comes around and says nice things about me. When this Senator said, "Otis, you are a bright boy, You know all about the Federal Reserve Bank, quit being obstructive," I said, "That is what I am trying to do. I am pursuing the only way that will satisfy the anti-branch bankers. You are the man who is obstructing the way. Why on earth are you for branch banking? You of all men ought to oppose it?"

"Let me give you an illustration. Do you have any manufacturers in the City of Fort Smith?"

"Yes, 124 different manufacturing enterprises."

"What is the capital of your banks up there?"

"We will say $100,000."

"None of those manufacturing enterprises can borrow more than $10,000. If you have branch banking and a central bank at Little Rock, instead of those little economic things that you call independent unit banks, and had a bank worth $1,000,000, each one could get $100,000." But he was opposed to branch banking.

Let's get to that now, because I haven't time to cover all this. Gentlemen, if it is unfair, if it isn't uniform, that will apply to everything else in the McFadden bill, won't it? "Oh, Senator, will you grant to national banks in twenty-two states that which you denied twenty-six states?" Why didn't some of you smart bankers say, "Senator, will you grant to 104 cities in America that which you deny 8,000 other cities?" Why not say, "Senator, will you grant to these rich people privileges you won't grant to

the poor devils in the cities under 25,000?" Oh, how absurd. Men can take themselves so seriously and get worked up until they really believe they see an awful crime committed.

If that is unfair, every statute we have ever passed is unfair, especially every tax bill. You don't tax any two groups alike, do you? Oh, yes, but they say, "You are going to interfere with the rights of the state." I thought that thing died out in Washington. We laughed about it. We recognized after it started that it was nothing but a dribbling drool of a demagogue. It was so absurd, we never expected to see it. We saw it revived out in Los Angeles here. Some of you people from Kentucky brought that to town. How is it going to interfere with state's rights? Let's look at it. This state legislature has no more right to fix the charter powers or affect the charter powers of a national bank than the Congress of the United States has to fix the charter rights of a state bank, has it? Yet they say, "You must not." They talk about constitutionalities.

You are a mighty good lawyer. One of the first things you learned was that a principal could put any kind of restriction on an agent that he wanted to. It is a privilege granted by sovereignty. You go and read some of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the different bank cases, and you will find what Congress can do. I say that Congress ought to control national banks and the Federal Reserve System. The legislature of the state ought not determine their character. Yet under their proposal, what do they say? They say, without any further action of Congress to-day a national bank in Kentucky or Missouri or Illinois may have one certain right under the law, and to-morrow without any further action of Congress that national bank will have a different right. Talk to me about state rights. Everybody knows the justification for the privilege granted the national banks and the Federal Reserve System is that we constitute them the fiscal agents.

Let's get back to the unfair proposition. There are six Hull amendments. The simple proposition is, as I told you before, we say in return for meeting the problem and granting branch banking in these twenty-two states we must check it where it is and not get into the other twenty-six states. You say, "Suppose the legislature of Missouri comes along and makes a chance, are you going to make the people suffer from the competition of state banks?" Gentlemen, that is one of the arguments. Do you know that when Missouri, Illinois or Arkansas changed its laws, those bankers came down and said, "You did it for the other twenty-two states." "Yes, I know that is exactly what will happen."

"Why do you want the Hull amendments? If your state of Arkansas legislature does change it at all, and Congress, in order to be fair, will turn around and do for them what they have done for the McFadden bill in twenty-two states, why want the Hull amendment?" It is a simple proposition. We want to keep the present situation. We don't want any incentive to national bankers to go to a state legislature and interfere with the state legislature and urge it to amend the law and grant branch banking. I know what happens in Arkansas. A big state banker wants branch banking. Every time he goes to the legislature there are certain big national bankers say, "You shan't have it. You will get a privilege we haven't got."

Both of them want branch banking. I have a letter that states, "Look here, Otis, you are standing between me and branch banking." I have got a little horse sense left. One fellow that I hadn't seen for several years said that when I was a member of that body it was as fine a body of men as money could buy. Oh, gentlemen, that is the situation. They say the Senate will pass it? How do you know? I challenge Carter Glass to take back his compromise proposition. I believe the administration is going to say to Pepper and Edge, "You take that proposition back to the Senate and let's vote on it."

I know what happened on that sixteen and seventeen vote. I was on the floor of the Senate when it was taken. I was sitting over at Pepper's desk. McFadden was sitting at Pepper's desk. The Deputy Comptroller of Currency was there. The whole Senate was mad because the banking bill was holding up everything. They were trying to get through adjournment in a short time. They said, "We have to get it out of the way." They had a so-called vote on the Hull amendment. I jumped on one fellow, who said, "They told us you boys were going to reach a compromise in conference and get this thing out of the way so we can pass other legislation. We know you bankers and you experts always write in conference what we have to swallow."

I wish I had time to read some of the debates in the Senate. They were told the Comptroller wasn't consulted. They told us the Federal Reserve Board wasn't consulted. They quarreled among themselves, and we didn't know they got together until we saw it in a little paper over in the Senate. They said, "Hands off." I know what the House of Representatives has done. Don't you let them fool you. They may be wrong, but don't let them fool you. Every bit of pressure was brought to bear on them by the representatives of your association by the Publicity Committee, or whatever it called itself. These members of the House were bombarded with telegrams until the boys were loaded down. One man got 155. They stated, "Tell them to give us the McFadden bill with or without amendment." All right, suppose some fool wired you that they wanted prohibition with or without saloons.

They brought pressure to bear. I told some of my friends about one man who actually made a speech against the proposal made which left out the Hull amendment. They brought such pressure to bear that when he voted he voted for it, and then he had a little postscript, "But, if, and, and so forth." They got all the pressure they could bear on the House, and the House stood pat, not only voted down that proposition but they turned around and instructed the House conference specifically to insist upon the provisions of the House bill including the Hull amendment. We are tied by those instructions. As one conferee I am glad to be tied, and I am going to be tied until the pounding of the gavel on March 4th.

I want to say if you bring pressure to bear you will maintain your self-respect. If you will not double-cross, but stand on your own motion, what you endorsed in 1924 and bring as much pressure to bear upon the Senate as you brought upon the House of Representatives without getting any results you can pass the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments before the Senate before Santa Claus comes.

President Wells: Gentlemen, this ends the debate as arranged by the principals. I presume you are ready for the vote. The Chair will ask in preparation of taking of the vote that the non-delegates on the floor of the theater vacate their seats and find places in the galleries. The Chair will ask that delegates in the galleries and in the boxes take their seats on the floor of the theater. Gentlemen, the hour is late. Please move with some precision. I take it that you are familiar with the resolution.

It has been stated by speakers on both sides of the debate to-night, I think, that the resolution is intended to convey support of the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments, and therefore a vote for the resolution is for that proposition. A vote against the resolution is for the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. Is there any objection to that statement? Now, gentlemen, with that simple statement of the purpose of the resolution we will proceed with the voting.

Mr. Doyle: Are all of the branch banks of California voting on this proposition?

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF McFADDEN BILL WITHOUT HULL AMENDMENTS.

President Wells: There were 681 votes cast; for the resolution 413, against the resolution 268. As there is no other business appearing before the convention you stand adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock.

NATIONAL BANK DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Twenty-First Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 4, 1926.

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Relations with Clients

By W. W. WOODSON, President First National Bank, Waco, Texas.

I shall not attempt to bring to your attention any new problems or facts, but to discuss matters that need our constant consideration and to which the changing times and new conditions have given added importance.

For the purposes of this discussion I have divided the bank clients into two classes: Desirable and undesirable.

A bank has individuality—has personality—has character. Its character is determined largely by the character of its clients, just as a lawyer or physician is judged by his clients. In other words, the bank, like the individual, is known by the company it keeps. I believe the banking business should be regarded as a profession and conducted on such a high moral basis, with the reputation for such good, clean assets that the undesirable element will seek some other institution with which to do business. Through its loan facilities the banker has an opportunity of choosing his clients. You may be offered a profitable loan, well secured. That is not the question. Determine first whether the customer will make a desirable client. To make a desirable client, the customer must be a person of good character, good ability and successful. It makes no difference whether the client is young or old, rich or poor, he is a desirable customer if he meets these requirements.

The time of some bankers is entirely taken up in dealing with second rate, unsuccessful clients, who have little or no financial or moral standing in the community, whose slow notes, with all kinds of second-rate collateral from life insurance notes to installment notes on second-hand furniture and automobiles, fill the banker's note case and give the bank a ragged appearance to the bank examiner and a nightmare to the note teller. It is a discredit to your bank for some men in your community to do business with you, although they can furnish you Government bonds as security.

Surround yourself with men of character, successful men, and these will draw others to you who will give character and prestige to your bank.

The Desirable Clients.

The desirable clients are those who maintain good balances without interest, render excellent statements showing proper ratios, make satisfactory earnings, part of which is retained in the business, whose demands on the bank are reasonable and legitimate, retire loans periodically and who are regarded as honest and capable. Any bank appreciates such a client and any bank will do all in its power to maintain a satisfactory relationship with such a client. It is not so much the facilities you have to offer, for every bank can offer your client the same facilities, but it is the manner in which the services are rendered that ties him to the bank. There must be a warm, friendly feeling of confidence in each other before the best relationship exists.

With this general understanding of what constitutes a good bank and a desirable client, let us specialize, by discussing some of the undesirable clients.

Relationship Must Be Profitable.

If the relationship with your client is to be satisfactory it must be profitable to the bank. Banking service is very costly and yet 50% of our clients are free boarders.

Years ago, when prices were extremely low compared with to-day, a man who went to a hotel and paid four dollars a day for a room had all the accessories thrown in. To-day he is charged for all of these additional services. From the time you enter the hotel until you leave, every telephone call, every bell-hop that puts his head in your door cost you extra in the way of tips. People no longer expect free service from any institutions except the banks. We have advertised to the public for the past twenty-five years to use the check in paying your bills instead of using money, and now every man, woman and child who owes five dollars brings the five dollars to the bank and deposits it and goes out and gives checks. We have suddenly awakened to the fact that banking service costs money and we are learning why we are not earning greater profits. In analyzing our accounts we have found that 50% of the accounts on our books carry an average of $50 per account. This percentage holds good with all the banks in our city, and I am sure it holds good throughout the country. I talked to the president of a bank in a city of 60,000 population a few weeks ago and asked him what he was doing with his unprofitable accounts. He pulled out of his desk a statement just taken from his books and gave me the following figures:

Total commercial deposits	$5,000,000
Total commercial accounts	8,100
Total accounts under $75, averaging $50	5,037

Out of 8,100 accounts, 5,037 represented deposits of $250,000 and 3,000 represented deposits of $4,750,000. These unprofitable accounts, he figured, cost him $5 each, or $25,000 per year. I think he figured the cost low at that. He could lose 60% of his accounts and it would mean a loss of only $250,000 in deposits.

No good depositor expects his bank to lose money on his account. He does not expect free service at an expense to

the bank. His account should be placed on a satisfactory basis just as you would require the client who keeps $25,000 on deposit to increase his deposit if the balance was not sufficient to cover the cost of your service to him. We have never imposed the service charge in our city, although that appears to be the popular solution at the present time, and the results obtained thus far seem to be satisfactory. More than sixty clearing house cities have adopted the service charge.

In view of the fact that we have advertised extensively the use of the check in paying bills, encouraging small deposits, would it not be a wise plan to carry on a campaign throughout the country, presenting in a dignified, courteous, yet forceful manner the cost of the service the bank renders its customers and the minimum balance necessary to meet actual cost?

It is much better to use every effort to encourage depositors to increase their deposits to meet the bank's requirements rather than drive them away from the bank as undesirable.

There is another class of clients who are undesirable because they do not want the bank to make any money out of their account. They want all the service they can get from the bank for the least money. They are continually kicking at your interest rates, objecting to exchange charges, want box rent free, and ask you to render various and sundry personal services without offering to pay. They are very much like the old maid in the Pullman, which was held up by train robbers. One of the robbers, a handsome looking fellow, said to the passengers, "I am going to take all the money from the men and kill every man that makes a move, and I am going to kiss all the women." A gallant Californian standing up said: "You can have all my money, but you will have to pass over my dead body before you can kiss any of these ladies." The old maid stuck her head out of her berth and said, "Let him alone. He is robbing this train." There are a lot of people who don't care about the welfare of others so long as they get what is coming to them.

May I direct your attention to a few unsatisfactory clients who are borrowers rather than depositors.

Agricultural Loans.

The most undesirable loans in the United States to-day are agricultural loans in the nature of crop mortgages. Twenty-five years ago, when farming costs were low, the farmer lived on the farm, his family worked, he lived economically, and borrowed from $2 to $4 per acre from the bank on his crop mortgage. If the crop was short, the banker did not have much to carry over. To-day, the cost of everything has about doubled and the farmer owns an auto and spends much of his time in town, and it requires $8 to $12 per acre, and when the crop is short, he is hopelessly in debt and goes in deeper trying to get out. The crop mortgage is no longer adequate or desirable security. The large number of bank failures in the agricultural section is attributed to losses by banks on agricultural loans. The banker who persists in taking crop mortgages as the only security will sooner or later get into trouble. It is the landlord's duty to see the farm worked and not the banker. Whenever the banker requires of the tenant farmer prime endorsers or other good security, he will borrow 50% less and the banker will have less loans and a good deal better feeling when crops fail and collections are bad. When the landlord furnishes the money he superintends the spending of the money, which is an advantage to the farmer and the banker. Although the Government has created additional credit facilities for the farmer, it has never been willing to assume the risks the banker does in trying to help him. Of course, when Congress meets and McNary or Haugen secures the passage of a bill guaranteeing the farmer the costs of producing his crops, the banker may feel safe on mortgages. Certainly the farmer has the load to carry and we are hoping that conditions will change for his good.

No banker should have his money tied up in loans to the extent that a crop failure would cripple the bank. After all, the financing of the tenant farmer is the landlord's obligation and not the bankers.

A movement has already been started to reduce the cotton acreage. We sent Mr. Howsley, a man known to you, to visit the other Southern States to get the Clearing House Association to see if they wouldn't co-operate with Texas in reducing the acreage of cotton.

Ellis County is the greatest cotton county, I guess, in the world. I know it is in America, and we had a petition signed by several hundred land owners, agreeing to reduce theirs 33 1-3%. We thought that was too much; 25% was enough. I got this telegram just a few minutes ago from Waco:

> Cotton down $7 50 per bale and still dropping since our meeting. Farmers are selling every bale regardless of advice to hold. Spinners and investors staying out of market to take advantage farmers' panic. At present rate this season's crop will be out of farmers' hands before remedial measures suggested can take effect. Have concluded only hope is to convince world that concerted action will be immediately taken by Southern States to restrict acreage and control surplus by laws similar to those employed in sugar, rubber and coffee industries. Urgently recommend you call meeting of Southern bankers attending your convention for purpose of considering wisdom of requesting Governors of the various States to call Legislatures in special session for passage of such laws. We are making such request of Governor of Texas. Believe assurance of serious effort to pass restrictive laws only way to save situation. Wire action taken immediately. Every day's delay costing South millions.

It is true over in Cuba, the Legislature passed a law restricting the production of sugar in Cuba and immediately the price of sugar went up under those restrictive laws. They could control it over there very well, because the refiners control the land, and it could be easily handled.

I am just enough Democratic to be opposed to any national legislation or State legislation trying to control our affairs when it comes to our business. I think we are big enough to handle it, and when we raise too much cotton, I think we can cut it down and raise what the world will consume.

It is foolish to try to pass laws to cure a situation like that. We just produced 16,000,000 bales last year and 16,000,000 bales this year, and as long as we are going to do that, we are going to suffer the consequence, and no law will correct it. We should cut the acreage down and produce less cotton, even if we let the acreage rest awhile.

Bank Correspondents.

I suppose all Reserve city bankers have some bank correspondents with whom the relationship is not altogether satisfactory. As I am a long distance from home and none of my correspondents are near, and I am not talking over radio, I can discuss the subject with some freedom, which is usually avoided at such meetings. There are three kinds of banks: Good, bad and indifferent. Good banks, of course, are the ones whose statements reflect a liquid condition, carrying a strong surplus, never borrowing except for seasonal requirements, and in small amounts, regarded as well officered with strong boards of directors.

Bad banks are those flirting with the undertaker and should be felt alone.

The indifferent correspondent is the undesirable one. The management is neither good nor bad. The bank has become over-extended. It makes no strong effort to liquidate and does not maintain balances commensurate with its borrowings. Its earnings have been paid in dividends instead of increasing the surplus when the bank needed the funds. The officers are honest but not capable.

The question is, What would you do with this situation when you are asked for a loan? The bank has probably been on your books for twenty-five years and you feel very friendly toward it, and only in the past year or so has it gotten into such a condition. Before extending it any loans, I make it a rule to visit the bank and ask permission to see the bank examiner's report and to make a special examination myself. I sometimes call in the directors and go over the paper with them to ascertain the character and goodness of the paper. I have never had a banker refuse me permission to make such an examination. In some cases it resulted in closing the bank. In other cases it resulted in my

securing from the stockholders additional capital, and in other cases I have been able to help finance the bank through its trouble because it was solvent and I had confidence in the management. In such cases it enabled me to work with the management and the directors in establishing a different policy that would result in placing the bank on a sound foundation. Real constructive help can be rendered to your correspondents when they are willing to place in your hands all the information you want regarding their institution. In dealing with banks which are members of the Federal Reserve Bank, where they borrow money from both of us, I maintain that I am entitled to the same credit information that has been furnished the Federal Reserve Bank. I don't think they should be entitled to any advantage as to security over my bank when it comes to extending loans. They have copies of the examiner's reports and make their own special examinations. Unless the correspondent can place his account on a satisfactory basis, of course the account will have to be closed.

Commercial Borrowers.

The majority of our clients are commercial, dealing in some form of commerce. To create a satisfactory relation, it is necessary for the banker to have a thorough understanding with his client as to his probable needs. This requires an analysis of his financial statement and an investigation of his ability and experience and the prospects for success. A well-managed bank will keep its credit files up to date, securing a credit statement from every borrower of any consequence. In securing statements this year, we wrote letters to all borrowers who owed us as much as $1,000, asking them to furnish us statements if they had not already done so. One of the merchants who owed us $2,000, whom we had always regarded as perfectly good, made a statement upon which we would not have loaned the money had we seen the statement at first. It enabled us to make suggestions, and he is now reducing his expenses and placing his business on an earning basis.

Audited Statements.

Customers who are constant borrowers should present audited statements. We had a customer who had been borrowing from us for twenty-five years and occasionally paying up. His statement showed receivables out of proportion to his inventory and capital. I asked for an audited statement. He demurred, stating that he had one of the best bookkeepers in the country, who was a good auditor. I had such a high regard for the character and integrity of the owner and manager, that I did not insist. A short time afterwards he died and his business went into the hands of trustees for the benefit of creditors. His statement showed that he had padded the inventory over 100% and 80% of his receivables were uncollectible, consisting principally of his own notes. It is becoming more and more necessary to have audited statements by auditors of known responsibility.

Statements are usually made by a customer at a time when he can make the best showing. Sometimes he has done a great deal of window dressing to make a creditable statement. I remember a client who was in the wholesale business, who used to come to the bank a few days before the annual audit and borrow a large sum of money on his own name and purchase from the business a like amount of their bills receivable, probably their most undesirable notes, thereby strengthening the statement. After the audit he would sell the receivables back to the company for cash and pay his personal note. The auditors, a strong, reliable firm, never did show this transaction in their reports, although they were bound to have noticed such a large change in assets just previous to their audit. There is and should be an increasing demand on the part of bankers for additional information from the auditors. Bankers should be interested in the statement when the client has reached his peak in inventory, borrowings, receivables, etc., as the banker will be called on to carry the load in the event of crop failures or other disasters, that prevent liquidation.

An auditor's statement should contain the following information for credit purposes:

Amount of inventory at lowest and highest point;
Amount of accounts and bills receivable at lowest and highest point;
Amount of notes and accounts past due 30-60-90 days, 6 months and over 12 months;
Liability of officers and stockholders to company;
Amount of borrowings at lowest and highest point;
Total sales turnover for the year;
Total net earnings and disposition;
Total notes sold without recourse;
And such other data as will be helpful to the banker in passing upon the credit risk.

I think all responsible auditors are willing to co-operate with the bankers in furnishing additional data. If this Division of the A. B. A. should prepare a standard form to be used by the auditors, to be incorporated in their certificates or attached to the statements, the majority of the institutions will be glad to furnish the information and the others will soon follow. My recommendation would be that this Section appoint a committee to meet with representative auditors for the purpose of working out a plan for them to use in making their reports. When it becomes known that the bankers have demanded such a report and the auditors insist on making it, I feel quite sure that the clients will yield to such a request. It will be a reflection on the ones who refuse to grant such a reasonable request. I should like to hear a discussion of this suggestion.

The Robert Morris Associates are doing a splendid work in helping to standardize credit statements. They take a hundred or more statements rendered by a certain line of business, and from the aggregate of those statements they make what constitutes an average statement, and this is regarded as the normal statement for that particular business. In other words, they secure, say, 200 statements from a wholesale grocery house which is selling its paper in the open market. They add the capital of the 200 statements together and divide the sum total by 200 and get the average capital for this business, and following this method they get the average inventory, average earnings, average receivables, etc. Now, this normal statement is a measuring stick for you to measure your customers by. You can tell whether they are below or above normal, and if they are below normal you can encourage them to build up to a normal basis. Of course, we have learned that a statement is not all of the credit risk. It tells where you are, how far you have come and also has some directional value.

Economic Situation.

Outside of the statement it is necessary to consider the economic situation regarding the particular business and the capability of the management, in order to arrive at the desirability of the client's account. From the economic standpoint one must consider the location of the business, the permanency of the product and the competition to be encountered. In some cases the spread of business to the suburbs has affected the profits of the downtown store. Products that are popular to-day may be out of style to-morrow. Cotton hosiery has given way to silk in a very short time; buggies have largely been supplanted by automobiles. It is therefore necessary to study the changing economic condition.

Management.

We may be able to reduce to a scientific basis the laws governing credit and standardize the statement, giving the correct ratios for each business, but we will never be able to standardize the human equation that enters into the management. Certainly we can specify the qualities necessary for good management—honesty, experience, ability, industry, etc., and yet time and again our judgment has failed. However, a man who so conducts himself as to gain the confidence of the banker seldom goes wrong.

Credit a Science.

Credit is more and more becoming a science. Some day it may take its place along with law and medicine as a scientific study. It certainly is as great a factor in the building of a nation as law or medicine. It is as old as

law or medicine, and yet its rules and principles and vast data covering the aggregate banking and trading experience have not been reduced to any scientific study. When one considers the large number of bank failures caused by mismanagement due largely to ignorance regarding the laws of credit, it becomes more and more necessary for young bankers to prepare themselves by a course in the science of credits.

The relationship with clients that proves the most satisaftory is the one of longest duration. Accounts that have been with the bank for 40 or 50 years bear a wonderful testimony of good banking service and there should be no need for any good client to ever leave his first home. The relationship should grow stronger with the years.

The farmer had the right idea when his wife asked for a new baby buggy. "Mary," he asked, "what is the matter with the one you have?" "John," she replied, "it is worn out. We have raised nine children in it and we must have a new one for the baby." John, who was thrifty and economical, replied, "Well, Mary, if you must have a new buggy, for goodness sake get one this time that will last." Whatever you do, see that your good accounts last.

As the years come and go, there are some relationships developed between the banker and his client that cannot be measured in terms of profits nor in dollars and cents. It is a relationship that rises above the sordid, material things of life. Sometimes it is formed on the golf links, sometimes hunting in the woods, sometimes fishing in the lakes or along the quiet streams, sometimes in the conflicts of battle in the public forum or the committee room. It is that fine fellowship of kindred spirits that stands the stress and storms of life. Blessed is the banker who renders service to his clients in such a manner as to convert them into friends.

Bond Departments and Investments

By P. D. Houston, President American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.

I have been asked to talk to you to-day about a business which, in spite of its phenomenal growth in the last few years and its vital importance to the business of banking, is nevertheless still somewhat of a novelty to the old-line commercial banker in the small-sized bank. I refer to investment banking, or more familiarly, the bond business.

I must confess to you, however, that I enter upon the subject with great trepidation, as I do not feel that I can enlighten such a distinguished group of men as comprise the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association on the subject of bond departments or investments. But as I have been asked to do so I will do the best I can and hope your time I may consume will not be the greatest loss you have ever suffered.

You will pardon me, I hope, if I block in briefly a little history in order to provide a background which will help you to understand the conditions, opportunities and possibilities of the bond business in relation to banks.

The bond business as it existed before the World War was conceded to be very aristocratic; it was conducted by a few very old, very conservative houses, who sold the fixed obligations of their inherited clients to individual or institutional customers in blocks of $25,000 and up. This was a time in the history of this country when there was neither so much cash wealth nor so wide a distribution of it as followed upon the tremendous stimulus which war-time necessities gave both individual and national resources.

Such banks as had bond departments during this period were the largest banks in the largest cities, and these departments were really little more than service or statistical departments which had come into being in most cases from two causes, either to aid in the distribution of the securities of companies in connection with which the bank had some interest or responsibility, or to supply the demand of commercial customers for advice on investments; probably both causes had a good deal to do with it. These bond departments rarely or never participated in what we know to-day as underwritings. They maintained in general, only such a list of bonds as would be likely to meet the needs of the bank for secondary reserve, and when it came to filling orders for customers they, as a rule, bought bonds at a concession of ⅛ or ¼ of 1% from the lists of the large houses of issue.

What happened to the bond business during the years immediately following the outbreak of the great war is, of course, well known. The bond business was suddenly called upon to finance a large part of the requirements of the nations at war, even before the United States went into the war. The $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, next the flood of American securities heretofore held in England, and later the deluge of Liberty Loan bonds, placed upon the investment banking fraternity and the banks a burden which could only be met in one way, by the education of the great mass of American people in the habit of buying bonds in small quantities. This was necessary owing to the fact that capitalists were largely occupied in war production, which used up their investment capital, or were withdrawing their funds by placing money in tax-free municipals on account of high war taxes, thus effectively removing the usual sources of bond buying from the corporate investment market.

It has been said that the Liberty Loan bond campaigns raised the number of bondholders in this country from 500,000 to 20,000,000. The result was an immediate expansion in the bond business shown in several ways; first, by the initiation of an elaborate system of distribution on the part of the large houses of issue who began giving out underwriting participations in amounts as small as $10,000 to bond dealers; second, the gradual increase in the number of bond departments in banks of moderate size who were literally forced into the bond business by the sudden growth of interest in investments as well as what seemed to be opportunities for profit in selling bonds; and third, by the creation of hundreds of small firms or investment dealers largely composed of men who had received their early training in the older bond houses. These factors soon brought about a decrease in the average sale to a customer from $25,000 to $3,000, thus broadening the bond market tremendously. Immediately after this development came the "Inventory Panic" of 1919-1921, and an exaggerated demand for fixed capital on the part of over-expanded industry and over-taxed Government budgets. This was the result of the so-called "frozen assets" with which all bankers were only too familiar at the time. Various industries had increased the size of their plants for war-time requirements and in many cases had just finished such expansion when the war ended and business demand fell off, or at any rate only lasted for about 18 months, and finally ended in a tie-up of transportation and an over-supply of finished goods which the consuming power of the country was unable to absorb at a profit. The bond business was then confronted with a large number of obligations secured on "bricks and mortar," by which means industry raised capital to absorb inventory losses, and in many cases cash to enable the business to continue.

This brings us down to the past five years, which have witnessed probably the largest growth in investment banking, a period during which the most noticeable fact has been that the increase in the number and buying power of private investors has kept pace with the increased number of bond issues.

Now, it is no light matter for the directors of a bank of moderate size to decide whether or not to establish a bond business. We must remember in the first place that though

it is a popular notion that the bond business is very safe, the opposite is more nearly true as far as those are concerned who are putting up the capital. Your stock broker, for instance, has a much safer game to play, as he depends solely on the commissions and interest differential on a large volume of trading. But the bond dealer must be prepared to take large long-time commitments, to subscribe and pay for a big block of bonds at any time, and run the risk of not being able to sell all of them, and of having their market value depreciate and must even agree to the syndicate manager's having the necessary extraordinary powers for the success of new issues, and agree on his own part to protect the market for 60 or 90 days or even longer with respect to the specific bonds for which he is liable in the syndicate.

Therefore, the two most important questions about a new bond department are "Who will run it?" and "How?"

The small bank not in close communication with financial centres, and possibly not in a position where it might be able to control any great amount of local financing, is still faced with this decision, now that its customers are going to be educated through the mails on the subject of investment, whether or not their own bank does it. Obviously, no banker worthy of the name will wish to forego the opportunity and responsibility of serving his customers in the most complete way in all matters relating to banking. It is probable that the average bank will be able to operate a bond department at least without loss, and if this is so the most important question, and I cannot emphasize it too strongly, is the necessity of obtaining the proper personnel. There is no aspect of a man's private life which he will ordinarily ask to be treated with more seriousness, more respect and more secrecy than that which concerns his financial affairs. It is common knowledge that the officers and directors of a commercial bank, who have naturally neither the necessary time nor the experience, must depend upon the manager of a bond department for the selection of the investments which will be offered to customers with the bank's name, reputation and recommendation risked on each one. It is obvious, therefore, that such a manager must have unusual experience, integrity, analytical ability and initiative. Owing to the peculiar marketing conditions in the bond business under which a bond department manager must decide in a few minutes and on the strength of a telegram a few hundred words long, as to the merits of a new issue of bonds, and as to whether or not his bank should be let in for a commitment running from $10,000 to $200,000, it can easily be seen that he must have not only the qualifications, but also the power to act immediately, and that it is useless to organize either his functions or those of his subordinates on any other basis. It has been my own observation that in general the affiliated and separately incorporated securities company organized in this way, keeps all the advantages of a simple bond department and has, besides, somewhat greater flexibility and freedom of action. This is particularly true, for example, in cases where it may be necessary in the process of raising fixed capital; either for a business, to finance some equity which is not in such a form as can be offered to the public. In this situation the directors of a securities company have been selected for the very qualities and resources which will aid the bond business, can be very useful in organizing a temporary group to carry such an equity, frequently at some considerable gain to their institution. This situation will usually arise where more money must be secured than can be safely raised by placing a mortgage on the property and where the junior financing must be in the form of a loan which would necessarily run for a longer time than a commercial bank would care to carry it. Recourse can be had either to a note issue to be retired serially or to a preferred stock issue on an attractive basis, which can, after the establishment or re-establishment of the company's credit, be sold to the public at a profit.

Having selected the right personnel for directors, manager and staff, the question of selection of bonds is more than half solved. The real problem is to maintain at all times a list of bonds sufficiently diversified as to interest, rate, maturity, industry, geographical location, etc., so as to serve the double purpose of providing a liquid reserve for the bank and at the same time of satisfying the various demands of customers.

In order for a bond department to be able to liquidate inventory upon short notice if the needs of the parent institution should require it, it is not necessary to restrict any considerable proportion of the investment inventory to short-time bonds and notes. Diversification as indicated above is usually, and has proved in our case, to be sufficient safeguard. We have found our affiliated company has the capacity to liquidate large portions of its inventory in cases where it has seemed either desirable or profitable to do so. You will readily see that this flexibility represents a type of service which in itself is worth a great deal of trouble to acquire.

Sources of statistical information have kept up with the growth of the bond business so that it is not difficult to pass judgment upon bond issues. It is not so easy to accumulate and maintain a list which will sell at an operating profit. The first and best thing to do is to try to get on the syndicate list of some of the best houses of issue, and next to try to form a working agreement with the bond department of some large correspondent bank which can be expected to supply some bonds at a concession. After this the management will be on the lookout to pick up from time to time blocks of sound and seasoned bonds which look out of line with the market and may be expected to improve their position. There will be further opportunity in connection with local corporations, municipalities and counties, and every effort should be made to get a connection with other houses of similar size and character in the surrounding territory so as to permit bidding on industrial and municipal issues of larger sizes.

One policy our own experience has indicated as invaluable is the giving of all possible information to the customers themselves. The most successful bond department is not necessarily the one which begins right away to sell bonds rapidly to a comparatively small number of obvious prospects who are probably more interested in the speculative than the investment features of the bonds they buy, but the house which succeeds in developing patiently a great number of people who place in it such confidence that their first thought on acquiring any spare cash is to come to the offices of the investment house and place it in a conservative bond according to the advice of the house. This confidence will be misplaced unless the house exercises a great care in the selection and recommendation of investments. The public hardly realizes what a weight of responsibility it places upon bankers when asking them to invest money. All of our officers, entirely aside from those operating our affiliated company, are met daily with the request that they recommend, or often actually invest sums of money for customers who have grown accustomed to absolute reliance upon our institution.

The problem, then, if a bank wishes to deserve for its bond department the highest reputation, is to be sure that the business is conducted on the proper plane, which can only be the highest. This cannot be attained unless the bank organizes and maintains a personnel which understands the exercise of judgment and authority, conditions which will never be realized unless all from the manager down are efficiently trained. It would be suicide to send out to the public salesmen who are not sufficiently trained both in actual statistical information about the securities which they are offering and in the power to interpret that and other information so as to guide properly the investment policies of their customers. Money spent on statistical services such as Moody's, Babson's, Standard Statistics and other equally well-known and reliable services, will return very large dividends on the investment if full advantage is taken of the information thus acquired. This advantage can only be pursued when it is realized that the bond busi-

ness is now really a profession, and that men of the highest type must be secured and allowed sufficient opportunity for themselves; it will rarely be possible in a small bank to operate efficiently a bond business in charge of a junior officer or to employ salesmen having no more opportunity than the junior officers of the bank.

It is my belief that in spite of the growth and competition, perhaps because of these factors, there is still a real opportunity for mutual advantage to both investors and banks in starting bond departments in communities the amount and character of whose wealth will justify it. It will also be found that the bond end of a bank can be of great value to other departments. Our own company, if you will pardon the reference, has through the rendering of good service to its customers brought to the commercial and trust departments of the American bank accounts which in all likelihood would have been otherwise inaccessible.

There are, of course, pitfalls to be avoided. It would be fatal, I believe, for any bond business to specialize on any one type of bond, either real estate, municipal, or what not, as the only guarantee of a stable business is in the ability to sell some classes of bonds at all times. Two very frequent statements which will be heard are, "If these X, Y and Z 5s are so good, why haven't you sold them all?" and "You're just trying to sell me these bonds because you have some of them on hand." So you will readily see that in order to satisfy the modern bond buyer it will be necessary for your bond department to exercise more than ordinary discretion, oftentimes to neglect all the bonds on hand and go out into the market to buy bonds without profit in order to give a customer the bonds he ought to have and in general to display the foresight demanded by the risks inherent in any business which sells merchandise subject to the whims of its customers and its market. Nevertheless, I believe that, properly started and carried on, the bond department of a bank should be a source not only of financial reward, but also of the priceless heritage which comes to an institution as a result of a constant effort to make the practice of thrift more attractive and to give intelligent advice to the impulsive American public, which needs it badly. And, not least important, a bond department ought to develop among the personnel of the banks a corps of men who, if they conscientiously follow the principles of the profession of bond selling, will provide an ever-increasing number of valuable leaders in finance and in business.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—NATIONAL BANK DIVISION

Address of President W. C. Wilkinson, President Merchants & Farmers National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

In the name of the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, I bid you a hearty welcome to this meeting, where we may discuss our common problems. Fortunately, they are comparatively few, for, as we survey the business horizon of our great nation, we find it perhaps freer from disturbing clouds and adverse winds than at any other time during the last decade. On all sides of us are striking evidences of the unparalleled prosperity which we are privileged to enjoy. Industry is thriving at high tide, trade is active, car loadings continue unusually high, bank clearings have recently reached new totals and there is general satisfaction with the business trend. Our national financial policy is improving steadily. Except for the few intermittent murmurs of discontent proceeding from several isolated places abroad the recovery of the entire world from the ravages of the recent war is progressing favorably.

However, recovery is never accomplished uniformly. In this instance, as in all other similar ones, there linger still a few persistent shadows of misadjustment which seem to defy all efforts to immediately disperse them. Their presence calls for thoughtful attention, for they retard the forward march in which every unit of life and every activity in the land should participate, and in which every man of vision wants to have a part. They are not keeping step, but I reject the thought that in time they will not catch the stride of the advance, for I have unbounded faith in America and enough confidence in the genius of her people to be assured that the shadows will be dissipated.

There is one feature of this great national progress which impresses me most forcefully. It is the responsibility which it casts upon each American citizen. There is the responsibility of striving to lift to a higher plane those sections of our business and economic structure which are lagging. Also, there is the more important direct and constant obligation of supporting studiously and whole-heartedly the broadened and heightened tower of our financial and industrial achievements. Without the united efforts of all good citizens that standard cannot be maintained, and much of the responsibility rests upon us; upon State bankers, savings bankers, trust company men and national bankers alike. It rests upon us as individuals and it rests upon the institutions we represent. To meet this responsibility squarely and to discharge it in the manner which will redound most helpfully to our nation and to our people we must have foresight, steadfastness of purpose, a determination to succeed and complete facilities.

Our privilege, our duty and our purpose to-day are to give serious thought to the discussion of methods by which improvements in banking practices and bank services may be effected. Whether they are incident to the business of one class of banks or another, they are a part of the general work in which we are engaged and should have our support. However, we are concerned primarily with the National Banking System, for it marks the limitations placed upon the institutions we represent, and it is the standard by which must be measured the broader powers which we feel must be extended if that system is to continue to hold the enviable position it occupies and which it has maintained so long in the realm of American finance.

As guardians of the funds of the clients of our banks, our duties are manifold. We are charged indirectly with the responsibility of preserving the National Banking System and with keeping it in a state of efficiency capable of meeting whatever demands are made upon it. Obviously we cannot write the laws enacted for the government of our banks. Neither can we draw the regulations issued for the guidance thereof. However, upon our use of the instrumentalities given into our care depends the future of the system. If, with the facilities afforded, we can and do give to the public the complete banking service it desires and to which it is entitled, the efficiency of the system is proved. But, if our employment of all the powers conferred by the National Bank Act fails to produce fully satisfactory results the necessity for a grant of more liberal authority is established.

Whether broader powers are necessary to enable national banks to render to their communities a full measure of banking service may perhaps be judged most accurately by a few comparisons. National banks are conducted to-day with an efficiency and an exactness never before equaled. The loyalty of the banking public, in so far as its requirements can be satisfied, was never more gratifying, and the resources of the system reached a new high mark within the last year. However, in the last decade, during which time the evolution in banking, the same as in practically every other line of business, carried it into heights not known theretofore, the growth of national banks has not kept pace with that of banks operating under authority from the several States. In 1923 there were 8,214 national banks, while the report of June 30 1926 showed the number to be 7,978. When an agency possessing the qualities of leadership, and holding its full measure of public confidence, does not maintain its ratio of advance, the retarding influence must be searched out and removed. The National Bank Division has pursued that search. It has found the cause. It has devoted itself diligently to its elimination, though without a full measure of success.

No discussion of the National Banking System or of any other system of banking can be complete without a consideration of its relation to the Federal Reserve System. Whatever partisanship men may disclose in speaking of banking, all of them are agreed upon one thing. They recognize in the Reserve System a co-ordinating agency without which our modern complex of business would relapse into chaos. Without it the extremes to which business and social disorganization might drift are incalculable. Memory holds before us a vivid picture of the tremendous burdens the Reserve System was called upon to assume from the very day of its organization. And no less permanently imprinted upon our minds is the recollection of the thorough manner in which the System met every demand made upon it. It preserved the integrity of our own country and exerted a stabilizing influence over every other one. Its success under most trying circumstances demonstrated its complete mastery over conditions from which disastrous business disorders resulted formerly, and it put to flight the fear of their recurrence.

We must have faith in the system which prevented a complete financial collapse during the disastrous period of readjustment after the close of the World War. Likewise, we must be militant in our defense of that system and, more important still, we must be alert to guard against the creeping in of any form of decay which, by reason of its possible obscurity, is the more dangerous. Any force which tends to an impairment of the Federal Reserve System is a serious menace to the stability of our Government.

That System was made to rest primarily upon the national banks. They are the nucleus around which was erected that superstructure of finance. They, almost eight thousand in number, are compulsory members and furnish 84% of the total membership. Also, with more than twenty-five billion dollars of resources, they supply 62% of the total strength of the Reserve System. To the earlier statement, that any force which tends to impair that System is a serious menace to the stability of our Government, may be added this further one. Any force which tends to impair the National Banking System is a challenge to the continuation of the Federal Reserve System.

Having before us a realization of the value of the Reserve System, which is approved universally in principle, and, recognizing the faltering stride of its essential pillar, our duty is clear. We are called upon to strive to unfetter the National Banking System, so it may again resume its forward march in the precise step with the responsibilities resting upon it. This the National Bank Division has sought to do. It has worked energetically for the achievement of that goal, which is equality of opportunity for its members.

Attainment of that end must necessarily come through the adoption of liberalizing amendments to the National Bank Act. A number of them were proposed and they present an instant appeal to any student of banking. Among them is a provision for a more suitable method of effecting consolidations of banks. Another one would grant indeterminate charters which are looked upon as very desirable. This would be accomplished without lessening in any degree the many safeguards thrown about national bank operation. Safe deposit business, which is performed to a greater or lesser extent by all banks, would be offered a different status. It could be incorporated as a separate institution in which national banks would be permitted to own stock. Loans on city real estate would be made more attractive. The limitations of the present law are a very serious handicap against which a general disapproval has been voiced from every quarter. Dealings in investment securities under regulations to be issued

by the Comptroller of the Currency would be permitted. This, too, is thought very desirable when surrounded by proper safeguards. The charter of the Federal Reserve System would be extended. The first proposal was that it should be indeterminate, but later it was tentatively agreed that it should be for a definite number of years. The harshness of the law nacted in 1914, to curb what was referred to as the evil of interlocking directorates, would be mellowed somewhat by lodging with the Federal Reserve Board the authority to determine whether, in a given case, the service of an individual with several different banks would be incompatible with the public interest. Also, this bill would stop the spread of branch banking within the Federal Reserve System.

Prior to the time when the American Bankers Association gave its endorsement to these proposals which were embodied in one bill before Congress, the National Bank Division struggled alone to secure their enactment into law. Its insistence and its efforts have not relaxed, though during the last two years it has proceeded under the leadership of the parent body.

Congress has already shown unmistakably its belief in the necessity of enacting this legislation. It was passed by the House, and also by the Senate, though with some variations in form. Later it was given to a conference committee composed of members of each branch of Congress, and they were instructed to harmonize the differences found in the bills as passed by their respective bodies. After numerous meetings they were able to report a complete agreement in every section of the bill except the one dealing with branch banking, and even on that one there was almost entire accord. So it is not necessary to discuss here those features of the bill which at present are not in controversy, though until such time as the conference committee submits its final report it has the power to reconsider any sections and change them as it will.

We are deeply concerned, however, with the branch banks feature of this bill. The failure of Congress in its last session to agree on them prevented the enactment of all the other important amendments which the legislators themselves, the members of this Association and the public have approved. Also, branch banking in itself presents a problem so important as to demand definite solution. It has been truthfully said "No question is ever settled until it is settled right," and we must be certain that the settlement of this question, which we hope is not far off, will be equitable and permanent.

The conference committee of Congress has agreed upon provisions which will mark the limitations upon branch banking among State members of the Reserve System. They are that—

"They shall be permitted to retain such branches as they may have in operation, in conformity with the State law, at the date of the approval of this Act, and

"They must relinquish any branch or branches established after the date of the approval of this Act beyond the limits of the city, town or village in which the parent bank is situated."

This is clear and simple enough. It prevents the future spread of branch banking outside of the cities in which the parent offices are located. It means that in States which now or hereafter may permit branch banking State bank members of the Reserve System will not be permitted to establish branches outside of the cities, or to operate branches so established after the approval of this Act.

Also, the conference committee of Congress has reached complete agreement in respect to branches of national banks as follows:

"They may retain branches lawfully in operation at the date of the approval of this Act."

"National banks absorbing State banks or consolidating with other national banks may retain and operate such branches, if any, as were in lawful operation at the date of the approval of this Act.

"They may establish and operate new branches within the limits of the city, town or village in which such associations are situated, in such States as permit branch banking, as follows:

"One branch in cities with population of more than 25,000. Two branches in cities with population of more than 50,000. The Comptroller of the Currency to determine the number of branches in cities with population in excess of 100,000."

The controversy which caused the failure of the bill in the last session of Congress was over this section, though so much of it as is set about above was agreed upon by both sides. The difference is that the House insisted, and so instructed its conferees, that branches of national banks shall be restricted forever to States which permit the establishment of branch banks at the time of the passage of this Act. The Senate bill provided that national banks shall be permitted to establish branches within the cities in States which permit State banks to establish branches now or at any future time. The Senate conferees refused to recede from that position and vowed they never will do so.

The dispute was over what is known as the Hull amendment. That amendment refers to national banks alone. It has absolutely nothing to do with the number of branches in a given city. It does not prevent the spread of branch banking outside of the cities in which the head offices are located, for the establishment of branches outside of the cities is prevented by another section of the bill. It means simply that if any State should enact laws hereafter permitting branches national banks would not be permitted to establish branches in any cities in that State, even in the limited numbers specified above, though State banks would be privileged to set up branches in direct competition with national banks.

The National Bank Division, notwithstanding the handicap which the Hull amendment would place upon national banks, has exerted all of its efforts for the passage of the House bill carrying that amendment. The American Bankers Association has endorsed the House bill and the National Bank Division stands squarely upon the endorsement of the parent body. It still wishes for the passage of that bill, but it is pitiful to see this important measure meet almost certain failure again because of the slight difference which has arisen. There are many desirable, necessary and uncontested features in this proposal, and even the disputed section, if decided either way, would at once settle the branch banking problem and confine to the cities branches of all members of the Federal Reserve System. I personally still would welcome the enactment of the House bill, but, rather than see it fail again, I would prefer to accept the Senate provision, which, after all, attempts not a thing in the world other than to give to national banks the privilege of establishing branches in the larger cities, in very restricted numbers, in States which may hereafter extend the branch privilege to State banks without limitation.

The Senate provision, which is exactly the same as the House language, except that it omits the Hull amendment, recognizes the right of a State to say whether or not it will permit branch banking within its borders. It means that if that right should be extended to State banks in any given State hereafter it would be given to National banks also. If any State now permitting branch banking should amend its laws so as to deny future branches, that amendment would apply to national banks as well as State. So in the name of equality of opportunity, which is the purpose of this bill, why should not future laws permitting branch banking apply to both classes of banks? I repeat that I would be happy to see that meritorious McFadden bill enacted even with the Hull amendment, but I cannot follow the reasoning of anyone who would work for the defeat of the measure rather than see it become law carrying a provision giving both classes of banks somewhat similar branch privileges in all the States.

This is a very pressing situation. If national banks are to be granted the broader powers which they require to carry a full measure of banking services to their communities, we must urge the Convention of the American Bankers Association to support the enactment of this measure; enactment with the Hull amendment if it can be secured, but without it if its inclusion makes final approval impossible.

Discussion on McFadden Bill and Branch Banking—Bill Approved Without Hull Amendment.

President Wilkinson: We will now receive the report of the Resolutions Committee. Mr. McKee is Chairman.

H. H. McKee: *Mr. President, Members of the National Bank Division, Ladies and Gentlemen:* In behalf of the Resolutions Committee I report the following:

Resolution on McFadden Bill and Branch Banking.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the existing legislative situation, the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association in session now at Los Angeles, California, recommend to Congress the final enactment of the so-called McFadden National Bank Bill, H. R. No. 2, including the provision rechartering the Federal Reserve banks, at the coming session, with the following restrictions upon branch banking

"First, that no national bank be permitted in any State to establish a branch beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the bank is situated;

"Second, that no national bank be permitted to establish a home city branch in any State which does not at the time of such establishment permit the State banks to establish branches;

Third, that no State bank be permitted to enter or to retain membership in the Federal Reserve System if it has in operation any branch which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. No. 2 beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the bank is situated;

"Fourth, that no branches which may have been established after the enactment of H. R. No. 2 beyond the incorporated limits of the municipality in which the parent bank is situated, be permitted to be retained when the State bank converts into or consolidates with the national bank, or when two or three national banks consolidate."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution, and, if it is seconded I will ask recognition to speak on it and explain its purpose.

The motion was regularly seconded.

President Wilkinson: We will recognize Mr. McKee to explain it further.

H. H. McKee on Position of American Bankers Association on McFadden Bill—Congressional Action.

Mr. McKee: Gentlemen, I want to tell you why I am speaking on this resolution. In the latter part of the year 1925 about forty or so of prominent bankers, representative bankers in various sections of the country, came to the City of Washington and asked the Comptroller of the Currency, Colonel McIntosh, to recommend to Congress the enactment of the McFadden bill, which failed to pass in the 68th Congress. After they had secured his promise to recommend the enactment of that bill, they adjourned and formed the nucleus of an organization of which they elected me Chairman, the purpose of which was to co-operate with the officials of the National Bank Division and with the officials of the American Bankers Association to get the McFadden bill passed by Congress. So that what I am going to tell you this afternoon is based upon my personal contact with members of the Banking and Currency Committee in both branches of Congress, with prominent Senators and members of the House of Representatives, because I have been constantly in attendance upon Congress in connection with this bill. I feel that I am qualified to tell you the facts in connection therewith.

There are two kinds of banks in this country, State banks which derive their power to exist from State Legislatures. Those banks can go direct to their State Legislatures through the instrumentality of their State organization without first having to come to the parent association and get permission.

The national banks derive their authority to do business from the Federal Congress, but according to a regulation of the American Bankers Association the national banks cannot go directly to the source from which they derive their power. They must first come to the parent association and get the approval of the parent association to any proposition which they desire to place before Congress, any legislation in their behalf.

When the McFadden bill was introduced during the 68th Congress, it was sought to get the approval of the American Bankers Association to this legislation. The question was taken up at the Convention held in the city of Chicago and the American Bankers Association approved the McFadden bill with what is technically known as the Hull amendment thereto.

That bill failed of passage in the 68th session of Congress. It was reintroduced in the first session of the 69th Congress. It passed the House of Representatives with very little debate, including the Hull amendment. It was then referred to the Banking and Currency Committee which appointed a sub-committee to hold hearings. The bill was reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to the Senate, and it was adopted by the Senate without the Hull amendment and with some other changes.

Thereupon the bill went to a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. That committee consisted of Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, Senator Edge of New Jersey and Senator Glass of Virginia, in behalf of the Senate, and some time during the absence of Senator Pepper his place was taken by Senator McLean.

The Conference Committee on the part of the House consisted of Mr. McFadden, the Chairman of the committee; Mr. King of Illinois, the ranking Republican member on the committee, and Mr. Otis Wingo, the ranking Democratic member on the committee.

That committee met and they discussed the differences between the two houses for a long time. When the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congresss adjourned on March 4 it was found that the Conference Committee had agreed tentatively on practically all of the differences between the two branches of Congress, except the so-called Hull amendment, and that is the only difference between the Senate and the House. The Senate refuses absolutely to accept the Hull amendment and the House conferees, under instructions from the House, have refused to recede from their position in favor of the Hull amendment.

Now what is this Hull amendment that has caused so much trouble? I think we will be able to understand what it is if we consider briefly its origin and why those who advocate it want it passed by Congress.

When the bill was introduced in the Sixty-eight Congress, one of the provisions in the bill was that national banks should have the right to enjoy a limited city branch banking privilege in those States that authorized State banks to have branches. At that time, representatives of a group pf State banks in the outlying district of Chicago appeared in Washington and asked the Comptroller of the Currency, Henry N. Dawes, and the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee to recommend a provision that would restrict city branch banking by national banks to the 22 States that authorized branch banking at this time and by implication, forbid national banks in the other 26 States to have the limited city branch banking privilege, even though the laws of those States should be changed hereafter.

The purpose of this amendment, as explained to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee under questioning by Senator Glass, is that the proponents of that amendment hope that by its adoption as a part of the McFadden bill to discourage national banks from uniting with State banks in States that do not authorize branch banking at this time, to foster State branch banking laws, and, moreover, they feel that if the Hull amendment becomes part of the bill, that if any State banks attempt to have State laws changed, that the national banks, realizing that they cannot have branches, will use their influence before the Legislature to prevent such a thing from being carried out.

Now, gentlemen, that is the basis of the contention of those who favor the Hull amendment. When the bill was before the Senate sub-committee, Senator Glass asked every banker who appeared if he thought it was fair and reasonable and just to write a law that would give a privilege to national banks in 22 States under certain conditions and limitations and deny the identical privilege to national banks in the other 26 States under the same conditions and limitations.

Every banker who was asked that question said, "No, it would not fair," except two. The two bankers who tried to defend the Hull amendments were representatives of the Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, Bankers Association, where this Hull amendment originated, and they told Senator Glass that the avowed purpose of the Hull amendment was to discourage State Legislatures from enacting branch banking laws.

Senator Glass thereupon asked them if they thought such a law enacted by the Congress of the United States would be constitutional and he gave it as his opinion there and then that it would be unconstitutional for the Congress of the United States to enact any law, the purpose of which was to influence, either directly or indirectly, the action of any State Legislature, and he said that he was opposed to the Hull amendment and his opinion was concurred in by the other members of the sub-committee, by the members of the full committee and when the bill reached the floor of the Senate they tried three times to restore the Hull amendment to the bill, but it was defeated every time, the last time by a record vote of 60 against 17.

So that the Hull amendment was defeated in the Senate and it is now the only point of difference, as I have said, between the Senate and the House on this important piece of banking legislation.

Now the proponents of the Hull amendment say that if this amendment is adopted, it will discourage the extension of State-wide branch banking. I ask you what influence and power has been responsible for the setting up of branch banking in the 22 States? Obviously it is not the national banks, because they have no standing with State legislatures on that matter. They have to go to Congress, and they have gone to Congress only because the State banks in 22 States have fostered branch banking laws and they feel the competition of State banks that have branches and they are asking Congress for that relief.

Therefore, I deny that this Hull amendment will achieve the purpose its proponents state it will achieve. On the other hand, if the Hull amendment is passed, and national banks find in a State that does not authorize branch banking that the State banks succeed in passing a branch banking law and that they will not be permitted to take advantage of it, as national banks, they will surrender their national charters, become State banks to enjoy the privilege as State banks that was denied them as national banks. Therefore, I deny the assertion that the Hull amendment will prevent the extension of State-wide branch banking.

On the other hand, the statement has been made that this bill as passed by the Senate of the United States is an invitation to the extension of State-wide branch banking in 26 States. Let's see if that is true. What does the McFadden bill propose with respect to branch banks? It says that a national bank located in a city with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 may have one branch. A national bank located in a city with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 may have two branches; but that national banks located in cities with population of over 100,000 may have an unlimited number of branches, provided, however, the Comptroller of the Currency approves those branches after an examination of the conditions to see whether the branches are warranted.

I ask you, in all fairness, is there any menace of the extension of State-wide branch banking in such a proposition among the smaller towns, cities and villages in this United States?

The position of the Senate conferees with respect to this Hull amendment is this: They realize that the proposition was brought to Congress by a group of State bankers who are afraid they cannot control their own State legislatures. They are afraid their State legislature will go ahead and enact branch banking laws, and they are asking Congress to put a check on that by enacting this Hull amendment.

Of all places in the United States, the bankers in the State of Illinois have the least need to fear the extension of branch banking, because the constitution of the State of Illinois provides that no branch banking law can be passed in that State without a referendum to the people. That was tried in 1924 and it was defeated. Moreover, the State banks in the State of Illinois outnumber the national banks seven to one. The State banks in other States outnumber the national banks very largely.

So that the effort to tie the national banks and prevent them from taking advantage of a future branch banking law enacted by the State in which they are located is not founded on reason; it is not founded on justice.

Senator Glass contends, furthermore, that the Hull amendment is unconstitutional. His view is expressed by other prominent Senators, but we will leave the question of constitutionality out altogether and examine it rom another standpoint, because if you submit any law to a jury of lawers, they will always have two different opinions as to its constitutionality.

However, leaving the constitutionality of the law out altogether, let's examine it from the standpoint of the spirit of laws that should be passed in this republic. We know that our country is a democracy within a public. There are 48 sovereign States that have absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of their citizens. They can pass any kind of laws they want that are constitutional without interference from the sovereign power in any other State or indeed from the super-sovereignty called the United States.

Senator Glass contends that if the Congress of the United States should pass the Hull amendment, it would be undue interference with the right of state legislatures and the people in those states to determine what kind of laws they should pass, and I believe he is right.

Now, gentlemen, if you will analyze this resolution very carefully, you will find out that it is an anti-state wide branch banking resolution. There is nothing in it at all that provides for the extension of branch banking outside of the strictly corporate limits of the cities in which the national banks are located. It does not give a single privilege to any national bank in the United States that is not enjoyed in equal measure by state banks under the authority of their state legislatures.

The first point that I draw your attention to is: that no national bank shall be permitted in any state to establish a branch beyond the corporate limits of the municipality in which the parent bank is located. When the bill was in Congress there was an effort made to include as part of it what is known as the contiguous territory provision, a provision that would permit a national bank located in a large city to establish a branch in a smaller municipality on the outskirts of the city that was outside of the corporate limits of the city but within what is known as the metropolitan area.

That was defeated by an overwhelming vote in the lower branch of Congress, and it is going to be impossible to convince the members of the House of Representatives that that is desirable and necessary legislation. So that we must overlook that and recognize the fact that we cannot under any circumstances get the provision relating to contiguous territory restored to the bill.

The second point is that, "no national bank shall be permitted to establish a home city branch in any state which does not at the time of such establishment permit state banks to establish branches."

If Congress should enact the McFadden bill with that recommendation, it would permit national banks in non-branch banking states to carry on limited branch banking, in fair competition with state banks, if and when the legislatures of those states at some future time should enact a branch banking law giving that privilege to state banks.

I ask you, is there anything unfair and unreasonable in such a proposition? Aren't the national banks entitled to compete fairly and reasonably with the state banks?

Gentlemen, the national banks to-day are up against a stone wall. If they do not get this legislation, the national bank system is going to begin to crumble. The larger banks will take out state charters to get the privilege of competing with state banks that is denied them if this legislation fails.

If that happens, one of the surest and safest foundations of the Federal Reserve System will be destroyed, and we will have the power over the banking interests of this country taken from under the hands of the Federal government which controls the national system and the Federal system, and distributed among the 48 states.

What assurance have we, if that thing happens, that we will ever have a Federal Reserve System?

Therefore, gentlemen, I am pleading for this resolution, because I think that the national banks, if they want it, have got to do something like this to defeat the Hull amendment in the house. If they do not defeat the Hull amendment in the House of Representatives, if they can't persuade their members of Congress that they want this bill without the Hull amendment, there is not going to be any legislation because the Senate will never give in.

Last night down in the lobby of this hotel I met a distinguished Senator, and the subject of the Hull amendment was taken up. He said, "You can tell your banker friends for me that even should the Senate Conference Committee oring back to the Senate a proposition to accept the Hull amendment they would be voted down overwhelmingly. The Senate has spoken. It will not have the Hull amendment, because the principle is contrary to the spirit of laws that should be passed in this great republic."

Gentlemen, we have got to do something. We can't stand idly by and see this bill defeated. It has been up in Congress for two years. Numerous bankers have been working for it, and moreover the big business organizations in the country want it. Banking couldn't exist without the help of industry and commerce. Industry and commerce can get along some way without banking, but if we had no industry and commerce, we would not have any banks.

What has the United States Chamber of Commerce, that large aggregation of business men in the country, said about this bill? They have examined it and they have recommended to Congress that it be enacted without the Hull amendment.

What has the National Association of Credit Men, composed of 25,000 or 30,000 of the largest business houses in the United States, said? They have examined the bill. They have gone into it minutely, and they have given it as their opinion that the Hull amendment has no part in a piece of legislation that is intended to relieve the national banks.

It is a fundamental principle of the laws enacted by the English speaking people, and it has been so for a long time, and our liberty and progress has grown up under that principle, that principle is that every citizen, rich and poor, is entitled to equal protection of the law, and that Congress should not enact a law that will bear with undue weight on some and grant a privilege to others.

But this Hull amendment violates that very principle, and that is why the Senate of the United States will not accept it. That is why the Secretary of the Treasury has gone on record against it. That is wny the Federal Reserve Board has gone on record against it. That is why the Comptroller of the Currency has opposed it. That is why the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Credit Men and hundreds of able, distinguished bankers and lawyers and economists in this country, all of whom are qualified by knowledge and experience to say what should be the spirit of laws passed in this republic—they are all against the Hull amendment.

And so, Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am offering this resolution for adoption by this meeting and I hope that it will be accepted.

STATEMENT BY H. N. BATY.

H. N. Baty of Chicago arose to speak.

President Wilkinson: Are you a member of the National Bank Division, Mr. Baty?

Mr H. N. Baty: I am, sir. Mr. McKee in his very able explanation of the McFadden banking bill and also his explanation of the Hull amendment closed by quoting nearly word for word from a letter of his which I have here, and he stated something about our English laws should bear with equal weight upon all citizens.

I think that there are many ways that Mr. McKee could be answered. I am just going to read to the bankers here to-day an excerpt from this letter, not the one that Mr. McKee quoted, but another excerpt. This is one of the several pieces of printed material that went out to both houses of Congress when the McFadden bill was pending in the closing days of the long session. Mr. McKee was Chairman of the National Bank Publicity Committee of which he spoke.

This particular quotation deals with the action of the 1924 convention of the A. B. A. I assume that nearly all of you here are familiar with that action A great many of you realize that it was made the special business of the fifteenth annual convention of the A. B. A. The Resolutions Committee had nothing whatever to do with the resolution unanimously adopted The President of the Association spoke on this report and pointed out its many meritorious features. Numerous other leaders of the Association did likewise. More than one hour of the time of the convention was consumed in a discussion of this suggested resolution. An advance notice had been sent the day before to all delegates.

Despite that fact or those facts, despite the additional fact that Mr. McKee knew of this action that was to be taken the next day, he included in his letter under date of June 10 1926 the following paragraph:

"The report of the anti-branch bankers was submitted to the convention by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Paton, both of whom were ardent anti-branch bankers, and the report carrying with it an endorsement of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments was adopted by the convention without debate in the usual perfunctory way that resolutions are passed by such associations."

That, gentlemen, is just one reason why there has been so much confusion about the McFadden banking bill, about the Hull amendment. Mr. McKee knows it was the exact opposite of the usual perfunctory way. The A. B. A. "Journal" just a few days later put on the front cover of the October issue the headline, "A solution of the branch bank problem." In six places throughout that "Journal" its headlines announced that at last the branch bank problem had been solved, pictures illustrating the solution of the branch bank question, comment on the fact that it was the greatest single achievement of the fiftieth annual convention. Still Mr. McKee would term it, "put through with the usual perfunctory way" without any debate.

Mr. McKee also made reference to the contiguous territory provision, and he stated that the house voted that down overwhelmingly. He didn't state that his committee was most active in telegraphic appeals and in other ways to get that contiguous territory provision included in the conference report approved by the House, but the House failed to approve it.

Now whether the vote June 24th in the House was a vote against the contiguous territory provision or whether it was an expression of the House refusing to accept any—

President Wilkinson: I will have to call the gentleman to order. He is not discussing the question before the house but a matter that has no relation to it at all.

Mr. Baty: May I say just one sentence and I will close? Gentlemen, it is quite all right to applaud that, but you will never get the McFadden banking bill unless the Hull amendments are in it.

President Wilkinsin: Mr. Baty, I have been requested to ask what bank you represent at this meeting?

Mr. Baty: I assumed that when Mr. Shepherd went up to the platform he was asking you that. I represent the Jackson Park National Bank of Chicago as a Vice-President.

President Wilkinson: Thank you.

Joshua Evans Jr. (District National Bank, Washington, D. C.): Mr. Chairman and Members of the National Bank Section: I had intended first only to rise as a fellow banker with Mr. McKee and say that being thoroughly familiar with the attitude of Congress through personal contact with many Senators and Representatives and a worker with Mr. McKee in the National Bank Publicity Committee, that he has presented to you here to-day a real exposition of a subject which had been very little understood and very little studied by the bankers at large, in my opinion.

I am glad that Mr. Baty took a little issue with one phase of Mr. McKee's report, or his statements, because I stand right here to say that no man, in my opinion, in the United States, is as familiar with the attitude of Congress and this position, and understanding on Mr. McKee's part comes from personal contact and interviews with practically every Senator and Member of Congress on Capitol Hill.

We were all in favor of passing the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments, but, gentlemen, we ran into a condition. And right here let me say if this Associatidn or any other association in the United States adopts resolutions that will say to Congress that we want certani legislation and we want it this way, or not at all, then they are butting their heads up against a stone wall.

Our position in respect to the McFadden bill is as Mr. McKee stated. We are up against an impasse, and the thing for us to do is to get the very best that we can and get something that is fair to all. The reason the Senate is taking the position that it is taking in respect to the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments is because the Senators of the United States recognize the injustice and unfairness of the Hull amendments.

Many of us have our views as to what members of Congress and Senators do, but let me testify to this and speak in behalf of Congress and the Senate of the United States. It is a very, very hard thing to get through both Houses of Congress any legislation that is on its face unfair, I am glad to speak strongly in favor of the resolution which Mr. McKee has presented.

Mr. Doyle (Wisconsin): I would like to ask the gentlemen what efforts, if any, he or his associates or the proponents of branch banking made to prevent the enactment of the Senate measure? I should like to have him answer that question. What attempt, if any, did you or your associates make to prevent the enactment of the Senate bill, one of the rankest branch banking measures every introduced in Congress?

While that measure was before the Senate for consideration, not one word of protest went up from you or your associates against that measure when it was conceded to be a State-wide branch banking measure. I want to say to you that every fundamental thing in the McFadden bill would have passed at the last session of Congress if your branch banking friends and associates had permitted it to be introduced in a separate bill, but you were insistent upon passing a branch banking measure at any cost. You were willing to sacrifice the rights——

President Wilkinson: I will have to call the gentleman to order. You will have to keep personalities out of the discussion.

Harry V. Haynes (Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Washington, D. C.): Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I sat this morning n a meeting of the State Bank Division. I denied myself the right to take the floor because I was not a State bank man. I listened, however, to the proceedings. The gentleman who had the floor a moment ago made the speech in that meeting introducing Congressman Wingo. I assume, therefore, that he is a State bank man.

Mr. Doyle: I assumed gentlemen, inasmuch as Mr. Goebel was in our convention, that you would accord me at least the same privilege.

President Wilkinson: I would like to make a statement. This is a meeeing of the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, and no one not a member of this Division, except by invitation, will be allowed to speak or vote on any subject before this Division. Please remember that.

STATEMENT BY O. F. REICH.

O. F. Reich (First National Bank of Dalton, Cook County, Ill.): Mr. Chairman, I will present my credentials. My name is Reich, and I spell it R-e-i-c-h. It is rather difficult to pronounce. My initials are O. F. I am a director in the First National Bank of Dalton in Cook County, Ill. That is a very small town of about 3,500 inhabitants. The reporter here asked me, when I walked up, "Why did you select that locality to be born in?" Well I guess reporters have got a right to ask anything. I didn t tell him, but I will tell you. There were two reasons. First because it was convenient to the home of my parents. Secondly, gentlemen, there was one of those old line distilleries there. I submit that I used good judgment in that instance. Speaking to the question, am I eligible?

President Wilkinson: Absolutely.

Mr. Reich: There is no question that there is a great difference of opinion between honest men upon the advantages or disadvantages of branch banking, and the question has been before the bankers for a number of years. A few years ago, this body adopted a resolution unanimously endorsing the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. I assume they then thought that was wise and for the best interests of the bankers. I haven't a doubt that that is true.

It went to Congress and the House of Representatives who were there considering it passed the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments after deliberation and after hearing from their constituents from all over the country.

They are a great deliberative body. They represent one wing of the greatest legislative body in this country. They passed it that way. I believe that they felt that it was for the best interests of banking.

It went to the Senate. They disagreed with the House of Representatives, and, gentlemen, it is not the first time that the Senate has disagreed with the House of Representatives. They are a great deliberative body. As has been said a moment ago, unless that bill comes to them as they wish to have it they will never pass it. Yet they represent the people, you and me.

A moment ago your Chairman said that no question should be settled unless it was settled right. That is a fundamental rule that is mighty good to follow. It is sound.

The gentleman who preceded me, Mr. Evans, said that he favored the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments, but that they are up against an impasse, and, therefore, they want to take the other channel. I look at it this way. We have got a proposition here that we are either for or against branch banking. What is best for the country? I think everybody wants what is best for the country, but there is a difference of opinion. We have branch banking in 22 States in greater or less degree in those States. In 26 we have no branch banking. It is still on trial.

There is a very expressed and firm opinion in the 26 States against branch banking at this time. The Hull amendments are the nearest thing to stopping it and putting a brake upon branch banking that has been presented.

As to its constitutionality, as has been said by Mr. McKee, it is difficult for us to say when, as he says, lawyers disagree. They always disagree. I never saw a law suit in my life that didn't have two lawyers that disagreed. They will present briefs to the Appellate and Supreme Court and they will cite cases, cases down from the ages, and they seem in point both ways. and they disagree. Then we have instances where our Supreme Court decides five to four. So it is quite human to disagree. We don't know.

I don't think it is constitutional. I am not the Supreme Court. That is just my opinion. I like to think that it is constitutional, but I made a mistake on that constitutional proposition once. You know, when the eighteenth amendment was presented, Elihu Root said it was not constitutional, and I relied on it. Well, I had a good many friends on the train coming up, so I didn't suffer particularly. However, I was mistaken, and Elihu Root, who is considered one of the ablest constitutional lawyers we have, was mistaken. So perhaps they may be mistaken about this being unconstitutional, and I join with Mr. McKee in casting that out of the equation.

I am looking at it from a small town standpoint. That is where I live. I can judge best of my neighbors and surroundings. I live, though, in the city of Chicago, and I come in contact with the bankers there, and know a good many of them. I classify the bankers down there (it is a rather homely way) as the big bankers and the little bankers. I am a little banker.

On the train I was talking to a man about branch banking. I was telling him what a dangerous thing it was. He took the other view. I said to him, "What bank are you associated with?" I will not mention the name. It was one of the largest in Chicago. I said, "I think I would take your position if I was with that bank, but I am on the other side of the fence because it is to my advantage.

You know, there was instilled in all of us, the Chairman, the gentleman who spoke before me and each one of us an instinct. We didn't put it there. That is called self-preservation. It is mighty strong. You can't legislate it out of anybody any more than you can legislate morals into anybody. When you try to take the life away from any individual he usually objects. That is the instinct of self-preservation.

In the city of Chicago, we have hundreds of banks, splendid institutions, both national and state, and I am of the opinion—and it is only fair—that national and state banks should be treated exactly alike. I don't think any proposition would be right that would give one a preference over the other, and there are inequalities, and the McFadden bill straightens out most of those inequalities, and in that it is all right and we are all agreed it is only the branch bank proposition that comes in. The trouble is that same old human instinct.

The big fellow wants branch banking and the little fellow don't want branch banking. Why? The little fellow is afraid he is going to be put out of business and you can't blame him very much. Now, whether he is right or not; whether it is more beneficial to have branch banking and put the little fellow out of business, I don't know, but it seems to me that the financial and banking structure of this country, built up in over a hundred years to a point of safety that has never been attained before, is in better

condition than it ever was before, and can still be developed as a pretty fine structure.

I read a letter from James Simpson, President of Marshall Field & Co. That is a little dry goods store we got back home. We think a good deal of his opinion. He referred to the present financial structure as a democratic organization with the many independent banks, one being a check on the other.

It is an awfully wholesome thing to have a check. That is why it is good to get m rried. I wish the ladies were here. They would be with me.

President Wilkinson: I would like to limit these discussions to five minutes. We will give you three more minutes.

Mr. Reich: I take this position that this is one of the most vital issues that has ever come to the bankers and I don't think that we ought to be limited to minutes. It may be that I have no thought that I can contribute to the hopper, but it may be that I have. I think it is a very serious problem and let us make this one occasion when a resolution is not adopted perfunctorily. Will you tell me what the value is of a resolution that is prepared by a committee that have given it thought and presented to a deliberate body who are supposed to consider it and are asked to discuss it and when it comes to discussh g it, you are limited? It can't be presented in a few moments. I would like to ask for a few more minutes.

We have before us a number of bankers from states in which there exists branch banking. There isn't much doubt that the inde endent bank disappears in the path of branch banking. Even Mr. McFadden in his letter written in July, says that unless the national banks get relief, the state banks will wipe them out, because in these states where branch banking exists, they can establish branch banks, and we all know that is true.

Now(then, these men that live in those communities, and I am speaking of the community I live in, in and about Chicago, who have built up those businesses with their years of existence, all their lives many of them. They have got splendid institutions. They are in contact with men that live in that community. They know their wants better than a branch banker, and if you know what a branch banker is, it isn't a board of directors selected from the local community, but let me tell you that the board of directors in a local community knows his people. He knows their wants and he can render them better service. I take it that is one of the objects of banking —service.

Then, again, those men are co-operating with the larger banks there. They come in and they clear through those banks, and when they can t make a loan to the man in the local neighborhood, they bring him into the larger bank and they introduce him and get to know him and make a friend of him. That larger bank extends him credit. It works fine. They have been our big brothers, our advisers, if you please. They have patted us on the back. Two years ago there wasn't one of them that had the temerity to say that he was in favor of branch banking, but they see a number of millions of deposits out there that would look good in their accounts and they want to establish branch banking. They wil become big. They will become more powerful. Now I am going to talk direct to that resolution, the second clause which says that national banks shall have the right to establish branch banks when and if, (I believe that is what the gentleman said, and I remember it) the State bank introduces like legislation. Let me tell you as I judge my friends, and I like those bankers; they are all right, but they want to build their banks bigger. God knows they are making a good deal of money now, and it is all right. I could quote you what their stock is worth. They are all paying good dividends. I don't know any reason why they should make all the money in the world. It is going to affect national as well as State bankers. They can't digest it all at once. They say in their resolution, "We will only let you put in branch banks in cities of 100,000." Chicago and a lot of the other cities are over 100,000. They can wipe out the branch banks. It may take them 10 or 15 years. This is only the opening wedge, gentlemen, and therefore I don't know, but I say, let's put the brakes on branch banking to the greatest degree that is possible, and let's halt anything that tends towards that until we can see how it works for a longer period of time. Let's not get into the dangerous position of developing money a la carte. The big bankers will get bigger and the little bankers will disappear. I say to you then, the Federal Reserve will be in danger; not this time, no, that is in this bill too. They say they are afraid about the Federal Reserve. Oh, no, the people of this country won't let you put the Federal Reserve bank out of business. That is a wonderful institution. It won't go out this time; it will go in. They say that we are endangering that. It will go in. If we bankers haven't the brains and the fairness to see that it goes in, the people of this country will see that it goes in.

Show us the established branch banking. You can't digest two meals at once. These gentlemen are intelligent; they are shrewd. They take and give you homeopathic doses, and after they have got that, there is no law that says you can't go back to Congress, they will demand a little more.

No featherweight prize fighter undertakes to lick a heavyweight; neither do they. They take on the lightweight, and when they get a little stronger, they move into the next class. Gentlemen, what do I mean? I mean this. If branch banking proceeds at the same rate that it has in this glorious State of California in all the States, although they say some of it must be by a vote of the people in Illinois—all right, they can change laws. They can go to Legislatures. When they get very powerful they can influence people in a measure that is hardly believable. I am afraid of the opening wedge.

I say to you that in twelve or fifteen years the Federal Reserve System will be re-enacted, whether we say so or not. Twelve or fifteen years later (if it takes that many years) we will have a strong structure tending towards branch banking in this country. We are either going to have branch banking or we are going to have the other, but I am saying hold it a while until we see which is the better. Let it work. If it develops as rapidly in the rest of this country as it has here (maybe it is because of the sunshine, I don't know) it will mean branch banking throughout this country, and they will get bigger, and there will be four or five of the greatest financial institutions the world ever saw, and I am not dreaming.

President Wilkinson: I am going to ask the gentleman to curtail his remarks.

Mr. Welch: Gentlemen of the jury, then that great oligarchy of money will be greater than the Federal Reserve System, and when it comes up twenty years later, they will be about ready, and it will not be passed then, and you will not have it any more. Those are some of the dangers. Whether I am right or wrong, it is worth waiting for. Let's see how it works. Support this bill with the Hull amendments and stand by it, and they will pass it ultimately. I believe it. I am earnest; whether I am right or wrong I don't know. I am casting this thought to you, and let it revolve. I believe I am right. Thank you.

A. J. FRAME ON BRANCH BANKING.

President Wilkinson: The Chair recognizes Mr. Frame for five minutes. There are quite a few other gentlemen who want to discuss this proposition, and we must expedite matters in order to adjourn for other business that is coming before us. I am going to ask Mr. Frame to confine his remarks to five minutes.

Mr. Frame (Waukesha, Wis.): If you will give me ten minutes I will not exceed the time.

President Wilkinson: The opposition has taken up so much time that I am forced to rule that no one can take over five minutes, where so many men want t speak. If any one wants to appeal from that decision, they have a right to do so. Unless they do, five minutes after you start you will be called and will be required to stop.

Mr. Frame: Permit me to say that I am now 83 years of age. I have been in the banking business for 64 years. I believe in the prosperity of the United States providing for some individualism that builds up this nation instead of monopolization. I will only speak for a few minutes, and then I am done, because then my time will be up. There are two or three questions which have been raised and which I want to say a very few words on.

In my judgment the Hull amendments are the only protection that the country bankers of the United States have which will prevent them from eating us up, or, as the Governor of the Federal Reserve puts it, putting us out of business. I want to say to you one thing. Perhaps I am an old codger and ought not speak at all, but when you talk about constitutionality, if the States of the United States with 48 different laws can impose those laws which are passed upon each State and say automatically it must be adopted by the United States, it seems to me one of the most unconstitutional things that ever appeared in all the history from the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

It is a fearful proposition, gentlemen, in my judgment. I think that every man here had better think four times before he attempts to pass any such proposition as that, because during the Civil War they say that U. S. Grant shot States' rights to pieces then, and I don't think there has been any change from that time to this.

There is just one point I am going to make. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that there are but five banks in London that are dominating the destinies of Great Britain, and that has come about in my sixty years of banking experience, largely, not entirely. There are just eleven banks in Canada. You can't borrow over $600 from 4,500 sections of Canada without wiring down to Montreal. Do you want to adopt that in the United States?

There is just one other point. If Great Britain is dominated by five powerful banks, if Canada can be dominated with three (that is what they tell me it is, instead of eleven) how long will it be before New York and Chicago, and perhaps one or two other cities in the United States may dominate all banks in the United States? I want to warn you, gentlemen. The Lord is going to take me home soon. Think four times before you commit suicide.

Did we not finance the World War through our small banks throughout the United States. Eleven million dollars was raised in the little country of Waukesha County, comprising 50,000 people. That was done throughout the Un ted States. Gentlemen, I think my time is up, and I am not going to make any further comments except to say if you want to preserve life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness you will think four times before you allow any material increase in the preservation of our banking on the outside of the house. I have nothing more to say. My voice has pretty nearly given out. Think.

President Wilkinson: Is there any further discussion?

GOV. BAILEY'S STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO BRANCH BANKING.

Governor Bailey (Kansas): What I want to find out is where we are at. I don't object to these resolutions as they are read, but I don t think they cover the issue that is trying to be discussed here this afternoon. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move that the Resolutions Committee's report be amended to say that we are in favor of the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments.

That is fairly and squarely before this meeting. These three or four resolutions, as harmless as a cat with its claws pulled, are brought here to put down the throat of this convention that time after time has gone on record in asking them to voice themselves under some other pretext.

I am utterly opposed to branch banking. I can only speak for a moment for I only am allowed five minutes, and I can say a lot of words in five minutes. I ask you to compare Canada with America. I spent three weeks at Canada trying to study the branch banking laws in Canada less than a year ago. I believe, gentlemen, that this is what is the matter with Canada. They have had the same length of life that our United States of America has had. They have had about the same area. They have wonderful advantages. We have advantages of climate that they do not have. We have increased 100,000,000 to 1,114,000,000 people, and they are 9,000,000 people. The loadstone around Canada is that the credit of Canada is distributed by eleven banks practically five banks as a matter of fact. I would rather have the credit of America distributed by their 30,000 banks than by five banks.

I want the American Bankers Association to understand what they are voting on. I think, gentlemen, that you should pass the resolution up or down, fairly and squarely, whether it is with the Hull amendment or not. My theory and my belief is that it is a gentle entering wedge toward the extension of branch banking. I am willing to submit it to the judgment of the Congress of the United States rather than to any one Senator, whether it is constitutional or not. Many a Senator has been mistaken. When the question of state rights creeps in—I submit that the question of state rights was settled by the stern arbitraments of the sword when Lee laid down his sword to Grant at Appomatox.

I say let's eliminate all this folderol, all this subterfuge and bring it down to the square text of whether you are in favor of the extension of branch banking. That is the question that is before you. The Hull amendment puts a handicap on it If this convention goes on record, it is not only going to humiliate itself but it will come back. Here is another situation. If the Senate says they won't, and the House says they won't, of course that is the blockage, but can the Senate block the representative body in the American Congress? From whom do they first get their instructions? From the lower house that comes every two years from the American people. That is the statement of a plain,

humble American citizen. I want to join my old friend Frame who has been attending the American Bankers Association with me for thirty years. He has been right 100% all the times

Mr. President, I move you my amendment to the report.

The motion was regularly seconded.

MR. McDONALD IN OPPOSITION TO BRANCH BANKING.

Mr. McDonald (Pasadena): The only reason that I take your time is because I belong to the Independent Bankers League of California, who have spent some money as well as done some talking to oppose branch banking. There are only two sets of people here, apparently, those who are opposed to branch banking and those who are so much opposed to it that they are going to endanger the passage of the McFadden bill. A good deal of water has run over the dam since the 1924 convention of the American Bankers Association, and while some of us have expressed ourselves in the past as having been willing to vote for the Hull amendment, if that was the only way to achieve the McFadden bill, I personally believe that the Hull amendments are illogical. I also personally believe that if you were to segregate this audience into their various localities, and then let the time come when State Legislatures in those State were to approve State-wide branch banking, you would find every man here wanted a chance to have branches inside the cities and compete as nearly as he could with the branch bank system to which we are all opposed.

My further idea is this, instead of curbing branch banking, the Hull amendments tend to increase it for this reason: If the State bankers in any State feel that they could achieve an advantage over national bankers, it would be in that State that the McFadden bill would pass, although the very name of the bill is a bill to equalize the chances of national bankers as compared with State bankers; yet, gentlemen, you do the illogical thing in one State to say you will make the national banker upon an equality with his State copmetitor, but in any other State you will fix him so he cannot possibly compete.

Gentlemen, I feel somewhat in the position, after having gone to Washington, of the disabled soldier. He had no arms, and he was taken to lunch by a Scotchman. The disabled soldier had to grab the check between his teeth when they were through.

President Wilkinson: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Haas (St. Louis): The amendment before the House, as I understand it, is to pass a resolution that this body of national bankers endorse the McFadden bill with the Hull amendment. Am I correct?

President Wilkinson: That is correct.

Mr. Haas: I wonder if you national bankers realize just exactly what that is. That means that you independent bankers and our distinguished lawyer friend from Illinois ably expressed the side. That means if in the State of Msisouri, from which I come, the 1,700 State bankers should decide that they want branch banks, the 160 national banks could never have them. Is that justice? Is that honesty and integrity to the national bankers? We don't ask for branch banks. We are not fighting for branch banks. We don't want branch banks as they are so termed in the general period, but we do want common justice and common equality with the State bankers when they receive privileges. I heard a lot of talk about the preservation of the unit bank. I cherish a high regard for both the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, Mr. Frame and Governor Bailey. I challenge them to repeat and say that the Hull amendments do not allow branch banking.

Governor Bailey: If you want to discuss equality, equality between national and State banks in Missouri, a State bank can start in Missouri with no double liability; national bank has the double liability.

Mr. Haas: I say that the Hull amendments do permit and do provide for branch banking, and I say further to you national bankers that the Hull amendments say if a State shall pass legislation permitting the State to have branches, the national banks in that city cannot have.

All we appeal to you for, and all we are asking the American Bankers Association for, is common justice to the national bankers of this country.

GOVERNOR BAILEY'S AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION.

Mr. Peter Goebel: Will you please have the amendment proposed by Governor Bailey to these resolutions read?

Governor Bailey restated his amendment.

Mr. Goebel: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. Governor Bailey's is not an amendment to this resolution now pending, because that resolution does not speak of the Hull amendments. It simply proposes to ask Congress to pass the McFadden bill with certain limitations on branch banking as far as national banks are concerned, and I don't believe that Governor Bailey's amendment is germane to the original question.

Governor Bailey: I was trying to enlighten the people. The other thing was in a half bushel, and this is the straight goods that we are talking about now.

President Wilkinson: The chair sustains the point raised by Mr. Goebel.

Governor Bailey: I move a substitute motion that we are in favor of passing the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments.

Substitute motion seconded.

President Wilkinson: Is there any discussidn further upon this subject?

Mr. Goebel: Much as I would like to agree with my old companion, Governor Bailey, with whom I have fought many a battle on the same side, I must disagree. He has got this thing wrong. The so-called Hull amendments will not prevent branch banking. I say it will accelerate branch banks in states that have now no state banking laws, because as I said this morning, no one likes a monopoly unless he can be part of the monopoly, and there will be such a pressure from the state banks, knowing that the national banks will not have branch privileges, that the average legislature will not resist it and I say, in place of curbing branch banking in the states that now have it, it is going to accelerate it and I hope Governor Bailey's substitute motion will not prevail.

NO BRANCH BANKING IN TEXAS ACCORDING TO W. W. WOODSON.

W. W. Woodson (First National Bank, Waco, Texas): I want to call your attention to a situation that developed in Texas. We have no branch banking in Texas and I hope we never will have it. I am opposed to it.

We ran into this situation. I am president of a national bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve, and I am president of a state bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve. If these arguments are correct and the Hull amendments are correct and that passes and Texas passes a law allowing branch banking, my state bank can put in branches and my national bank cannot. Is that fair? Is that right? There are 26 of us states that are strong against branch banking and we should be strong enough to prevent it in our state, but with this Hull amendment, you are going to tie the hands of the national banks in Texas and tell us we can't have branch banking, if the state should ever pass a branch banking law.

That is the trouble with us banks in states who go ahead and do our duty. In order to curb branch banks in those states permitting it you come over in Texas, interfering with us down there who are trying to run our affairs and who are keeping branch banking out and who are going to fight against it. I think if you are going to pass legislation to curtail branch banking in these states that already have it, you ought to let us alone. We can run our affairs, but if you tell us national banks that we can't have it, then we ought to tell the state banks that they can't have it too. It ought to be on the same basis.

(From the floor) The independent banks and the national banks will be the two bodies that will oppose such legislation, whereas in the national banks automatically, they will not participate. They won t care. It will only be the independent banks, and the Hull amendment is the nearest thing to a break on it. If you have got anything better, let's hear it.

Mr. Woodson Those resolutions hold the branch banking down to where it is and they limit it to cities and they also protect us in states where future legislation will take place. My state bank is not a Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. E. E. Gard (First National Bank, Glendora, California): I agree with my friend from Texas. I live in California where the government says co-operation succeeds and we have succeeded. I live in the orange district. The government has advised, through Mr. Hoover, to get plans like the lemon and orange business. Now why will we stand here and waste time; like the man from Texas says, if they put the Hull bill in, any time the independent banks can be voted out. I am an independent banker like my friend from Pasadena, and I say that that resolution that was put there will curb this better than anything that has come up this afternoon.

Now, I am no big banker. I went into a little bank out there when it was only $148.000. It is now nearly a million. I say that the independent banker can take care of it better; can take better care of his people, because he knows them, but we can't put down branch banking by putting through the Hull bill. Why waste time?

Mr. J. S. Pomeroy (First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.): I didn't intend to speak to this subject, but I want to say that I am absolutely opposed to the substitute motion. I am convinced that if this amendment is adopted, we will have branch banking in Minnesota quicker than we would without it. Already in the State of Minnesota, which now does not permit branch banking, there is a movement, if the Hull amendment is passed, to give the State banks the right to have branch banks.

For fifty years before the Federal Reserve Act was put into operation, the national banks of this country furnished the circulating medium upon which the banking business of this country was conducted. Did the State banks contribute anything to that circulation medium? Should we be influenced by the propaganda of State bankers against the national banks to give them equal rights with State banks? Do you mean to tell me that we are going to submit and continue to support and create a Federal Reserve System and maintain it with unequal rights?

I think the Federal Reserve System is on trial right to-day and without the national banks of this country, and unless the national banks of this country could have equal rights with State banks in all States in which they are operated, the Federal Reserve System is going to decay, and you have something more to think about than whether you are going to have some branch bank in a small town in some one State or other, than what we are discussing here to-day. We have got to have equal rights for national banks or the Federal Reserve System will not be maintained.

Dr. Bailey: Would you be in favor of liberalizing the national bank every time some wild-eyed law is passed in a State, so we might have equal chances?

Mr. Pomeroy: I am in favor of doing for the national bank what you do for any State bank in any State

Call for question.

M. B. NAHM PLEADS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Mr. Max B. Nahm (Citizens National Bank, Bowling Green, Ky.) This McFadden bill is no simple proposition. It is so complicated that I venture to say there are very few people in the United States who understand it, and I beg to say I am not one of them, but I do know that those very points that the most eloquent gentleman from the small town in Illinois made are absolutely covered by the McFadden bill, without the Hull amendments. His town is 3,500. The McFadden bill allows no branches in towns less than 25,000, so all his arguments are covered. The good Governor from Kansas said not a single word that isn't covered by the McFadden bill. It is a branch restraint just the same as he would plead for, but it is a fair one without the Hull amendments and unfair with them.

Now gentlemen, let me approach this question from entirely a different standpoint. I care but little about the branch bank proposition. I am not for the extension of branch banks. I am from Kentucky and we don't have the proposition, but I do care for the great national banking system and the Federal Reserve of this country. You cannot have a Federal Reserve System whose charters expire in 1934, without conscripted capital. You cannot conscript the capital of State banks, and if the national banking system fails, the Reserve system absolutely drops automatically, whether the people of the United States want it or not, because right now you have one national bank in New Orleans, many State banks; three in Buffalo, many state banks; four in Cleveland, many State banks; four in San Francisco, many State banks; fifty-five billions of assets in this country, banking assets and only twenty billion national, and it is an open secret that two of the greatest banks in America have already passed enabling acts, if the Hull amendment passes, to go into the State system.

If the national bank system passes away, with it passes your Federal Reserve, whether you want it or not, and if you don't have conscripted capital, how on the face of God, can you have a Federal Reserve?

Why, suppose this slope differs with us on the Atlantic Slope about a war in Japan. We want it and they don t; either way, and it is purely voluntary membership. We can withdraw from the Federal Reserve and paralyze the money power. Suppose we differ on the tariff or one of a thousand different things, and you would have a whole lot of Federal Reserves. Why, you practically have one now in the great Bank of Italy and you can't maintain a Federal Reserve on anything but conscripted capital and it falls of its own weight, so right now gentlemen, you hold the Federal Reserve in your hands.

Further than that, from a nat onal standpoint, and that is what I am pleading for, in time of war this country should have its grip on the money power. It can't reach the states. In the Revolution, it was fought by private subscription of Washington and Morris and France. The Continental Congress had no power. In the Civil War they couldn't raise money

to sell the bonds except by this national bank system, and we raised twenty-five billions in the last war through the Federal Reserve easier than they raised two billion for the Civil War. Without it you can't raise it. You say patriotism will do it. It didn't do it in 1864. It might not be a patriotic war and this nation must hold its grip on the money power, and it can only do it through the Federal Reserve and it can only exist through the national banking system, and if you don't pass something this Fall through Congress, you will kill it. That is all there is to it. It is a bigger proposition than you think for. You are playing with fire.

(From the floor) How many Federal Reserve banks have they in Canada? They refuse to have a Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Nahm: That is their business. We are doing our business in the United States. One moment before I quit. I have tried, as chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee to pass the McFadden Bill with the Hull amendments. I failed and I tried it hard. You have had your day in the sun. For ten years we have had this branch bank question up and for two years we have tried to pass your bill. I wish we could. I don't care. I am for the Federal Reserve. I don't care for the branch bank proposition. It is nothing to me, except a national proposition to preserve the Federal Reserve.

Let you get out of the way now and let us run that can run. Get out of the way with the Hull amendments, and I have nothing against them, except I think they are unfair and unphilosophical. I tried to pass them. You say, I didn't raise my voice. I gave men like you my time which you asked for. Men on your side came and asked us to go up to Congress, to give time and I gave it to you, because you knew where I was. I was for the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. Up to this moment, I haven't opened my voice. Now you get out of the way and let us pass something.

Mr. Gingles (First National Bank, Oroville, California): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It is very evident that we can keep on at this same progress and we are not going to get anywhere and this will end in smoke and talk. The entire United States is waiting with interest your decision. They don't care and understand about the Hull amendments or any other amendments. They desire the position of this convention upon the subject of branch banking.

Congress has its ear to the ground listening to the wishes of the American people, not to the American Bankers Association. A simple resolution stating that this convention believed it to the best interests of America that branch banking be not extended would meet the same situation, and I would so move.

President Wilkinson: Out of order.

VIEWS OF C. A. HINSCH ON McFADDEN BILL.

Mr. Charles A. Hinsch (The Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio): I wonder if we realize that the national banks of this country would not be in the dire dilemma that they are now if it hadn't been for the World War. I was President of the American Bankers Association in 1917-1918, at the time the amendment was passed which conferred upon the state banks the right to enter the Federal Reserve System, with the right to withdraw any time within six months' notice, and carrying all the rights and privileges enjoyed by their state laws.

That was absolutely unfair to the national banks of this country, but did the national banks at that time raise their voice in protest against the injustice? They were too patriotic to do anything to interfere with the mobilization of the reserves of this country. I made 19 States with Mr. Puelicher, urging the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System, so we might mobilize the reserves of the country to prosecute the war.

We are asking you gentlemen now to give us the relief we are entitled to in the 22 States that enjoy the right to establish branch banks. I appeared before the two sessions of Congress and the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and I urged with all the power I had the enactment of the McFadden Bill with the Hull amendments. After I had finished, Senator Glass asked me a question—"Would you approve Congress passing a law that would give to the banks in 22 States the rights denied to 26 others?" I said, "No, I could not." He then asked me, "How do you justify your position in asking for the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments?" I said, "Half a loaf is better than no bread, and my thought is, Senator Glass, that the preservation of the Federal Reserve System is at stake, because the national banks are the bulwark, the backbone of the Federal Reserve System, the involuntary members, whereas, the State banks are the voluntary members. If this thing goes on, many national banks will give up their charters."

Take my own State. The Fifth-Third National Bank cannot enjoy branch banking, but the Union Trust Co. of which I am also president has eleven. Is it fair? Both are members of the Federal Reserve. The one has the right to enjoy branch banking and the other has not.

I have been hoping that the McFadden Bill would pass so I might merge the Trust Company with the National Bank, but I am going to say to you gentlemen, if something isn't done, the Federal Reserve is going to pass and the Fifth-Third National Bank with charter No. 20, organized in 1863 to aid the prosecution of the Civil War, will pass out of existence. I tell you gentlemen, we have reached a situation as I see it, where we are confronted with a fact, not a theory. You talk about branch banking. We gave got it. This bill will curb it right where it is and will hold it right down to municipalities in which the parent bank is located in 22 States. It is likely that these other States that have not passed remedial legislation providing for branch banks are more likely to do it if the McFadden Bill passes than up to this time? Why should they? What would be the incentive, and my judgment is that it would be unfair for Ohio to enjoy the privileges that would be denied, we will say, to Indiana and to Pennsylvania and Kentucky, if they choose to pass laws which would give them that privilege.

I tell you in my opinion the Senate will never, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, accept the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments. Senators Glass, Edge and Pepper told me personally they would never pass it. If that be true and the House will not recede from its position on the Hull amendments, where are we? We haven't got any place. For two years we have been trying to get some legislation, without success. It is time for action and unless something is done, this branch banking problem that is worrying the bankers of California is likely to spread all over this United States. I thank you.

Mr. Johnson (Louisiana): I hesitate to speak when the hour is late and it seems we have already had enough speaking. I am president of a national bank in a town of 75,000 population and president of a State bank in a town of 4,000 population, living in a State which now has the right to have branch banks within the parish or county limit, the State banks.

I have a bank that would be able on its capitalization to enjoy branch banking privileges. Notwithstanding that fact we have no branches. Personally, I am opposed to branch banking. I am in favor of the unit system of banking as distinctive American system, but as Mr. Hinsch says, we face facts. If I had been back yonder voting when the first branch bank was proposed, I would have voted against it. If I am living to vote in the American Bankers Association when the question is raised to extend the branch banking privileges beyond the city limits to national banks, where they must of necessity be responsible to local conditions, I will vote against them, but I rise to say that I am in favor of the bill as proposed by Mr. McKee, because it is fair.

As a member of the Federal Legislative Committee, I did what I could to get the McFadden bill, with the Hull amendments passed, but when I was asked the question by my Senator as to whether I thought it fair and right for him as a national legislator to vote for a bill that provides a narrow and unfair restriction upon my neighbor State, my competitive banker in my neighbor State, I had to say, "No."

SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION WITH HULL AMENDMENT DEFEATED—McFADDEN BILL WITHOUT HULL AMENDMENT APPROVED.

I believe that we ought, this afternoon, to start a movement in this sect on which will lead toward this convention reversing itself, if you please, and say that we wil stand for a broad gauge national banking policy and we can defend no other position, even though we wished we did not have any branch banks at all.

President Wilkinson: We are going to take a vote on this question and I would like every one to remain that is entitled to vote. I will appoint tellers to count the vote. If you are a member of the National Bank Division and some other officer from your bank is present, please arrange that only one officer votes. If you are not a member of the National Bank Division, you will not vote at all.

I will appoint Governor Bailey, Mr. Reich, Mr. Bowden and Mr. Mountjoy as tellers to ascertain the result of the vote.

The vote is on a substitute for the amendment submitted by Mr. McKee. The substitute provides that we petition the American Bankers Association to pass a resolution asking Congress to pass the McFadden bill with the Hull amendment included. If you hold up your hand when we call for Yes, you will vote for the Hull amendment, and if you hold up your hand when we call for Noes, you vote against the Hull amendment. Is that clear?

Mr. McKee I suggest they not be mixed up in that way. Let it be clearly understood that every one who votes for Governor Bailey's substitute is voting for the Hull amendment. Every one who votes against Governor Bailey's substitute is voting against the Hull amendment. Then, after that vote has been taken, if Governor Bailey's motion is adopted, that automatically wipes my resolutidn out. If it is defeated, there will be a separate vote on my resolution.

President Wilkinson: Please all be seated and we will take a rising vote. We are going to take this vote by sections, because they are more easily counted that way, and those in favor of the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendment included on this side of the room, please stand and be counted.

President Wilkinson: Those favoring the substitute number 41. Those opposed number 152. The substitute is lost. We will now vote on the original motion. Those favoring the original motion will please stand and be counted.

President Wilkinson: The vote is 159 in favor of the adoption of the resolution by Mr. McKee. Now those opposing the resolution will please rise.

The vote is 159 for and 35 against. The resolutions are adopted.

Mr. Hinsch (Cincinnati): Mr. Chairman, I move that we make the vote unanimous.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Report of Nominating Committee—Newly Elected Officers.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox: The Nominating Committee begs leave to make the following report:

For President of the Division—C. W. Carey, President First National Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

For Vice-President of the Division—E. A. Onthank, President Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Mass.

For members of the Executive Committee for a term of three years—

First Federal Reserve District—F. B. Washburn, President Mechanics National Bank, Worcester, Mass.

Eighth Federal Reserve District—R. F. McNally, Vice-President, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

Ninth Federal Reserve District—J. W. Barton, Vice-President Metropolitan National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh Federal Reserve District—R. E. Harding, Vice-President Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas.

For Chairman of the Executive Committee—E. H. Sensenich, President West Coast National Bank, Portland, Ore.

I move you, sir, that the respective names be elected.

[. . . The motion was regularly seconded and carried unanimously. . .

STATE BANK DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Tenth Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 4, 1926.

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The Three "C's" of Success in Banking

By Dr. WALTER F. DEXTER, President Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.

I have been moved by three considerations to accept the invitation to appear before this convention to-day.

In the first place, because of past experiences, I am compelled to believe that a banker's friendship is the greatest asset possessed by a young man. I well remember the problem confronting me a few years ago while attempting to carry a course of study in Columbia and later in Harvard universities. After leaving the State of Iowa, and taking up residence on West 124th Street in New York City, I realized that it would be impossible for me to complete my university course with the funds then on hand. I communicated with my banker, Mr. Clyde D. Proudfoot, of Indianola, Iowa, and asked him if he could arrange for me a loan of $1,000. This took more than ordinary faith and courage. To my delight, and somewhat to my surprise, Mr. Proudfoot wired back that I could have the money. I had faith to believe that if he would provide the $1,000 that some time in the future I could repay it. Of course, I offered the security of another friend of mine who was able to secure the loan. The banker evidently believed that the loan was in the nature of a temporary supply of funds rather than original capital. This, I am told by authorities, is a sound business principle. But I fear the principle has not functioned in my case, as some of it remains as an unpaid account. However, the money happens to be in the bank at the present time, and Mr. Proudfoot can receive a check any time he wishes to call in the outstanding note of a few hundred dollars. At any rate, my friend the banker made it possible in no small degree for me to accomplish the one outstanding ambition of my youth—graduation from Harvard University. For this reason I have a profound and abiding appreciation of the banker as a personal friend. This experience, coupled with more than a thousand courtesies which I have received from the bankers in connection with my private and corporate affairs, makes the task before me a pleasant and interesting activity.

In the second place, through study and investigation, I have come to believe that the successful banker is a unique figure in the business and moral life of the average American community. This is true not so much because of the wide scope of his financial influence, but because of the ethical principles which control his corporate responsibility. The term banker to the average citizen postulates certain moral qualities. The profession suggests well defined standards of action, while the patrons demand them.

The banker attaches utilitarian values to the moral and social code of religion and education. Too often the theoretical thinker has emphasized morality for morality's sake alone. It has been made an end in itself, much the same as sacrifice has been made an end in itself. The close observer of human progress admits that sacrifice for the sake of sacrifice alone is worse than absurd, but few there are who do not give sacrifice a large place in human affairs when it is directed toward a concrete and definite result in human society, and consequently is made a means of almost unlimited service. Because of an economic advantage the banker has helped society to direct virtue, sobriety, honesty and frugality toward well defined aims or purposes, and thus has helped to raise the standard of living to a higher level of satisfaction. He has given utilitarian as well as spiritual value to the fundamental virtues of the average man. The banker has taught the challenging lesson that honesty and frugality and industry are good for society. He has placed the social rather than the individual emphasis upon these outstanding human virtues.

In the third place, I am of the opinion that the successful banker and the modern educator have a common philosophy of life. I have purposely emphasized the word success, and have intentionally limited its meaning in terms of public welfare.

A. They both believe in the improvability of human society through the fundamental processes of education, and through the proper control and direction of wealth.

B. They believe in the efficacy of public service through the promotion of material prosperity on the one hand, and through the advancement of ethical and social enterprises on the other.

C. They believe in the creation and conservation of human values through co-operative effort.

With this expression of appreciation and analysis of the banker's position, and with this understanding of the common philosophical background of both your profession and mine, may I suggest that the purpose of this discussion is in keeping with one of the three main purposes of public address—the first of which is to influence public opinion and consequently public action; the second of which is to introduce some new and important fact or theory, and the third of which is to encourage progress through analysis and synthesis. My message to you is limited primarily to the third general field—that of encouragement. I am to deal with the successful banker as we find him in thousands of American communities. I am to analyze his philosophy of life. I have thus limited the field in order to give myself ample opportunity to deal with that phase of your profes-

sion which makes it rank second to none in the field of American business. We must of necessity be constructive rather than critical in our thinking as we discuss the three essentials of good banking.

The good banker is a man who appreciates the significance of the third letter in the English alphabet, as it introduces the words Capital, Capacity and Character. Upon the value assigned to these symbols in human thought depends his usefulness and progress. These are the three "C's" of success in banking.

Capital.—I need not dwell long on an analysis of the meaning of the first word. Capital should be considered in terms of resources and ability. Practically every published article dealing with the problems of money and banking directs the attention of the reader to the necessity of capital. We are told that the banker must have sufficient money invested in his institution to guarantee safety to his depositors, and that the patrons of the bank must have sufficient resources to guarantee the repayment of borrowed money. These facts are self-evident. We therefore hastily dismiss the discussion of the subject of financial resources.

Having admitted that financial capital is essential, we must now centre our attention upon capital in terms of mental processes. This type of capital is most essential. A good banker must be mentally alert. This qualification, for the most part, he has inherited from those who have gone before him. And I may say as emphatically as words can analyze thought, that an individual who is not mentally alert is usually a disadvantage to any profession, and particularly to that of the high and honorable profession of banking. He fails to appreciate the significance of a professional standard which is the goal of every intelligent and optimistic bank executive. He is the man who demands honesty on the part of his patrons, while in his private and secluded life he practices dishonesty. He is the individual who demands obedience to law on the part of the public, while he himself disobeys some of the fundamental laws of the land. He is the banker who undermines human society by placing before the immature personalities of a community a dual standard of action.

The successful banker must possess a reasonable amount of mental acumen. He must be able to think straight, which, of course, depends upon the nature and substance of his nerve fibre. In addition to this inheritance, he must have passed through a series of reactions that make possible the functioning of his inherited mental capital.

May I emphasize the necessity of straight thinking. You may believe that this is an overworked term. Just what do we mean by this expression? Psychologists recognize two misdirected types of thinking which may become a direct hindrance to the banker's success. Our attention has been called by eminent psychologists to the possibility of rationalized thinking. Professor Wells in his book "Mental Adjustments" analyzes this mental reaction in the story of the fox and the grapes. It is too well known to be repeated in detail, but we must mention the fact that the fox wanted the grapes until he found that they were out of reach. Then he comforted himself with a deceitful thought that the grapes were sour. He deceived himself. If he had found a bunch of grapes fifty feet further on within his reach, he could not have taken them because of the criticism which he might have received from his associates. He did not distinguish between a fact and what he persuaded himself to be a fact. The successful banker must be able to distinguish between what is right and what he persuades himself to believe is right, for his temptation will seldom come between what he knows to be right and what he knows to be wrong. Few bankers have ever misappropriated funds who did not first of all persuade themselves that the use to which they were putting the money was perfectly right and justifiable in their own eyes and in the eyes of their companions and associates. Rationalized thinking has been a contributing cause of numerous bank failures. The banker of high intellectual inheritance will not permit himself to believe that a policy is right simply because it contributes to his own comfort, convenience and prosperity, when he knows in the depths of his conscious life that it is wrong, neither will he permit his patrons to proceed on this erroneous business basis. For instance, the patron who attempts to persuade his banker that he needs to borrow money with which to buy an automobile for the purpose of traveling to work when he is buying it primarily and principally for the sake of pleasure, should benefit by the advice of his banker, who has the ability to point out the error of his client's reasoning.

In the second place, the mentally alert banker is a man who gives no place to loose thinking. He deliberately connects the effect with the cause. If he makes a bad loan, he charges it to his lack of judgment, if it is his lack of judgment, rather than to the recommendation which he has received from a friend of his client. If he loses a patron, he charges it to his discourtesy perhaps, rather than to the weakness of his depositor. He is honest in admitting his faults as well as in praising his achievements. And he helps his depositor to assign reasonable reasons for his successes and failures—at least he shows him that effects always proceed from definite and quite often discernible causes. The banker should not blame the messenger for failure to deliver a letter which was never sent; neither should he blame one of his associates for his failure to carry out orders which were never given nor courtesies which were never suggested. The successful banker will place the blame quite often upon himself as the leader and director of his organization.

The banker who has inherited an intellect capable of growth and progress will not carry into his adult business activities, habits of childhood—habits which function properly in an immature society, but which have no place in a well-organized and well-regulated business corporation. The failure of thousands of bankers can be traced to this difficulty. In the place of a sharp word given in return for a severe criticism, he will employ the maxim of Biblical origin, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." The successful banker is one whose nervous system is at all times capable of self-control, self-mastery and self-direction. Such a man is capable of co-operation and community leadership. Intellectual leadership, therefore, becomes the outstanding asset of the successful financier.

Capacity.—One of the most interesting phases of growth is that which takes place within the nervous system of a human being. We are told by psychologists that all of the neurones of the brain have not been formed at the time of birth, but by the time the child reaches the age of two years, these separate units of the brain have come into being. By the time the child is five years of age the brain has reached approximately 90% of the size it will be at maturity, and at approximately the age of 16, the brain has reached its full growth. It is thought that at this age one reaches the level of intelligence which is to be carried for the rest of his mental life.

During this period of growth, development and expansion the well-defined habits of response which have to do with the general human virtues, such as honesty, integrity and truthfulness, have been well established. Following this period, many life habits are quickly and readily formed. I believe that during the period between 20 and 30 much of the technique of a profession is learned. Now, the banker must develop a professional technique quite his own. It is in a number of respects different from the technique of any other occupation or profession. This is because of the human element involved. The banker who develops this technique is the one most interested in professional prestige. He is the man who studies all the courtesies pertaining to his profession. For instance, he learns to say "no" without offense. I have received very few discourteous letters among the vast correspondence in which I have engaged during the past 20 years, but I must say that the most discourteous letter I ever received was from the pen of a banker. This man did not have what I like to call professional capacity—his ability to do the thing which he thought

should be done in the proper manner. List, if you will, all of the activities of the banker, such as the one just mentioned, and classify them under the method or manner of banking, and you catch the significance of what I am trying to say.

Character.—There is no group of men in recent years who have laid more emphasis upon the necessity of strong character than the group of men who control the destinies of the banking institutions of America. They have placed upon it as already suggested a utilitarian value. Without character the financial structure could not long endure.

This element of personality makes him a good banker and this element of personality makes his depositor a good patron. And let me say that the character of the banker will have a vital influence upon the character of his patron, for it is through association with great characters that character is really formed.

Educators, generally, believe that there are three definite processes through which an individual passes in developing character.

Intellectual Process.—The banker has an opportunity to become outstandingly well-informed on account of the fact that he deals with so many intricate problems, problems which belong to his patrons as well as to the corporation of which he is a part. Now, all leaders in educational thought believe that character is formed through meeting and successfully solving problems. The man who cannot solve a problem fails in the highest realm of human endeavor. The banker might well test himself and his patrons by individual success or failure in times of crisis.

Temperamental Process.—One does not need to be a close observer of human nature to discover that the reactions of the various organs of the body have much to do with the moods or temperaments of an individual, and it is readily observed that the temperamental banker is out of place. Whenever a man finds that he is moody or temperamental, he should investigate rather carefully his health. Generally speaking, poor health makes poor business men. Success depends upon an even temperament and a ready response.

Moral Process.—Wherever there is human life, there is movement, and wherever there is movement, there is social value. Successful inter-action between people or groups of people is called moral conduct. Two thousand years ago a great moral leader suggested the philosophic basis of proper conduct when he said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." This may be taken as the basis upon which good banking is established, for the banker must consider the depositor as well as the borrower.

No community builder has a larger opportunity than the bank executive to lead in the realm of morals. He has taken the place to a certain degree, either consciously or unconsciously, of the moral philosopher of earlier times. His philosophy, however, is expressed in terms of action as well as in terms of words. And all well-ordered philosophy is based on action, for out of action comes thought; out of thought comes a system of philosophy; out of philosophy comes organization, and out of organization success.

Better Banking

By Craig B. Hazlewood, Vice-President Union Trust Company, Chicago.

Fifty billions of dollars of deposits are lodged with the 29,303 banks of America. In 1919 there came a period of deflation, the effects of which are still evident in some parts of our country. In spite of this the bank deposits in the last seven years have increased fully twelve billions of dollars, the increase being 24% of our present total. This is a magnificent showing. America's resources have never stopped growing, and America's banks have justified and held public confidence in them. Undoubtedly, as a result of the deflation period which began seven years ago, some weak spots have been discovered and a considerable number of banks have failed. In 1919 the casualty list represented about $10,000,000 of deposits, but in 1924 the total increased to $300,000,000 of deposits. In 1925 the total casualties dropped to $172,000,000, and if they continue for the remainder of 1926 at their present rate they will reach a total of $215,732,000 this year. Last year's record of losses of $172,000,000, which is about one-third of one per cent of total deposits, is considerably less than the average losses in mercantile lines, but it is too large for the banking business. I should like to emphasize, first, that bank losses can be made smaller; and, second, that it is our duty as leaders in the banking profession to find ways of making them smaller.

Nearly all of us have been affected in one way or another in the last six years by the bank failures that have taken place in that period. These failures, all of which have been broadcast in the newspapers, have not done the banking business any good. Every one of them have raised a question in the minds of a certain number of people regarding other banks. Every one of them has revealed some weaknesses and some mistakes in bank management. I should like to have you give careful consideration to the following statement: "The cause of bank failures is so nearly 100% the result of mismanagement that that cause may be considered the whole answer to the matter." It may strike you that this is an exaggeration. There have been a great many failures in Iowa, for example, in the past few years. Ask the average man the reason for failures and he would very likely answer, "The agricultural depression that began in 1919." I believe I can prove conclusively that this is not the correct answer. The banks of Iowa have been going through a trying ordeal. In the last six years 267 have failed, but there are in that State more than 1,600 banks doing business to-day which are entitled to confidence and which have weathered the storm. Practically every one of these banks was confronted with the same conditions as those that failed. If economic conditions alone were responsible for Iowa bank failures, then nearly all of these institutions would have failed. The answer is that under the strain of exceedingly difficult economic conditions in Iowa the weak spots appear. Well-managed banks survived and the weak ones fell by the wayside. And then there is more proof, and that of a direct nature, in the statement of the head of a State Banking Department in the Middle West, who says that mismanagement of one kind or another has been found in 99% of the bank failures which he has reviewed during his tenure of office. He has made these statements frankly and openly and thus far no more than 1% have come forward to deny them. This is what he wrote me in May of this year:

"The bank failures we have had in this State bring out very prominently four or five faults in country bank management, which are interesting, to say the least. It is surprising how uniform these faults are in all of our closed banks. We have made an analysis of these matters and find the four or five outstanding reasons for bank failures to be as follows:

1. Excess Loans are found in every closed bank and they indicate a total disregard for the legal limit to be loaned to any one customer.
2. Excessive Loans to Officers and Directors and Interests with which they are connected vary in amount in different closed banks, but many times they were the direct cause of the failures.
3. Capital Loans—That is, loans by a bank of its funds in the capital credit structure of its customers' businesses. We find many banks have loaned from one-half to nine-tenths of the capital employed in the business of their customers, with a total disregard of good banking practice, which permits making loans only for the temporary necessities of customers. They know these loans cannot be paid at maturity and the customer knows he cannot pay. It is simply tying up the funds of the bank in strictly frozen assets.
4. Real Estate Investment and Real Estate Speculation—By bank officers, directors and relatives
5. Plain Incompetence is responsible for from 50% to 99% of all bank troubles.

This is a strong indictment, but I have replies in my files to questionnaires that were sent out to twenty-odd other bank superintendents, and all of them confirm the same conclusion. There are 83 banks which failed recently in Georgia. There is nothing the matter with Georgia from an economic standpoint. On the contrary, the State is prosperous and going ahead. These banks all belonged to one chain, controlled in Atlanta, and their failure has revealed a condition of gross mismanagement which proceeded from the central office and which diverted their loans from legitimate local use to unsafe credits sponsored by the holding company. The weaknesses of banks may show up at times of collapse of land speculation, or stock speculation, or in times of actual panic, but it is possible to conduct any bank through any period of bad times, local or country-wide, without danger of failure. It has been done, it can be done, barring war and acts of God. If this be true, it follows that if we could eliminate entirely the element of mismanagement, and could do away with errors of judgment and deliberate mistakes, we should then have a banking system without failures. So long as ordinary human beings are managing banks, however, this is a highly improbable, not to say impossible, result. Mistakes are going to be made and the rules of good banking practice are going to be broken, both deliberately and unintentionally. The point we bring ourselves to, then, is the desirability of reducing the danger of mismanagement so far as possible. This is necessary, not only because we have had an increased percentage of bank failures in the last several years, and evidently need some kind of improvement in position, but also because in years to come, probably within our own range of experience, there will be other strenuous periods, other times when economic conditions, perhaps a credit panic, will put our methods to the test, will accentuate our weaknesses if we have them. The creation of the Federal Reserve System, with its elastic note issues, eliminated the fear of another currency panic, but there will undoubtedly come again in our economic cycle a period of depression and credit stringency. The bankers of America should be prepared in advance for this, and I am sure that for the most part they are so prepared.

What can we do to improve our situation? I am assuming that we are all interested in improvement of the banking business as a whole, regardless of whether our own institutions are as strong as any in the land. We are intelligently selfish if we are thus interested, for whatever affects the safety of the banking business as a whole, affects our own institutions in proportion. First, let us consider some of the plans proposed to make banking safer by changes in legislation. There is the Guarantee of Deposits method, either by the State or by funds raised by assessment under the management of the State. The best answer to this is, of course, to be found in the experience of those that have tried it. It has been an actual failure in Oklahoma, South Dakota and Kansas, and it has been only a partial success in Nebraska, because its management has been directed by experienced bankers. In a recent questionnaire sent to Nebraska bankers, however, 55% stated that they regarded it as a mistake. The reasons for the failure of this system are not difficult to find; first, because its control has usually been placed in political hands; and, second, because its principle is inherently wrong. A State Guarantee of Deposits of all banks under State charters provides for an insurance without reference to the risk involved. No privately owned insurance company would undertake to issue a bond or guarantee for every dollar of deposits in all the banks of any State. They would be very glad to do so, without doubt, for by far the greater amount of deposits. Unquestionably, however, they would reserve the right of selection of the risks.

Among the advocates of branch banking in this country there are those who argue that if we were to abandon the unit system of banking and change to a system of country-wide branch banking we would improve the safety of banks. The general subject of branch banking is one of very active interest at the present time in view of the discussions regarding the McFadden bill. I should like to consider at this time only that phase of the question which relates to the comparative safety of the unit banking system and the country-wide branch banking system. All of us know that some critics of our banking system say that our bank failure record of the last few years is in itself proof of the failure of the unit banking system. In answer to this, it is my opinion that these assertions are wrong. In the first place, there is no inherent strength in size alone. It is presumed that the average banks with branches would be much larger than the average unit banks as we now have them. The totals of a large institution include the totals of deposits, which are liabilities. It is customary for us to brag somewhat about our volume of deposits, which means the amount of our liabilities to the public. The ratio of the margin of safety represented by stockholders' money, the reserves in cash and other liquid assets that are maintained, and the good management that is directing the affairs of the very large institution may make it just as strong and secure as any bank in the land, but not more so. The opportunity to observe fundamental banking principles is always present and they can be practiced in every bank in the land, small or large. There is no monopoly of sound banking practice. Mike Malott's bank in Abilene, Kansas, can be, and is, just as strong in proportion to its liabilities as any banking institution in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles. The viewpoint of the banker on the ground in daily contact with his customer is nearly always more reliable. This is recognized every day by the city banker, who will not take on the borrowing account of a corporation located in another city or town unless he does so in co-operation with one or more local bankers with whom the concern has a close working arrangement. Again, the proposition gets back to this—that a bank is no better than its management, and the opportunities for mismanagement in a large city bank with State-wide branches, where funds may be siphoned out of local communities for the purpose of loaning to favored interests in the city, are at least present, and must be considered. The failure of a single branch banking system, as, for example, the failure in Australia in 1893, would cause as much loss as the failure of a large number of small unit banks. On the principle of distribution of the risk there is probably something to be said in favor of the smaller units.

There is only one argument in favor of the safety of the branch banking system which to my mind has any weight, and that is the possibility that through the circumstance of paying larger salaries they are able in some cases to employ experts in various special fields or by-products of banking service, such as the handling of trusts, investments and foreign exchange. In the field of straight banking, however, there is no expert any better than the country banker, who knows his customers and their needs in an intimate, personal way, who is concerned in giving to his own community the best financial aid and advice at his command, and who can be depended upon to carry through his obligations and commitments.

Owing to the nature of California's agricultural products, which lend themselves best to mass production, and consequently to mass financing, State-wide branch banking has been developed here as nowhere else in the country. I sometimes think that in our own consideration of this branch banking matter we do not give sufficient attention to the public's possible viewpoint in the matter. Apparently the branch banking system is popular with the people of California, and there is no question regarding the strength and high standing of the banks of California which are engaged in State-wide branch banking. I believe, however, that the temper of the American people as a whole, with their disposition towards free and open competition, will be unalterably opposed to the elimination of the unit banking plan.

If we conclude that guarantee of deposits is not fundamentally sound and that the adoption of branch banking would be no panacea for bank failures, are we therefore forced to the conclusion that no measures we can adopt

will improve our banking situation? I do not believe that this conclusion follows, but it seems to me that there are two general courses we can pursue, each of which will greatly assist in making our banks stronger and our failures fewer. One of these consists of increasing the extent and the intelligence of our bank supervision, and the other deals with the methods we ourselves employ in conducting our business. The possibility of human error is present in every undertaking. It is impossible to eliminate it wholly. If the element of error can be materially reduced and if we can make banking measurably safer for the banking public, are we not accomplishing something really worth while from our standpoint? Are we not to be held accountable for the bankers who cannot be depended upon to make bank deposits secure? If we will not assume this responsibility, not alone for our own institutions but for neighboring and competing banks, how can we successfully argue against the attempt to do so by Government Guaranty? It is a perfectly human thing to refrain from making a bad loan or a bad investment if the result would bring us criticism or censure. Only a comparatively few men can be depended upon to operate single-handed without error. Supervision of some kind is necessary and desirable. The constituted authorities for bank supervision under the Comptroller's office, and under various State banking boards, are charged with this responsibility by law. They are operating efficiently, in the main, and in spite of the occasional interference in politics or insufficient appropriations they are doing fine work. In many cases, however, their powers to use discretion and judgment should be increased. This is true in the important matter of their power to refuse charters for unnecessary new banks. Crowding in three banks where two could well serve the community is a mistake, if by the establishment of the third bank there is insufficient business to enable any of the three to conduct its affairs on a conservative and profitable basis. There are many other particulars in which the laws of our various States can be improved to give our banking departments a closer check and balance on the operation of banks under their jurisdiction. The State Bank Division has made a very thorough study of this matter, and through the active association of its Deputy Manager, Mr. Frank Simmonds, with the Association of State Bank Supervisors, has presented a series of recommendations for strengthening the State banking boards, which will be found in the report of the State Legislative Committee presented at the recent American Bankers Association Convention in Los Angeles.

Supervision that prevents bank disaster is more valuable to the stockholders and depositors alike than payment of the deposits through liquidation, or by operation of a guaranty fund, or by any other form of insurance after failure has taken place. If there is a method by which the good bands of your county can help to reduce the risks in banking, is it not worth while for all of them to join together for this purpose? Almost all bankers feel that their banks are being conducted properly. However, many bankers perhaps know of cases of banks which are taking unwise risks. They undoubtedly feel that some of these institutions may at some time get into trouble if they persist in taking these risks. They know also that the judgment of other bankers in their community would coincide with theirs about the danger of such risks. In many cases these risks probably are taken by bankers who are somewhat inexperienced, who desire to favor some particular interest, or who may themselves have interests in outside businesses which they wish to promote. There is a plan which is a demonstrated success in 33 cities of this country and which has gone a very long way to reduce these risks in these communities. I refer to the plan of a Clearing House examination. I know that the first reaction of many bankers is that this plan is suitable for the city but not for the country communities. However, let us examine that conclusion before we accept it.

In the first place, the principles of sound banking are the same in the country as they are in the city. A safe loan for one bank is a safe loan for another bank. In the next place, the plan has been in successful operation in about a dozen communities in various parts of the country in which the banks are all relatively small institutions. It is a comparatively new idea and, I am frank to admit, is a hard one to sell. Feelings of jealousy and rivalry are to be expected where competition is strong. Your competitor may be a cordial companion at a bankers' convention, but he is a "black devil" at home.

If an organization has been effected and its conduct is in the hands of its own members, the periodical examinations which are made, for the purpose of disclosing the exact position of each member bank, would be more than a simple check of cash and the books. They would include a thorough analysis of all the assets, a review of every note in the portfolio and of every security in the vault to determine the actual position of the bank.

A summary of the bank's position by the Clearing House Examiner would cover the essential points disclosed by the examination and would give to the management an estimate of the bank's net position.

The report should be a complete story and a fair appraisal of the bank's ability to pay its depositors. The Examiner should be frank and open in his criticisms, and he should be able, if necessary, to prove his contentions to the directors of the bank. Moreover, if it seems advisable, he should call them into session for the consideration of his criticisms. If he is worthy of his job, it would be unnecessary for him to report to the Clearing House Committee every criticism he might make. It should be possible for him to agree with the management, or, perhaps the management backed by the board of directors, regarding reforms which should be effected and conditions that should be rectified.

However, there may come a time when he is unable to co-operate further with the management or the board. when unsafe conditions can no longer be allowed to prevail and when the Clearing House Committee should be called in. It is in such times of crisis that the Clearing House Committee can function for the safety of the depositors of the "weak sister" bank. At such a time it is entirely conceivable that it would be to the selfish interests of all the banks that the one bank does not fail. The point is that under the examination plan the weak bank will not be allowed to go along to a point where its surplus and capital have been dissipated. Action would be taken before such a condition existed. It might be desirable then for some other bank in the same town to take over the deposits of the weak institution, together with such of the assets as they felt were safe. If no single bank wanted to buy the deposits, it might be best for all of the banks in the town to join together to guarantee the deposits, or, even for the entire Association to protect itself in this way. The members of the Association would not be working in the dark with reference to the condition of the neighbor bank. They would know what they were doing because of the Examiners' report. They could act quickly and decisively, thus avoiding the unrest and lack of confidence in all banks that come from "runs" and closing of the doors.

As a matter of fact, a thoroughly organized Clearing House Examination plan should protect the interests of the public to the fullest extent. Unlike State Guaranty of Deposits, it recognizes the risks that are involved. The Association knows precisely what those risks amount to and can proceed intelligently to the task of seeing that no depositor of a bank belonging to the Association loses a dollar. This plan has produced real results where it has been fairly tried. What might happen in your community if you tried out this plan has happened in other communities where it has been in operation.

This rehabilitation process has been gone through over and over again in cities where Clearing House examiners are used. I know at least a dozen cases in Chicago, where our Clearing House Examiners have brought banks around into good shape and have made them strong, healthy institutions deserving the public's confidence. These banks have been struggling along with no addition to their surplus and

were in a condition of affairs generally unsatisfactory to stockholders and depositors alike.

These results can be obtained in one community just as they have been in other communities, and you can have a substantial part in improving the banking situation all around you. This is a worth-while thing to do from your own standpoint, and it also is an intelligently selfish thing to do.

The laws regarding banking differ somewhat in every State. The National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Board rulings all contain regulations of somewhat varying character for the conduct of banks. With all this, there are differences in the management of banks, due to individual opinions and policies. This is the human element, and the human element cannot be absolutely standardized. However, there are certain standard practices which, if applied in banking, produce uniformly good results. These standard practices have been found to be sound and safe over many years of experience.

Is it not worth while to review occasionally some of these standard practices and how they may be applied? First of all, there is the matter of maintaining adequate protection in the amount of the bank's capital and surplus. There is, of course, the perfectly natural urge to keep down the amount of capital so that profits may be relatively larger to the individual stockholder. It is a recognized rule of thumb, which is law in some States, that capital and surplus be 10% or more of the total deposit liability. Banks can operate safely on less, but fairness to the depositor dictates the wisdom of this condition. Good banking practice also demands that not too great a proportion, probably not over 50%, of the total capital and surplus shall be invested in fixed assets such as real estate, building, fixtures and other real estate owned. Sometimes it is necessary that this rule be broken, but as soon as possible the relative liquidity of the stockholders' investment should be restored.

Then there is the matter of reserves, not only reserves in cash and due from banks, but secondary reserves in strictly liquid assets. I believe that some attention should be given by American banks to this matter of secondary reserves. Every bank having demand deposits or time deposits which may be drawn upon heavily in times of stringency should have strong secondary reserves in outside paper, Liberty bonds, call loans, short-time securities and other strictly liquid assets.

At one time the usual answer received by anyone who proposed that a bank invest in outside paper was that the bank could not afford to loan money at the interest such investments pay and that such loans could not be made profitably as against local loans bearing a considerably higher rate. Everyone closely in touch with the situation during the boom years knows that many banks were giving "service" to such extremes that it was impossible for them to earn a profit on the rates of yield attainable in strictly liquid assets.

It has by now become quite well substantiated that the difference in rate represents fairly good insurance against the bank's inability to pay out against the quick withdrawal of deposits. The banker has been preaching diversified farming for many years. At the same time this same banker has been ignoring the value of diversified loaning.

Diversified loaning represents the same principle of safety as does diversified farming. The one-industry banker takes the same risk as the one-crop farmer.

The banker must take care of the needs of his own community, to be sure, but the most certain plan for accomplishing this is to keep his institution in as liquid a position as possible, so that when the extra demand comes he can take care of it. He should have an amount of slack in his line. I asked the heads of the banking departments of 21 States if they believed that there would be fewer bank failures if all the banks under their care were to maintain such secondary reserves, and I received a unanimous answer in the affirmative.

Another principle of sound banking practice, and a corollary to the problem of the proper secondary reserves, is that we should not invest too large a percentage of our assets in long time loans which have a much slower turnover and which are not likely to be as quickly realizable. Of course, a soundly made farm loan or city real estate loan can generally be turned through a sale to a local investor or an outside investor. In times of heavy credit demand, however, this buying power is likely to be lessened. The bank is fortunate that has a good sale for the mortgages it makes and that does not feel compelled to pile up securities of this character in its own assets in order to take care of this part of its customers' demands.

Another rule of good banking practice is to maintain in the bank files full information regarding the financial condition of its customers. There were many bankers in the old days, and there are many now, whose only information regarding their customers' financial condition was carried in their minds. This may be satisfactory enough in a very small institution, but there is still the disadvantage that no one else could carry on as well in this banker's absence. The maintenance of credit files is a little trouble, but it pays. The very foundation of a credit file should be the customer's financial statement, prepared year by year, and signed. Credit losses are not often the result of catastrophe or quick changes in the affairs of customers. There usually are signs which the careful banker can read in advance. If he has received a financial statement year by year, oftentimes he can see the way in which a customer is drifting and can help him get back to a safe position and at least prevent a loss to the bank. Every customer of a bank who is an unsecured borrower of $500 or more should be required to place his financial showing on file, and this practice should apply to farmers, merchants, manufacturers and jobbers. If this condition were made universal to-morrow and the facts regarding losses in operation, speculation, private debts and debts to other banks, all of which might be quite unsuspected, were made known, there would be a great many loans called in this country and a general house-cleaning in many banks.

Another good general principle is that bank should be managed so it makes a profit. This really should be a truism, but unfortunately it does not always hold true. From the standpoint of safety, a profit means, of course, a profit largely retained for the surplus account. If banks are to be kept safe for the public, their business must be on a profitable basis. There can be and will be no criticism on the part of the public if the banks make certain that the actual costs of operation are taken care of and a reasonable profit obtained. I believe that with all the new business and publicity effort we have put forth to increase the totals of our deposit liability we have, in part, lost track of the perfectly legitimate object of making profits to be added to the capital and surplus, and of giving our stockholders a fair return on their investment.

There are likewise a number of Don'ts in this matter of conducting a bank so that it shall never fail. Over-competition is one of them. One of the certain tendencies of over-competition is over-bidding for deposits and a tendency toward the danger line in making loans. It is a mistake for a bank to permit a borrower to dictate the credit terms. The desire to avoid losses from bad loans should certainly over-balance the fear of losing new business.

Excessive loans to a single interest is, of course, another practice to be avoided. The mere legality of the subterfuge of making separate loans to officers and directors in addition to those loans made to the business itself constitutes no justification for them. In the statement of the Superintendent of Banks of Iowa, he said that in almost every bank that failed he found such excessive loans. Every banker should realize the extent to which he can properly expand his risk in any given direction. Beyond this he should not go under any circumstances, no matter if the credit be as prime as any on his books.

Then there is the prohibition against making capital loans, which should be heeded. Perhaps this is the most common fault, even with bankers who are entirely conscientious regarding the methods they employ. There is a distinction between making a loan for current needs, the liquidation of which is clearly in sight after the completion of certain short-time processes of crop making, or manufacture, or sales, and the making of loans which of necessity must be a part of the customer's actual capital for which he has a continuous need. This is an exceedingly important distinction to make, and the liquidity of the bank very largely depends upon it. A bank should not take the place of the partner or the stockholder. The latter should take the larger risks and thereby be entitled to the larger returns. In this same connection it is a fair generalization, although, of course, there are a number of exceptions, that a banker should be engaged in but one business, and that the banking business. Many a bad situation, in large and small banks alike, has developed through the infraction of this principle.

And so I believe I might summarize in a few words this discussion of practical methods we ourselves can employ to improve the banking business. These will be like the old-fashioned maxims which you have always known, but which still are worth repeating. Let us list them (not necessarily in the order of their importance) as follows:

1. Financial statement for every unsecured loan of $500 or more.
2. Let the banker dictate the credit terms.
3. No excess loans.
4. Let the loans to officers and directors be the best in the bank.
5. Keep some slack in our line, that is, maintain strong secondary reserves in quickly realizable assets.
6. Do not let competition force unprofitable business upon us.
7. Keep our investment in fixed assets, such as building, real estate and fixtures, within 50% of our capital and surplus.
8. Do not make capital loans.
9. Discard the idea that our competitor's financial position is of no concern to ourselves.
10. Co-operate with other bankers in the common purpose of making banking a safe and more efficient business.

As bankers we have undertaken a responsibility that goes down to the bed rock of human progress. All that is good in life—protection of family, ambitionos, ideals and aims—is interwoven with the interests that are entrusted to our hands and minds. On the soundness of our advice, the fulfillment of our obligations, and the intelligent discharge of our responsibilities, rest the fabric of business and a large part of the sum of human satisfaction.

Agricultural Problems

By S. J. High, Presidenc Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Tupelo, Mississippi.

What I shall have to say on the above subject will not be from an agricultral expert's standpoint, but will be from the standpoint of a banker. My conclusions are the result of 30 years' experience in a country bank, where I have had the opportunity to come in close contact with the farmer.

The greatest problem before the farmer to-day is to produce sufficient net income on the farm to meet the increased needs of the family.

The first fundamental fact about agriculture is that it is the one business where the result of a person's labor is absolutely dependent on the weather, which, in most sections, is not the same each year. The farmer is never certain in the planting time what his harvest will be. A manufacturer can control his output and arrive at his cost of production—this is almost impossible in agriculture.

The second fundamental fact is that a one-crop system is unsafe. I am a believer in co-operative marketing. The plan is sound, but the management must be able. Weak places in the organization will destroy the efficiency of the plan. I am not going to discuss very much the marketing end of the agricultural problem. This proposition has been before the public almost continuously for two years and the experts have not yet agreed, so why should a layman dip in with his ideas? My position is that of the Orderly Marketing Committee of our Division, which is as follows:

The bankers fully realize that bankers and farmers are partners—what vitally affects one affects the other. We are sympathetic with any plan that will work out a greater stabilization of prices for agricultural products in harmony with sound economic principles, and we pledge our hearty co-operation in helping to bring about a solution of this problem.

The farmers who send out the S O S signal are the ones who are usually following the one-crop system. The complaint that went out from the corn belt last year was practically the same as went out from the cotton belt a few years ago—and from the same cause.

The ideal farming situation is for the farmer to produce his crop on his own money and market it co-operatively, as the demand for it arises at a reasonable price. Economic laws cannot be changed by legislation, nor can the mistakes and bad judgment of the farmer be righted by bonuses or price fixing. I have posted in my office the following quotation:

ECONOMIC LAW IS LIKE THE TIDE

Swim with it, and you "Get Ahead" in the world; swim against it and soon or late it will carry you "On the Rocks."

The demand on the farmer, as on all others, for more money to meet the increased cost of his living expenses and the necessary luxuries brought about by a higher scale of living has caused the farmer to overlook the fact that a one-crop system is unsafe and the fact that the law of supply and demand is unchangeable. The demand on him for money has been continuously increasing and in his judgment the only relief is to increase his cash, or principal money crop, to where it will bring in sufficient income to meet his needs. He has overlooked supply and demand and the essential need of raising your living on the farm. It is never a good plan to put your eggs all in one basket, no matter how strong the basket or how plentiful the eggs. I think we should give more attention to the sound principles of farming up to harvest time. However sound and however able your management, co-operative marketing cannot be a cure-all for the agricultural problems.

If you will pardon me, I will give you some of my personal experience as a banker and the results we have secured in our county and section.

Ten years ago we had practically a complete cotton crop failure caused by the boll weevil and a corn crop failure caused by the weather. It waked us up and aroused the bankers to action, and we then adopted the slogan:

Pigs, Poultry and Dairy Cows on Every Farm,
Selling Cream, Chickens and Eggs,
Fertilizing Your Land,
Raising Your Food and Feed and
MORE Cotton on LESS Acres.

We succeeded very well with this, but our progress was not fast enough to suit us. We realized each year that the farmer needed a supplemental weekly income, which in our territory could best be produced by the chicken and the cow; so about three years ago the Lee County Bankers Association, comprising all the banks in our county, employed a dairy expert at their expense and put him in the field to induce and encourage the farmers to get more and better cows and to sell cream. The result has been most gratifying. Our dairy interests have increased and we have been shipping for the past two years over 200 carloads each year of young heifers and cows, most of them going into northern Illinois and Iowa. I know some of you bankers are doubting this statement, as it is certainly reversing the old order.

It is very helpful and almost necessary to any farmer to have a weekly income to meet the current weekly expenses of the household and farm. So far as possible farmers should avoid financing their crop on a credit, and the most practical way to avoid debt for current expenses is for the farmer to keep cows, poultry and pigs, raise some food and vegetables, and sell cream, chickens and eggs, realizing a

weekly cash income from their sales to meet current expenses of the household and farm, and also to help in paying for gas, oil, and occasionally, a new tire for the car.

I want to urge the bankers to get in behind some constructive plan of agricultural work. Co-operate with your Extension Forces and adopt some plan best adapted to your immediate needs. Whatever you undertake do it co-operatively. Let all the banks of the county or section organize an association and work as a whole, individual efforts invite jealousy and produce destructive competition. The banks of any section usually represent the business interests of that section, and when they agree they can put over any sound plan. Take interest in the farmer as well as from him.

In addition to the dairy expert whose salary and expenses are paid by the banks, we have a County Agent, also a Home Economics Agent, whose salaries are paid by the county.

The cost of each bank's pro rata share of the budget for our dairy expert is just about the amount we had previously spent for calendars, so you might say the banks of the county have exchanged calendars for cows.

If you will look around in your section, you will see that those farmers who are raising their food and feed and have good dairy cows and chickens, supplying their own family and selling the surplus eggs and cream, have generally grown more prosperous and are less embarrassed by debt. Now, if this plan helps a few, why would it not benefit them all?

Most agricultural sections should have a creamery, and practically all of them should have a hatchery.

Do agricultural advertising; put helpful pamphlets in your bank lobby to be taken free by your farmers. Get out stuffers in your statements calling their attention to something worth while in Agriculture. Keep better farming constantly before them. Our dairy expert has a truck and an electric light machine, and a moving picture machine, and to help him get his plan before the farmers he puts on a series of picture shows throughout the county and always has a full house, and with his educational films he usually puts on a good comedy film for the boys and girls.

I could consume considerable more than the time allotted me in telling you the most gratifying results we have gotten from our efforts. What applies to our cotton section I think will equally apply to those sections where wheat and corn are the principal money crops.

The following plan has stood the criticism of the agricultural experts and where adopted by the farmer has brought to him prosperity:

SAFE AND SANE FARMING MEANS

Poultry on Every Farm.
Brood Sows on Every Farm.
From Three to Ten Dairy Cows on Every Farm
(As many as the family can conveniently handle).
Home Garden on Every Farm.
Cribs Full of Corn.
Barns Full of Hay.
Pota'o Houses Full of Potatoes.
Smoke Houses Full of Meat, Lard and Sorghum; and
More Cotton or Corn or Wheat on *Less* Acres.

A great many farmers are like the Southern farmer who had lost about half of his crop from the boll weevil, and the following year some one asked him how much cotton he was going to plant, and he said: "Twice as many acres as last year, because I have to plant enough for me and the boll weevil both.

Most farmers think a solution of their problem will only come by increasing their cash crops when so many of them should increase their chickens, their pigs, their cows, and have a good garden and raise their food and feed.

Now, in conclusion, let me summarize my main points:

First: The amount of crop produced by the farmers is dependent on the weather.

Second: Economic laws and mistakes of judgment cannot be changed by legislation.

Third: A one-crop system is unsafe.

Fourth: The farmer should supplement his main crop by something that will give him a weekly income.

Fifth: It is hazardous for the farmer to mortgage his prospects of a crop not knowing the result of production in either amount or price.

Sixth: The ideal plan is for the farmer to produce his crop on his own money and market it co-operatively under able management.

Credit Files in the Country Bank

By M. H. Malott, President The Citizens Bank, Abilene, Kansas.

In the old days, and in fact not so long ago, the placing of a bank loan was an intimate and informal transaction between the banker and his customer, entered into on the basis of mutual personal knowledge, often the result of a personal friendship of many years' duration.

Years ago, however, this "hour-glass" method of doing business was superseded in the city banks by a complete system of credit files, providing any officer of the institution with an accurate historical record of the financial ability of each of the bank's customers.

To-day, I believe accurate credit data is a problem not only for the city bank, but for the country bank as well. The country banker has reasoned that he is in more personal touch with his customers than the city banker, but is he? My experience leads me to doubt that this is so.

At least three reasons are apparent for the necessity for credit files to help the country banker. In the first place the country bank is a more complex organization than formerly; a smaller proportion are "one-man banks" than in the old days. With this growth in personnel, it is no longer feasible, if at all possible, for the customer to deal always with the same bank officer. Yet there is the same demand from the customer that his banker should be his business and financial adviser, and be able to advise him with considerable knowledge and background concerning his financial affairs. It is therefore important, if unsound and conflicting advice and harmful transactions are to be avoided, that basic credit information concerning any customer be available to all of the bank's officers, as a substitute for the personal and informal background formerly carried in the head of the single banker.

In the second place, the bank of to-day is a safer unit for the customer to deal with than the banker of yesterday. The bank never dies, never goes on a vacation, and if wisely managed, seldom ceases to operate. In other words, a written record in the form of credit files assures permanency and continuity of service to the customer.

In the third place, banking directorates should and are becoming less a group to rubber-stamp the loaning officer's operations, and more of an advisory body bearing active and direct responsibility for the bank's operations. The credit file is an adjunct to a successful director's meeting, and furthermore, expedites the work of the bank examiner in the classification of the paper.

The next question to be answered is—in what manner will the credit file aid the officer in making a loan to the customer? Let me emphasize at the start, however, that no credit file provides a formula to take the place of the banker's judgment. Business is not an exact science, and most transactions are based on experience, and on knowledge and information possessed or obtained. The credit file is merely a reasoned judgment for the personal hunch of the banker of yesterday. In using the credit file, then, the banker must, as a matter of fact, make a number of important decisions.

First, is the statement of condition shown on the credit card accurate? Is it a true picture of the financial condition of the customer, or is it built by him to meet his own desire for credit?

Second, does the credit file show the customer to be gaining or losing over a period of time? How has he been affected by the vagaries of the business cycle? Is his in-

ventory both at the peak of commodity prices and at the deflation period maintained at a sound ratio of his current liabilities?

Third, does the credit file reflect a satisfactory present condition?

Fourth, will the money borrowed be wisely spent? Will it go into fixed investment or into quick assets? Where is the money coming from with which to repay the loan?

In all of these decisions the comprehensive historical data of the credit file will come to the banker's aid.

It may be felt by some bankers that their relations with their customers will not permit the intrusion of formal annual credit analysis. My experience has been, however, that the customer's reaction is far from an insuperable obstacle. No customer would expect to receive a real estate loan without giving the fullest information concerning the value of the property mortgaged, and I have found him no more inclined to object where information is requested for a personal loan.

There are few things, if any, in the development of banking that are more advantageous than this requirement of financial statements. For many years, all of us were inclined to look upon our risks largely in a general way, thinking that some of our customers were making money who were really losing, while in some cases men were forging ahead where we did not give them credit for it. I thoroughly believe that the financial statement is the only intelligent basis for credit from the banker's point of view. Furthermore, it frequently enables the banker to be of greater assistance, for, in going through the statement and discovering the weak spots, the banker can aid the customer to correct any unbusinesslike and unprofitable items and lines that are becoming a part of the business. The banker, like the doctor, occupies a position toward the customer of a confidential nature, and only by the most candid showing of conditions can the banker advise the customer as he should, show him where he is drifting, if the statement shows an unsatisfactory condition, and arouse in him the necessity for changing the basis and plan on which he has been operating.

The information which the borrower tells the banker should be put into writing—that is, into a signed statement. The question of the title to his real estate is pretty well settled that way; he learns what life insurance the applicant is carrying and to whom it is payable; and he makes reasonably sure that all of the liabilities are listed. We have each of us, I suppose, had the experience of a man who looks at our statement form and then gets up and says: "I will fix this up at home and send it in," and then never brings it back. It simply means that he does not dare give in writing the statement he has made orally—and so we save our money.

The solvency and the safety of any bank lie in its note case. And very often the solvency and the safety of the representative business men and farmers of the community lie in the soundness of its banking institutions. Therefore, may we not as country bankers adopt the slogan, "A credit file on every borrower with unsecured loans of $500 or more," as our part in furthering the intellectual and moral standards of banking, in developing our service to the business of America, and in helping to create a professional spirit of business itself, which has been aptly described as the oldest of the arts but the newest of the professions.

Service Charges

By Dan V. Stephens, President Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Nebraska.

Under the caption "Better Banking Practices," I have been requested to discuss the phase bearing on a service charge against small and unprofitable accounts.

While this is a very important subject and constitutes one of the economic advances in the management of a bank, it is not, in itself, a factor of the greatest importance excepting where the principal is applied to kindred subjects, and then it becomes one of vital importance to the prosperity of a bank.

There are scores of services rendered by the bank for which a nominal fee should be charged, but in the great majority of banks these services are rendered free.

When this subject began to attract the attention of bankers here and there over the country the Nebraska Bankers Association undertook, through its official staff, to promote this practice among the bankers of the State. In order to be of service to individual banks the Secretary of the Nebraska Bankers Association, Mr. W. B. Hughes, prepared a list of services that banks usually render to their customers, together with a list of fees that are usually charged for these services and submitted them to the banks of the State as a suggestive program for uniform action. Believing that the bankers of the country generally will be interested in knowing what the services are, for which a bank can legitimately make a charge, I am printing below the list, as circulated by the Secretary of the Nebraska Bankers Association:

Suggested Schedule of Fees.

Acknowledgments	$0 25
Affidavit (minimum charge)	50
Agreement (minimum charge)	50
Automobile license application	25
Bill of sale	1 00
Land contracts	1 50
Other contracts	2 00
Deed, any form	2 00
Lease	1 00
Mortgage	1 00
Coupon notes and mortgages	2 00
Chattel mortgages	1 00
Release of mortgages	50
Clerking farm auction sales	?
Paying taxes (for each payment)	25
Credit reports (minimum)	25
Hunting license application	25
Liens	50
Power of attorney	75
Execution of assignments, releases, bonds etc,	50
Wills (minimum)	3 00
Collections (minimum)	25
Customers' name on checks	Actual cost
Income tax reports	2 00
Return of "insufficient funds" check	25
Accounts averaging less than $50 per month	50
Travelers' checks	¾ of 1%

In writing to Mr. Hughes prior to the preparation of these remarks I asked him to state what progress he had made in securing the adoption of a service charge among the bankers of the State. I quote as follows from his letter:

Regarding the charge on small accounts, we have induced 173 banks in Nebraska to attempt the practice, which I think is far and away beyond the result attained in any other State.

There is this outstanding fact about our list—it includes the banks in 24 "one-bank towns." I think you will find that in other States where they have any considerable list of service charge points covering small accounts they are almost exclusively in fairly large towns like those in our list of "four-bank towns," or those with more than four banks. We were told repeatedly that it would not work on one-bank towns and two-bank towns, and yet we have placed 24 of the former on our list and 27 two-bank towns.

You will also find in other States that in places they will list a large number of counties that have attempted a whole schedule of service charges. But if our experience in Nebraska is of any service in guiding us, one is safe in assuming that it does not mean that all of the banks of all of those counties in other States are following the schedule of service charges. The banks of six counties in Nebraska have attempted a schedule of service charges, but we know for a certainty that not all of the banks of those counties are living up to the schedule of service charges.

In this whole matter of service charges, whether the one charge on small accounts or the whole schedule of charges, we have found that general methods of promotion of the idea, such as circular letters and speeches at group meetings and State conventions, do not produce much result. We have done much better by means of continuous pounding on a limited number of points until the banks therein agreed to put the system into operation.

I enclose a half dozen copies of our newspaper showing our list of service charge points and will say that we have not had a single report of dissatisfaction with the practice. Everyone of these banks report satisfaction, and that if they have lost any business because of attempting the charge, it is business that it gives them pleasure to lose because it saves them money.

Mr. Hughes further states that he has had great difficulty in securing county action in regard to the adoption

of these lists for the reason that the border towns in the county are in competition with nearby towns in adjoining counties where the list of service charges has not been adopted. He further states that one of the greatest handicaps in securing the adoption of the list lies in the severe competition that exists among banks.

His views are well supported by the situation that exists generally throughout the Middle West, especially in the ninth and tenth Federal Reserve districts. In these two districts there is, on an average, about one bank to every 2,000 population. In some States there was, at the beginning of the period of deflation, a bank for every 750 population. These banks have been thinned out since, through consolidation and failure, until the situation has considerably improved.

In the Eastern section of the United States there is only one bank to every 4,000 or 5,000 population. This affords the banks a volume of business of sufficient magnitude to enable them to live and pay their debts, but certainly no banking situation can be satisfactory where there is a bank for every 2,000 people, as is the case in the Middle West, and the bankers of the country should strive in every way possible through consolidation to reduce this number of banks, so that the business can be engaged upon with safety both to the community and to the capital invested in these institutions.

The competition that is created as the result of an excessive number of banks, forces banks into a sort of bank cannibalism, which eats up profits, and later banks, at a rapid rate. Bankers are human and yield to the temptation of sacrificing profits for the sake of new business and to hold what they have from their hungry competitors.

As a result of this condition, which has been brought about by the various State Governments chartering banks to any group of citizens who may apply for a charter, it has become necessary to collect a fee for every service that the bank renders in order that the bank may be able to exist and pay expenses, and yet, this very condition created by competition makes the collection of fees most difficult because of the fear that a banker naturally has that such action will cost him business.

Our Own Experience.

The Fremont State Bank, of which I have the honor to be President, began the practice of making a service charge on Dec. 1 1925.

Prior to our decision in taking this action we made a survey of our bank and were really astonished to discover the situation that this survey disclosed.

When we were first approached on the proposition, as a result of the booklet issued by the American Bankers Association entitled "Does That Account Pay?" we were not impressed with it until the survey was made in November of 1925, when we decided to take up the subject.

We believe that any banker who will make a similar survey of his bank will come to a conclusion that he has no other alternative than to adopt the practice of making a nominal charge for the large number of services that the banks, as a rule, now render free.

We print below the survey that was made in November 1925 and also the one that was made in September 1926 of the status of the Fremont State Bank as a convincing proof of the soundness of our action:

Results of the Service Charge.

	On Nov. '25.	*On Sept. '26.*
Total number of checking accounts	2,589	2,156
Number of accounts averaging less than $50	1,453	335
Total amount in checking deposits	$716,813 69	$746,405 60
Total deposits in accts. averaging less than $50	21,232 05	11,558 00
Total loss in checking accounts since Dec. 1		433
Reduction in number of accounts averaging less than $50		1,118
Average balance in accounts less than $50 in Nov. 1925		$15 50
Average balance in accounts less than $50 in Sept. 1926		$37 50

Approximately 78% of the accounts averaging less than $50 have either increased their balance or transferred their account to savings, while 22% of the accounts have over one-half of the amount of money that the total number, viz., 1,453 accounts, had on deposit in November 1925.

Total receipts from service charge on small accounts for the period of nine months amounts to $1,652 50, or an average of $183 50 per month.

Our overdraft runs from nothing to $100 per day. For example, on Sept. 8 1926 our overdraft totaled $6 84. This was made up of 17 accounts. Out of this 17 the service charge had overdrawn 14 of them, making a total of $4, leaving 3 accounts making an overdraft of $2 84.

On Sept. 10 1926 we counted the checks drawn on us and the total number on that day was 1,223. 221 of these items represented checks drawn against accounts averaging less than $50. This is 18% of the total number of items as compared to 40% before the service charge was put into effect.

The American Bankers Association, through Frank Simmonds, Deputy Manager of the State Bank Division, has printed the experiences of the Fremont State Bank as of May 1926 in a pamphlet entitled "A Conversation Between a Depositor and a Banker Regarding Service Charge on Small Checking Accounts and the Service Charge Experience of a Country Bank." This booklet can be had for the asking by any banker who is interested in the subject.

The colloquy between depositor and banker contained in this booklet was issued for the purpose of convincing the customers of our bank that the service charge was a reasonable and just charge, and we believe that this colloquy was sufficient to convince our customers of the soundness of the practice, because the charge, when finally made, created scarcely a ripple in the community.

Fremont is a city of 12,000 people and has three commercial banks and two building and loan associations. The three banks acted in unison in putting the service charge into practice. They issued a joint letter to their customers signed by the three banks setting forth the reasons and the necessity for this service charge. So many banks have requested us to send them a copy of this letter, we apprehend that the bankers generally will be interested in having this letter printed. The letter follows:

NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

A careful analysis of the checking accounts in the Fremont banks discloses the fact that a number of average balances do not pay the cost of carrying them.

A well-managed mercantile business is organized and carried on in such a way as to make every department pay its own way, and, if possible, should show at least a small profit. The manufacturer organizes his business along the same lines. The efficient farmer diversifies and plans his work in such a way as to make every branch of his business pay a profit, if possible. This is in line with common sense and efficiency.

The banker has his problems, one of them being accounts which are unprofitable in that the overhead in taking care of them figures a great deal above the profit returned from such accounts. We realize that these accounts are useful to our customers and we shall be glad to continue them, looking forward to their ultimate growth, but feel that those accounts carried at a loss should reimburse the bank.

In case a customer wishes to carry a small account the banks wish to encourage the use of their savings department, where interest will be allowed. Money on deposit in the savings account is accessible at any time, the only difference being the customer is required to call at the bank and make a withdrawal in a lump sum in place of writing a number of checks. There will be no charge on accounts carried in the savings department, regardless of how small they are. This may seem strange to one who is not familiar with the daily routine in a bank. The difference is due to the amount of work the bank is put to in caring for the accounts.

At a meeting of the Dodge County Bankers Association Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, one bank submitted the following astounding figures. This certain bank has 2,589 customers carrying checking accounts which total approximately $720,000. Out of that number 1,453 accounts average $50 or less, with only $21,000. Forty per cent, or $11,000,000, of the annual expense was directly chargeable to the $21,000 on deposit.

In order to render the usual service, and, if possible, more efficiently, the Dodge County Bankers Association passed a resolution suggesting that a minimum charge of 50c. be made on accounts which do not pay their own way, and, in harmony with this resolution, the Fremont Clearing House Association, beginning with Dec. 1 1925, will make a charge of 50c. per month on accounts averaging less than $50.

Please feel free to call at your bank if you do not understand this fully and it will be explained in detail. We assure you that your account is wanted and appreciated, and we feel certain when you know the facts you will agree with us.

Yours very truly,
SIGNED BY ALL BANKS.

Since the adoption of this service charge there has been no formal meeting of the three banks to compare notes on the results of their action, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain in private conferences with the other banks, there has not been any disturbance created over the charge that is worth considering. It has been the experience of all three of the banks, we think, that where a complaint has been made it has been by someone whose account was so unprofitable to the banks that it caused no concern whatever. So far as we know not a single valuable customer has offered a complaint or found any fault with the practice.

Men of the right ideals do not wish to have a bank render them services for which they are not permitted to pay. We have gone on the theory that none of our customers want to

get something for nothing and our experience has justified that theory.

The big and important thing to a country bank is the outstanding question, "What will this practice be worth to my bank? How much revenue can we obtain from it?" The most effective answer to that question is to give the concrete example of what it has meant to our own bank.

Results of Service Charge.

We have made a service charge on about twelve different services that our bank renders, all of which are included in the list submitted by Secretary Hughes to the bankers of Nebraska, although some services mentioned in that list we do not render. For example, we do not make wills nor income tax reports, but we apprehend many country banks do do these things. However, for the twelve things for which we make a charge, we collected fees from Jan. 1 until Sept. 1—eight months—in the aggregate amount of $5,260 11. This is almost enough to pay our annual dividend. Out of this $5,260 11 obtained from the entire service charge of our bank in eight months $2,960 30 were new charges that we had never heretofore made. These figures are sufficient certainly to show any country banker that whatever difficulties he may have in putting this practice into operation, is compensated for by the considerable revenues that he will receive. We are convinced we have suffered no loss whatever as a result of the service charge, and we know that we have received a revenue for the entire service charge sufficient to pay our dividends each year.

In referring to the table showing the status of the bank in November 1925 and its status in September 1926, after the service charge had been in operation nine months, a most interesting fact is disclosed by the information that we had 1,453 accounts that averaged only $15 50 each in daily balances. We discovered, by a further examination, that these accounts drew 40% of the checks on our bank and should carry 40% of the overhead. By charging 40% of the overhead to them we made the startling discovery that these 1,453 accounts, with their $21,232 05 of deposits, had cost us $11,000 in expenses. It was a tremendous price to pay for that volume of business.

The next startling bit of information disclosed by this table is that after nine months of operation the accounts averaging less than $50 had been reduced from 1,453 to 335 and that the 335 had $11,558 on deposit, greatly reducing the cost of operating the bank with a very small corresponding loss in deposits in this class, but these deposits, that disappeared from this class of deposits, reappeared largely in the accounts that were above the average of $50, so it cannot be figured as a total loss. The total loss in the total number of checking accounts since the service charge went into effect has been 433.

As proof that the practice has not cost us anything, we offer the fact that our deposits at the lowest season of the year are still above our deposits in November, when the service charge was put into effect.

In addition to the saving in labor in the handling of these unprofitable accounts we have saved in ledger sheets, pass books, deposit slips and checks an aggregate amount of at least $300. This, added to the service charge of $1,662 50 for that period, would make a total income for this particular branch of the business, exclusive of the cost of labor saved, $1,962 50.

We did not reduce our working force; not because we couldn't have reduced it, but because we directed it into other channels of production for the bank. We have used it more efficiently and economically.

Another Source of Revenue.

There is another source of revenue that banks, as a rule, lose sight of, which can be obtained from drafts accompanied by bills of lading. Country banks, as a rule, have been accustomed to giving the customer immediate credit for these drafts, assuming that the balance maintained by these customers is sufficient to cover the small interest charge that should be made against them during the period of collection.

In November 1925 we made an analysis of many of our large accounts, that we had considered exceedingly profitable. It had never occurred to anyone in the bank that an account with from $10,000 to $20,000 daily balance could be carried at a possible loss to the bank, but this analysis disclosed to us that many of those accounts were being carried at a loss.

For example, we reproduce below the analysis of John Doe & Co.'s account for the month of November 1925:

Daily average balance		$9,313 00
Average in process of collection		8,893 00
Net balance		$420 00
15% legal reserve		63 00
Loanable balance		$357 00
Yield for 30 days at 8%		$2 71
Service charge for:		
Checks charged to account 468 at 1½c	$7 02	
Total items deposited, 118 at 2c.	2 36	
		9 38
Net loss		$6 67

We should have collected on this account for the month $7720 to cover the interest on items in process of collection for which we gave immediate credit, making a total loss for the month of $83 87.

We base the cost of handling on transit items, 2½c.; checks drawn on us, 1½c.; clearing house checks, ½c., and the returning of unpaid items, 15c.

In December we began the practice of charging this company for these items and have since collected for them regularly each month.

A few days ago, however, John Doe & Co. gave us a new order for an additional supply of checks with their imprint thereon. We estimate the printer's cost of these checks to us at one-fifth of 1c. each. Our practice now is to charge John Doe & Co. for the printing of their card on these checks. The new order of checks placed with us would cost us for this imprint $19 50. We charged this amount to our customer and when they received a notice of the charge they objected. When they objected we furnished them an analysis of their account, which is exceedingly interesting. This analysis covered the period from January to Sept. 1. Their average daily balance for the last six months amounted to $6,400. Their float amounted to $6,000 a day, leaving a net balance daily of $400. Deducting from this net balance of $400 the 15% reserve required by law, there remained a daily balance of $340 of loanable funds belonging to this concern in our possession during the last six months. Allowing them a credit of 8% interest on this balance for six months it would amount to $13 20. Charging up their items for collection at the rate shown in the schedule above, we would have a charge against them for the six months of $167. Deducting the $13 20 their account would be in the red in the amount of $153 80, to say nothing of other costs not charged to them of checks, pass books, ledger sheets, deposit slips, etc. These items, of course, do not include the bill of lading drafts, as we collect interest on these regularly each month.

Our customer was hard to convince that they did not have a $6,400 balance in our bank, and they continued to labor under the impression that their account was a profitable account to us, but the fact remained, and we think they will finally see it, that they are doing a million-dollar business on a working bank balance of $6,400, of which balance our bank furnishes them $6,000 and they furnish the $400. It is an amazing spectacle, and yet banks all over the United States are doing business on exactly that basis and do not know it.

A banker friend of ours told us the other day of a canning concern in his town whose account had netted him something like $2,000 in interest a season in the years gone by, but the manager of the concern discovered that he could draw sight drafts on his customers and (the banker not being smart enough to collect interest on those sight drafts for the time it took to collect them) managed to get through this last season at an entire interest cost of something like $500. In other words, this large concern managed to oper-

ate through the season on the bank's capital and at the bank's expense and neither the bank nor the canning concern knew what caused the difference until it was all over. The banker knows now. In other words, the canning concern was doing business entirely on float and the bank was doing the work for nothing and taking a very large risk.

Our own bank has collected in interest on bills of lading since the practice began in December about $1,000, which we heretofore gave to our customers, by furnishing them free capital. These accounts, made up of checks on outside towns, deluded us into believing that they were real money.

This brings us to the conclusion of our remarks on this subject by presenting a table of comparison of income and expenses which we think every banker should prepare in order that he may be able to put his finger on the weak spots in his bank operations:

Comparison of Income and Expenses for Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System, the Tenth District and the Fremont State Bank for 1925, Based on Total Earning Assets, Loans and Discounts, Bonds and Securities.

Amounts per $100 Earning Assets—	*Total U. S.*	*10th Dist.*	*Fremont State.*
Interest received	$5 40	$6 41	$7 05
Other income	1 01	87	25
Gross earnings	$6 41	$7 28	$7 90
Salaries and wages	$1 25	$1 71	$2 34
Interest on borrowed money	09	07	0
Interest on deposits	2 15	2 25	2 31
Other expense	1 08	1 54	1 24
To guarantee fund	---	---	67
Total expense	$4 57	$5 58	$6 56
Net earnings	$1 84	$1 70	$1 34
Losses (charged off stuff, etc.)	44	1 02	73
Net addition to profits	$1 40	$0 68	$0 61
Profit per $100 capital and surplus	$8 93	$4 78	$8 92

Every bank should subscribe for the Federal Reserve "Bulletin," which is a monthly publication prepared by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. From this "Bulletin" we gleaned the facts obtained in the above table and have analyzed our own bank on exactly the same basis in order that comparisons may be drawn.

For example, in looking over this table we find that our "interest received" has been very much greater than the average income either for the Tenth District or the entire United States, but when we come to the "other income" item we find that we are in a very weak position. Our survey of November disclosed the reason for that position. We were rendering a great deal of service to our customers for which we received no pay, but our "other income" for 1926, when that table is compiled, ought to show considerable improvement. At any rate, we know where our strength and where our weakness lies so far as our income is concerned.

Now as to the "outgo" as shown by this table of comparison. It will be seen that we are greatly deficient in the matter of salaries and wages, i. e. we pay out a great deal more money than the average for the Tenth District or the United States.

In the matter of "interest on borrowed money" we excel, as we have paid out no money for that purpose.

When it comes to "interest on deposits" we are again below the average, in that we pay out more money for interest than do the banks in the Tenth District and in the United States.

In the matter of "other expenses" we fare better than the Tenth District and worse than the average for the United States.

In the last item of "outgo," the guarantee fund to cover the insurance on deposits, is not paid by the banks of the United States nor the Tenth District, therefore the 67c. per $100 we pay for this insurance increases our average cost of doing business just that amount over the other banks.

It is interesting, then, to observe that where we are above and where we are below the average and thus examine into our operations to see whether or not we can meet the obstacles that confront us in reducing these various expenses.

The above analysis, if made by every banker, would put him in a position of ascertaining where his weak spots were and what, if anything, can be done to strengthen them.

Problems of the Kansas Bank Commissioner

By Roy L. Bone, State Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

During the month of June it was my good fortune to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Bank Supervisors at Columbus, Ohio, and while there I met the Commissioners from some thirty-five or forty States. At different times between sessions, I discussed with some of them banking conditions in our respective States and matters coming up from day to day in the banking department. Much to my surprise I found that some of the questions which are giving us the most concern just now in Kansas are not bothering them at all; and that some of the things which are worrying them mean little or nothing to us. In view of this I am going to ask you to consider what I have to say as being the problems of the Kansas Bank Commissioner, for I would not presume to speak for the bank commissioners or supervisors of the other States.

It is needless for me to tell you that there are many problems coming up in the banking department from day to day, but on account of the limited time allotted me I will only touch on the more important ones.

As a matter of fact, we have but two outstanding problems in the Kansas Banking Department: "Too many banks and too few bankers." All of our other problems are merely offsprings, and if we can find a solution for these two problems it will automatically solve a large percentage of the others.

Too many banks is the direct result of the somewhat reckless and indiscriminate granting of charters in years gone by. Men with little or no banking experience and with no knowledge of credits were granted charters and they organized banks more for the purpose of providing a job for themselves and a convenient place to borrow than with any thought of serving a banking need in the community or paying the stockholder a reasonable return on his investment. These are the men who are responsible for the large number of problems which come into the Bank Commissioner's office, which I haven't the time to enumerate, and if we are going to solve these problems, we need to make it more difficult for such men to get into the banking business.

The reason I say we have too many banks is because many of them have not sufficient volume of business to enable them to operate at a profit. We have 1,250 banks in Kansas, 1,000 of which are State banks. Of these 1,000 State banks, more than three-fourths have under $300,000 in deposits and over half under $150,000 in deposits and 75 under $50,000 in deposits. Fifty per cent of our State banks are not on a dividend-paying basis and many are not even making expenses, to say nothing of earnings sufficient to absorb losses; and when unusual losses do occur it means an assessment or suspension.

A survey of bank suspensions during 1924 and 1925, made by the Federal Reserve Bank, the result of which appeared in an article in the April number of the Federal Reserve "Bulletin," showed that the largest number of failures occurred in the Western and Middle Western States, where an overbanked condition exists and where there was one bank for from 1,500 to 2,900 of population, as against one bank to 7,300 of population in the New England States, where few failures occurred. In Kansas we have one bank for every 1,440 of our population.

In a speech before the Kansas Bankers Association in Wichita last May, I suggested consolidations as a remedy for this overbanked condition in my own State, a larger

volume of business with little if any increase in overhead expense. I might say in passing that a great many of our smaller banks accepted this suggestion and so far this year we have been able to work out eighteen consolidations and have as many more that we are working on at the present time.

Now the other problem. When I say "too few bankers," what I really mean is too many incompetent bankers, and when we reduce the number of banks by consolidation or otherwise, we naturally eliminate a few incompetent bankers, but this is, of course, a slow process.

Unlike the first problem, the charter board is not altogether responsible for the incompetent banker. In considering applications for bank charters, our charter board has certain discretionary powers in determining the need for a bank in the community, also the "financial standing and character" of the applicant, but we need more latitude in passing on the fitness of the applicant for the position of managing officer of the bank.

Before an attorney can begin the practice of law he must take an examination before a board of examiners, and unless he proves himself qualified he cannot practice. The same is true of the physician, the engineer, the architect, the electrician, the plumber; in fact of almost every line wherein the public's interests are concerned, excepting the banker. Then why shouldn't he be required to take some such examination? I am not prepared to say just how this can be worked out, but I do believe that before a man is permitted to engage in the banking business, he should be required to pass some sort of an examination which would determine his fitness for the position of managing officer of a bank. Unless a man is a fairly good judge of human nature and has the ability to pass on credits and has the backbone to say "No" occasionally, or I might say frequently, he has no business lending other people's money.

I have thought that the Legislature might clothe the banking board, or some other body, with sufficient authority to examine applicants for bank charters, but there are many objections to such a procedure. However, it does seem to me that the man who asks to be entrusted with the funds of a community should, by some means or other, show that he is qualified to assume such a responsibility.

I realize that what I have in mind may be a long way off and that there are many obstacles in the way. The American people demand and insist upon having a great deal of freedom of action and there is such a thing as undertaking to carry supervision too far; therefore, one needs to make haste slowly in a matter of this kind.

But we never get anywhere unless we make a start, so in spite of this, I think the matter is worthy of a trial, and unless I have good reason for changing my mind, I am going to ask our next Legislature at least to broaden the power now vested in our charter board so that in addition to considering the need for a new bank in a community, it can also pass upon the applicant's qualifications for the position of managing officer. I would not recommend a technical examination. While we all know that a college education is greatly to be desired and a most valuable asset, at the same time we know also that some of our best bankers are men who have had little if any schooling. The sort of examination I would suggest would be one conducted along practical lines, for I believe that a board comprised of three or five well-seasoned bankers could, after an hour's examination, come to a pretty definite conclusion as to whether or not the applicant has the qualifications of a banker. The banker is responsible for the condition of his note case. The note case is the foundation rock on which our banks rest and a bank is no better than its notes and investments.

I have given you the problems with which the Bank Commissioner of Kansas is struggling. I have suggested the only solution I know of and I am passing it on to you for what it is worth.

I thank you.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—STATE BANK DIVISION

Address of President Grant McPherrin, President Central State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

In reviewing the records of the activities of the State Bank Section for the past ten years, I found that C. B. Hazlewood, then Chairman of the Division, made the statement at the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association held in Kansas City, that the new Section would be the largest numerically in the American Bankers Association and should include at least 8,000, and probably many more, State banks and trust companies, doing a commercial business in all parts of the country, both city and country banks. We are now proud to report a membership of approximately 12,000. This only confirms the excellent judgment Mr. Hazlewood has shown in his many activities in the American Bankers Association work.

True to its trust, the Division has always championed and continues to champion country banking interests. The eventful years in their procession, of course, bring ever-changing problems and the officers of the State Bank Division have been alert in meeting them. This year we have been busily engaged, in addition to numerous other activities, in encouraging the development of co-operative farm marketing facilities along sound economic lines. We have continued our campaign for the development of a better understanding and relationship between State banks and the Federal Reserve System, and are gratified at the strong and growing appreciation of the Federal Reserve System evidenced by our member banks.

We have actively co-operated with the Better Business Bureaus and other agencies in a nation-wide campaign to educate the general public in the fundamentals of sound investments, and commendable progress has been made.

We have waged a helpful campaign for the maintenance of complete credit files on unsecured loans of $500 or more in each bank.

We have earnestly co-operated with the Clearing House Section in bringing about analysis of accounts, the making of proper service charges, standardization of checks, organization of county bankers' associations and the installation of credit bureaus to head off the danger of duplicate borrowers.

The State Bank Division has been mindful that we will have better banking as we have more consistently profitable banking. As one means of attaining this end, the Clearing House Section has devised a simple plan whereby any bank can make an analysis of its accounts and thus ascertain whether it is being carried on at a profit or a loss. To plug the losses and to increase bank revenues, equitable service charges have been suggested, making each account self-sustaining.

We are particularly proud of the record we have made the past year in increasing the efficiency of the State Banking Department, although I must confess there is yet room for improvement.

First: We have attempted to free this important office from partisan politics.

Second: We have insisted upon increased compensation for the Bank Commissioner—also lengthening the term of office.

Third: To increase the force of bank commissioners.

Can you imagine anything more absurd than asking a man to fill the office of Bank Superintendent for the salary of $5,000 or $6,000 a year? Should a man capable of supervising 100 to 1,500 banks not receive as much at least as a President of a bank with deposits of $10,000,000? Then again, can we expect efficiency if we change Superintendents with every change of Governor? How would our banks prosper if we changed managers every four years or oftener? These are points worthy of your earnest consideration.

While Congress makes uniform laws for all national banks, 48 State Legislatures vie with each other in the enactment of State banking laws, hence, the importance of an organization like the State Bank Division, making a nation-wide study of these laws and suggesting more uniform action. The diversity of State banking laws in the past has been astounding, but we are happy to report a general tendency the past few years looking toward making them more uniform and equitable.

Our survey shows a general tendency, especially during the past two years, toward a higher degree of uniformity of legislation dealing with the fundamental principles of bank organization and operation and supervision—among which may be mentioned:

a. Increasing the minimum paid-up capital requirements of banks to $25,000.

b. Creating of banking boards to act in an advisory capacity to bank commissioners.

c. As previously stated, freeing the office from the domination of partisan politics, increasing compensation of bank commissioners, and lengthening his term of office with power to appoint necessary deputies and examiners.

d. Giving bank commissioners or banking boards full power to grant or reject applications for charters.

e. Giving bank departments full charge of liquidating failed banks.

f. Placing building and loan association, finance companies, credit unions, and private banks under the supervision of State banking department.

g. Broadening the field of investments for funds of savings banks and trust companies.

h. Providing for more equitable taxation of bank stock.

In the field of Federal legislation, State banks have a growing interest, specially since the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act. Here again the State Bank Division is playing an important part in interpreting and voicing the needs and relationship of State banks. Happily, this year we have not found it necessary to differ from the general American Bankers Association program for Federal legislation. For instance, it has long been recognized that State banks are taxed unfairly in nearly every State, but yet the way toward a more equitable system of taxation, by taxing banks as other businesses, has been blocked, because States could not tax national banks on their income, and this prevented the taxation of State banks in the same manner. This obstacle was removed at the last session of Congress when the law, due to the activities of the American Bankers

Association, strongly supported by the State Bank Division, was changed to permit the equitable taxation of national bank shares. Having this enabling legislation, New York and Massachusetts immediately changed their system of taxing State banks and the amount that State banks will pay was very materially reduced, and the rate is now on a basis comparable with other businesses. This action has paved the way for similar moves in other States, and it is now possible for State bankers to get what they should have—equality in taxation with other businesses. In this review I have briefly touched only the high spots of some of the successful achievements, but enough, I am sure, to give you an outline of our activities. Numerous other problems were handled and countless services were rendered our great family of 12,000 member State banks.

It is true, the past four years have been trying indeed for the bankers. Heavy personal demands have been made on our time to discuss business affairs with our clients. While many business adjustments have yet to be made, I feel that the worst is over, and from now on our duties will be somewhat easier, and therefore, our profession will be more delightful. It has been the purpose of the State Bank Division since its organization, to keep before you continuously nothing but the highest standards of banking, and I am confident the aim for the future will be for the constant improvement of banking methods, and the thought of close co-operation with all sections and divisions of the American Bankers Association.

Now, in closing, just a word about our meeting to-day. Five years ago we had the pleasure of holding the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association in this delightful city, where but two varieties of weather prevail, distinctly known and designated as "fine" and "unusual," and I can prove this statement by my good friend, Guy Bowerman. Many of us have comes miles and miles—in fact from almost geographical extremes, but I am sure it is worth coming miles and miles to see a city which has grown from the time of our last meeting from 575,000 to 1,500,000. We have come prepared to believe practically everything we are told regarding the wonderful climate of California and its future prospects, and that is going some! Seriously, I am sure we are going to have a splendid time while we meet here for a brief period to consider matters of vital interest, not only to bankers alone, but the business world in general, and particularly the State Bank Division. It is all very interesting to me at least, for I started my activities in the State Bank Division in this city just five years ago. I greatly appreciate the honor of having had the privilege of serving as your President the past year, and it is with deep regret that I terminate my relations as an officer at this meeting to-day. I can assure you, however, simply because I retire as an officer, I am not expecting to cease my activities with the State Bank Division work. I hope always to be able to take a very keen interest in the Division.

I certainly could not close this report without most earnestly thanking my associates on the Executive Committee and all of the officers of the American Bankers Association, the various divisions, and especially the Clearing House Section, for the splendid co-operation they have given me. I also want to thank Judge Paton for his thoughtful consideration to me at all times. He has been so helpful all through my administration. And last, but not least, our Secretary, Mr. Frank W. Simmonds, who has been my right arm and mainstay. I have every reason to believe that the work of the State Bank Division will continue with unabated zeal.

If anything I have said or done during my administration has been helpful, I am indeed very grateful.

Branch Banking—Defeat of Committee Resolution in Favor of McFadden Bill Without Hull Amendment—Approval of Bill with Hull Amendment.

President McPherrin: It is customary at this time to name the two committees, one on Resolutions and one on Nominations. Therefore, I am going to make the announcement of those committees just at this time.

I am asking Mr. Puelicher to act as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. J. H. Puelicher: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Bank Division: As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, I want to say to you that the resolutions that will be offered here to-day by your Committee will consider only one subject, and on the theory that all of you will be interested in that subject and will want to take part in the discussion of this subject and will possibly pass up a hurried lunch on account of the subject, I am going to tell you what the subject is. The resolutions will deal with the McFadden bill. If you have an opinion for or against, please be here to express it.

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President McPherrin: I am going to ask now for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. We will hear now from Mr. J. H. Puelicher.

J. H. Puelicher: Mr. Chairman and Members of the State Bank Division: Your Committee on Resolutions was not at all unmindful of the splendid service rendered by the officers during this past year, and I wish here to say to them, Mr. Prsident and associates, we are deeply appreciative of the wisdom with which you administered the affairs of your office.

When the Committee on Resolutions met, they debated for some time as to what should be the subject that they had best treat, and came to the conclusion that there was but one subject of paramount importance in the mind of every banker to-day. They therefore spent a considerable time, gave considerable thought and considerable research in coming to the conclusion which they are to-day offering you in the form of a resolution.

The resolutions read as follows:

"*Whereas*, The State Bank Division has been consistent in its opposition to branch banking and outspoken and active in the defense of our independent banking system, and

"*Whereas*, We the members of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association are still convinced of the correctness of our position and wish by word and act to continue to oppose branch banking, and

"*Whereas*, The preservation of the Federal Reserve System is of paramount importance to the maintenance of our nation as a leading commercial people and therefore of vital importance to State banks as well as to national banks, and

"*Whereas*, It is fundamental to the preservation of the Federal Reserve System that the national bank system be maintained, and

"*Whereas*, It is necessary to the maintenance of such system that a bill modernizing the powers of national banks be enacted without further delay, and

"*Whereas*, In the hope of having enacted such a bill, the pending McFadden bill, coupled with the Hull amendments, so-called, approved by the American Bankers Association in 1924, has been for the past two years consistently and with great vigor urged by our Division as well as by the American Bankers Association as a whole, but according to the best advice from Washington will fail of passage unless such Hull amendments as eliminated, they being deemed by the Senate as unfair and unjust in there discrimination against national banks and against member banks in more an thone-half of the States, and

"*Whereas*, The passage of the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments will regulate branch banking in cities where now permitted by State law and prohibit the extension of branch banking by member banks beyond city limits, even in the States the future growth of State-wide branch banking which, during the period of our urging the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments has been continuously increasing and will continue to increase unless the decisive action embodied in the McFadden bill be taken without further delay, thereby insuring the integrity of the national bank system and the Federal Reserve System, which is of paramount importance to all State banks, and

"*Whereas*, The passage of the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments is an equitable solution of this troublesome problem, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the State Bank Division favors the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments eliminated and petitions the Executive Council to include in its report to the general convention of this Association, a copy of this resolution and a recommendation that the said convention adopt a resolution in accordance therewith, and directing the Executive Officers and Federal Legislative Committee of the Association to present such resolution to the members of both Houses of Congress, and urge the passage in the coming session of Congress of the McFadden bil without the Hull amendments but inclucing the recharter provision o the Federal Reserve Act."

This report is the unanimous report of the following Committee:

M. H. Malott, Abilene, Kan.
S. J. High, Tupelo, Miss.
Dan V. Stephens, Fremont, Neb.
R. S. Hecht, New Orleans, La.
J. H. Puelicher, Milwaukee, Wis., Chairman.

Mr. President, in the firm conviction, arrived at after the most thorough investigation and after the most careful consideration, your Committee has come to the conclusion that branch banking will best be stopped and arrested by the adoption of the resolution which I now move you, Mr. President, we adopt.

President McPherrin: Is there a second to this resolution?

The resolution was seconded.

President McPherrin: Before I ask for discussion and before I put the motion, I think an explanation is due you and due myself, due to the fact that I am President of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association. As many of you know, I was Chairman of the Committee Opposed to Branch Banking in the United States. I did everything in my power to get such a law enacted. I worked vigorously, and my time ceased as Chairman of that Committee at the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association held in Chicago. I was instrumental in getting that resolution passed. I have worked since because I was firmly convinced that that was the right thing to do.

Now, we have been two years trying to get such a law enacted, and we have failed. I want to read just a short paragraph of the speech I made in Chicago at the Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association when I seconded Mr. Phillip's motion to pass the resolution:

"I just want to impress upon your mind that the longer we delay this matter, the worse it is going to be for all of us. I think you all realize just how many branch banks have been started in the past three years. In fact, the branch bank evil has doubled in the United States in the past three years. Now you can readily see that at this rate how long it would be before we might look for the total development of our independent banking system in America, and of course we could not have that."

Many interesting discussions have been had on this subject in the past 90 days, and in fact in the past six months, and even longer. I have read everything I could get on the subject, and I have listened to all of the discussions that I have had an opportunity to hear. Finally, I have come to the conclusion that in asking for the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments that I was dead wrong.

Gentlemen, I am honest in my conviction. I arrived at that conclusion after very thoughtful and prayerful consideration. I am convinced, gentlemen, that the bill will never pass with the Hull amendments. I am also convinced that there has been a gross misunderstanding and a lack of knowledge of the bill. I have received many letters while I was Chairman of the Committee asking for information.

I have discussed th question with many, and it is really appalling to see the lack of knowledge of the bill. Therefore, I am going to ask Uncle Peter Goebel, a past President of the American Bankers Association, just to explain the Hull amendments. Mr Goebel.

EXPLANATION OF HULL AMENDMENTS BY PETER W. GOEBEL.

Mr. P. W. Goebel: I appear here this morning representing the Commercial State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas. I have always been opposed to branch banking in America. I am opposed to branch banking in America to-day. I don't believe that we have arrived at the time in the history of our country that branch banking will be a desirable thing. I don't believe our people, the great masses of the American people, want it. When they want it, it will probably come. However, that is in the distant future. There may be evolutions come about in our business, in the banking business in the United States that may make branch banking necessary, but that period has not arrived.

I don't believe, ladies and gentlemen, there can be any difference of opinion among all of us as to the necessity of the Federal Reserve System. I have not yet found a single banker who is really opposed to that System that has done such tremendous service since it was inaugurated in 1914. We could not have gone through this great World War and financed our own armies and the armies of our allies without it. In spite of all that is said to-day, I still think it was the proper thing to do to finance the armies of our allies as well as our own.

There is all this talk about the unwillingness of those allies to pay back the money we loaned them, but I still think it was right, and as far as the question of that indebtedness of Europe to us, in due time it will be solved, and solved rightly.

How could we have gone through the tremendous aftermath brought about by this world cataclysm without the Federal Reserve Bank? How could we have increased the efficiency of our industrial system? How could we even have saved the precarious condition of our farmers without the facilities of this Federal Reserve System?

How could we have been enabled to take care of legitimate loans to foreign countries and foreign corporations since the war ceased?

That, gentlemen, in the years to come we will see as one of the greatest things we have ever done as a nation in a financial way, and our people will reap real profits from it.

Now, the preservation of the Federal Reserve System depends upon the preservation of the national banking system, and it also depends upon the willingness of the larger units of the State banks of the United States to become member banks or remain member banks; but after all, while the State banks have been urged to become members of this Federal Reserve System, it is voluntary with the State banks to enter, and it is vol-

untary with the State banks to withdraw, but the foundation of the Federal Reserve Bank lies in the compulsion of every national bank to be a member of that System.

However, you cannot expect a national banker to continue under the national system if he is hampered in his transactions with the public, in his functioning with the public as against the competition of the State banks.

And I say that the State bank to-day can take care of the wants of its customer in a much better and freer way than the national bank, handicapped as it is by law that was enacted more than sixty years ago.

Now, what is this Hull amendment? We talk so much about it. The discussion of the Hull amendment reminds me a little of a story. I don't often tell stories because I am a poor story-teller, but some thirty or thirty-five years ago we had in Kansas a political movement which we called the Populist movement, and they wanted to reform the world, and the great question was the initiative and the referendum.

We were having a great convention of the Democrats and the Populists. They co-operated to beat the Republicans. They didn't like each other, but they hated the Rpeublicans worse, so they were going to have a co-operative State campaign and nominate one set of officers. The question of the initiative and referendum came up and, of course, the Populists were in favor and the Democrats had to favor it, too, and it finally carried.

There was an Irish friend of mine who controlled a half dozen wards in the city and, of course, he wanted the Demo-Popu Party to win to preserve his organization and he was most vociferously talking for the initiative and referendum to a crowd of people, and after he got through, I went to him and said: "Mike, just what is this initiative and referendum?"

He said: "I will be damned if I know, but I am in favor of it, because the people want it."

I am afraid that a good many of us have had the same notion about the Hull amendment.

I have just sketched a few lines here as to what the Hull amendment is. The Hull amendments are to the effect that national member banks in States which do not now permit branch banking, and there are 26 of these States (I think I am right in the number), cannot have city branches in the future, even if these States hereafter permit branch banking to State banks.

A State hereafter which has now no law on its statute books permitting branch banking may pass a law permitting it, State-wide or restricted. If the Hull amendment passes, then no national bank or State bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System will be allowed to compete with other State banks in having branches.

I think rather than to be a deterrent of additional States passing laws permitting branch banks, it will be an incentive in many cases, because we all talk against monopoly and love monopolies if we are one of the monopolists, and undoubtedly, there will be propaganda to pass in some of these States branch banking legislation, because some of the State banks think they will have a monopoly.

If the Hull amendments are eliminated from the McFadden bill, the McFadden bill would permit a national or member bank in any such States which might permit branch banking to have city branches, but the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments does not permit, according to the last Federal census in cities of under 500,000. The bill itself, without the Hull amndment provides for that. It only allows one branch in cities between 25,000 and 50,000 and two branches in cities between 50,000 and 100,000, with no limit in cities over 100,000. This would only allow, even if all of the 26 States hereafter permitted branch banking, banks in 23 cities to have more than two branches.

There are only 23 cities, which under the McFadden bill without the Hull amendment, could have more than two branches. It would permit banks in 27 cities to have two branches each, and banks in 54 cities to have one branch each, out of a total of 9,048 incorporated cities, towns and villages in such 26 States.

Now, gentlemen, the Hull amendment will not decrease branch banking. As a matter of fact, my own opinion is that it will be an incentive to increase it. You may perhaps not agree with me on that notion, that belief of mine, but I believe, nevertheless, you will find it will be true.

On the other hand, the McFadden bill without the Hull amendment is a curb to branch banking all over the United States in States that now have it and States that may hereafter have it. That has a real control over the system. Why should we insist that this Hull amendment, which amounts to so little, be part of this McFadden bill which amounts to so much, because of our notion that it might decrease branch banking, which I think it will not do.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I am honest in my belief. I have had long years of experience as a country banker. I am proud of being a country banker. I believe that this resolution ought to pass and ought to pass by a majority.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE WINGO ON McFADDEN BILL.

Mr. W. H. Doyle (State Bank of Platteville, Platteville, Wis.): A distinguished member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, a man who is probably better qualified to speak upon the McFadden bill and the Hull amendment than any other member of this assembly, a man who has not only become interested in the preservation of national and State banks to-day, but a man who has stood as a wall in conference against the destruction of the national banking system by oppressive and unjust taxation, and I refer to Honorable Otis Wingo of Arkansas.

He is a man who has done more in the interest of the independent banks of this country than any other member of Congress, a man who stands to-day against the destruction of the unit banking system of this country. I should like to have Mr. Wingo express his views upon the McFadden bill and the Hull amendment.

President McPherrin: I am sorry, but I am going to have to limit this discussion to five minutes each.

Representative Wingo: Mr. Chairman, it is physically impossible to remove the apprehension set out by your resolution in five minutes.

Mr. Doyle: Inasmuch as this man has rendered a national service to both State and national banks, I move, out of courtesy and out of consideration for his services, that he be granted the privileges of the floor for such time as he may see fit to answer these charges.

President McPherrin: It is hardly necessary to put the motion. I am going to give Mr. Wingo an opportunity to say what he likes.

Representative Wingo: *Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I want you to forget that I am a member of Congress. I want you to forget that I am a lawyer who has both national and State banks as his clients. I want you to hear me as one who appears upon the floor of this Convention to-day as a delegate representing an independent unit bank that he organized in the days of his early youth and has taken pride in seeing it developed and serve its community and become one of the outstanding banks of my Commonwealth.

I have great respect for the distinguished banker who has just addressed you. He may have forgotten and may not even know of my existence, but a few years ago I had the pleasure of being associated with him for a few days and appeared before a joint commission of which I was a member. I said then, which I am glad to repeat to-day. Nowhere in all America is there a more level-headed, wise banker, but nowhere is there a more splendid character than Uncle Peter. But the wisest men sometimes make mistakes. I make no pretension to wisdom myself.

There has been more misinformation about this bill and the Hull amendment than anything I have ever heard. That is one of the reasons why I came. I pick up the literature; I pick up your "Journal"; I pick up the magazine articles, and I am dumfounded as a member of that Conference Committee and as a member of the committee that has been wrestling with this question for six years. I am dumfounded at the statements I see in print as to what actually took place.

I will state I am sick this morning, and I may not be able to keep on my feet. The doctor said I ought to stay in bed, so be patient with me.

I say there is a lot of misinformation. If I believed, as Uncle Peter believes, I would adopt the same conclusion he does. If I believed as the Resolutions Committee have stated, I probably would adopt the same conclusion, but to show you the misunderstanding and the confusion——

Mr. Goebel (interrupting): I would appreciate it very much if Mr. Wingo would make his address seated, if that helps him any. We want to hear him and let him take the easiest way.

President McPherrin: We will be glad to have him do that.

Representative Wingo: To show you the conclusion, I am going to ask the Chairman of the Committee, is it your desire that we pass the McFadden bill without the Hull amendment, but with the Senate amendment? Is that what you propose? Do you mean you favor the Senate amendment? I would like to ask the Committee that question. They do not state the modifications.

Gentlemen, I wish it were so simple a proposition as saying you are going to pass the McFadden bill without the Hull amendment. Even if I agreed to that that could not be done. The Senate is insisting upon the Senate amendments and only a part of the Senate amendments completely cut out the Hull amendment and substitute for it things that change the whole purpose of the McFadden bill so far as branch banking is concerned.

It can be summed up in a few words. The McFadden bill as it passed the House of Representatives had as one of its major propositions this branch banking problem. As it passed the House of Representatives it included the Hull amendments. It was an added branch banking bill. When it comes back from the Senate, those provisions that are known as the Hull amendments are eliminated, and in its stead are provisions that turn the bill into a pro-branch banking bill.

So the controversy comes back to the original proposition. Are you in favor of branch banking or are you opposed to it? I say to you that the Senate bill—and it cannot be contradicted—(I have great respect for the Senator's position) sincerely believes in branch banking, and I do not fall out with any man who differs with me upon his conclusions to this question, but I say to you and I challenge you to contradict it that two of the Senate amendments were written by those favoring branch banking with the avowed, expressed and admitted purpose to me of opening the way to State-wide branch banking. I have got the bill here. You can't contradict it. I have slept with this thing. I know what is in it. One of the misinformations is that the Federal Reserve System is in danger. Gentlemen, there is another one of the things that disturbed us. We worked hard for years to try to get through certain things in the McFadden bill. We couldn't even get it out of the House Committee. We couldn't get it considered by the House until we got up the compromise that is known as the Hull amendment. I was opposed to one provision of the McFadden bill and said I never would go on record in favor of anything that had that. That has been used to misrepresent my position. There is no man who will contradict the proposition that when you arrived at your compromise in '24 I accepted that compromise, known as the Hull amendment, and at the request of the Committee I then went to the Democratic members of the Rules Committee and asked them to report the rule that made it possible. At that time the Committee was in pretty bad shape, partisan and three-cornered politics. I asked them to report the rule that made it possible, and the McFadden bill passed the House with the Hull amendment as a part of it. It was held up in the Senate and did not pass.

The branch bankers then saw they could not beat the bill by direction, and they adopted the old familiar method of seeking by flank movement to destroy a bill, and they sought to amend it. You know the result; the bill failed.

I quite well remember in August 1925, when I returned to the States, at San Francisco I met gentlemen who were interested in the passage of the McFadden bill. They begged me to go on back to Washington and once more try to break the deadlock. I frankly told them I was discouraged, that bad faith had been shown, and I would make no further efforts, but finally, after conferences in the city of Washington with those who were interested, they pledged their solemn word of honor that if those of us who opposed branch banking would help put through the House of Representatives the McFadden bill as it was introduced, carrying with it the Hull amendment, they would stand pat in the Senate and not see it perverted and destroyed by turning it into a branch banking bill.

The Chairman of the Bank and Currency Committee of the House, when one member said, "I am opposed to bringing it out; they double-crossed us in the last Congress," he pledged his word of honor, and I as one of the conferees, pledged my word of honor that if they would give us one more effort we would stand by the McFadden compromise bill as you had agreed to it, with the Hull amendment, and try to put it through. You know the rest of the story.

Renewal of Federal Reserve Charters.

It was agreed at that time that we would not put on the Federal Reserve charter, that we would wait until this short session of Congress, after the political campaign was over, and we would renew the charter by a straight resolution.

Gentlemen, there hasn't been a time when a simple resolution extending the charter of the Federal Reserve banks could not have been reported out of our committee. Every compromise that has been proposed in this controversy has carried with it a renewal of the Federal Reserve Bank charter. If they will simply introduce a resolution the first of December, renewing the charter of the Federal Reserve banks, it will go through practically with no opposition and seek to get out of this controversy. It was lugged in by the branch bankers to confuse the situation in the hope to defeat the restrictions of the House bill. That is the truth about it.

Gentlemen, there is another question of misinformation. You have been told repeatedly by magazine articles and by statements that the House has not gone on record insisting upon the Hull amendment. Gentlemen, I wish I had the strength and the time. I have got all the records here, every page of the "Congressional Record," with all the debates, and I have those pages cut out. I want to say to you that you can't pass anything through the House of Representatives without the Hull amendment. It has gone on record positively; not only did they knock out the conference report, not only did they vote down overwhelmingly a motion embodying a compromise which the Chairman offered, but which carried with it the elimination of the Hull amendment, but the House of Representatives then turned around, and by an overwhelming vote, gentlemen, instructed us conferees to insist upon the branch bank provisions of the House bill, including the Hull amendments.

Gentlemen, if the conferees were to bring back the McFadden bill to the House without the Hull amendments, that conference report would go out upon a point of order, just like the former conference report. They tell you the Senate has refused. I have great respect for the Senate of the United States. I am firmly convinced, gentlemen, that when the Senate votes, as I hope it will, the first week in December upon this proposition, they will accept a compromise proposition that will embody the Hull amendments.

Gentlemen, I shall not charge any bad faith, but if you could see what I have seen and heard what I have heard, you would see that this great organization could do nothing worse for its good name than to perform a complete flip-flop upon this question.

Gentlemen, talk about the McFadden bill without the Hull amendments, or "Hamlet" with the hero left out; you might as well say you favor prohibition with or without saloons.

Gentlemen, you had better vote down the resolution. I say that with all respect to the members of the Committee. I wish I had the strength, I would go into it further with you.

I want to stress this: the McFadden bill as it passed the House, including the Hull amendment, is an added branch bill. That bill as it came back with the Senate amendment is a pro-branch banking bill, including State-wide branch banking. You have got to take your choice. I tell you, in my judgment, and I think you will agree—I know Uncle Peter—I have been on these banking questions for 14 years.

I tell you in my judgment it will never yield on this question and the only hope you have got is to bring the same pressure to bear on the Senate that you brought on the House, and which the House resisted, and insist that they quit delaying this great piece of constructive legislation.

If you do that, gentlemen, before Santa Claus comes you will have the McFadden bill, but if you turn around and reverse your position, as is proposed by this resolution, your McFadden bill will be dead.

President McPherrin: Is there any one else?

STATEMENT BY R. S. HECHT ON HULL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. R. S. Hecht (Hibernia Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.): We have listened to one of the prominent members of Congress who has made a number of very emphatic statements, just as emphatic as the statements which Carter Glass and other members of the Senate have made as to their unwillingness under any circumstances to yield one iota from their previous position, but with all due respect to Congressman Wingo, I don't think he has told us a single word as to what the Hull amendment is or what it will do.

I am a State banker, and have never been anything but a State banker, but I believe in fairness, and I believe that national banks are entitled to whatever State banks are entitled to when it comes to national legislation, and I do not believe that we as State bankers want to go on record as favoring an amendment which most specifically says that even if we can go down to our State Legislatures and say we want branch banking, we can get it for ourselves, but the national bankers doing business in our State will still be prohibited from doing the same thing in our respective States.

I am just as much opposed to branch banks as Congressman Wingo or any other many in this room, but I do not believe the American Bankers Association or the State Bank Division wants to go on record as favoring a law which would be just as sure to be changed as anything that ever happened, if it really worked the injustice that it is bound to work.

I believe, and I speak from experience, because I have in recent months spoken to a great many country bankers who were for the Hull amendment, that a great many of them have never analyzed what the Hull amendment really is. There has been a great deal of propaganda spread over this country during the last few weeks or few months by a so-called Committee of One Hundred. I have diligently tried to find out who this Committee of One Hundred is composed of and if you have seen a list of that one hundred names, you have done more than I have been able to do to this day.

This Committee of One Hundred has sent out a great deal of literature. When I learned who the Chairman was, and he happend to be one of my good friends, I wrote him, in order to discuss this subject, and before my letter got there, I found the Chairman had resigned. I understand a new Chairman has been appointed, at least I saw on the special train coming from Chicago a booklet in which there was not printed a list of the Committee of One Hundred, but there were four names, a Chairman, a Secretary and two Vice-Chairmen.

I have been very much interested in this question, merely because I believe the American Bankers Association ought not to ask for legislation that is class legislation, and I believe that we can speak for branch banking without being so unfair as we will when we advocate the passage of the bill with the Hull amendments.

I am going to ask the liberty, gentlemen, to read a letter which has come to me within the last 24 hours, not addressed to me, but the copy of a letter addressed to some one else, and when I get through reading it, I am going to let you guess who wrote the letter.

"I assumed your organization would not attempt to interfere in States where branch banking is recognized, such States, for instance, as California and New York, as well as in many other States which by the laws of such States branch banking is now and has been for years permitted by law. I naturally assumed that your organization would not attack existing vested rights, but that it purposed to avoid branch banking in such States as Illinois and Missouri, as well as in many other States where a branch is prohibited by statute.

"The so-called Hull amendment, if enacted, would permit this bank to have a branch and prohibit our neighbor to have a branch in our State, provided the Legislature of our State would so ordain. If that be true, it would be unjust and un-American.

"We are happy in Illinois and Missouri with the present law, as well as in many other States which are protected as State institutions by the mandate of the Supreme Court of our country. Why not let well enough alone. If, perchance, the Legislature of Illinois or Missouri should so order that branch banking be permitted, after we had used every honorable means to defeat such a measure, then we should accept the law and do one of three things: remain individual institutions, create branch banks or liquidate our institutions if we thought the law dangerous to our depositors and stockholders.

"I reiterate that I assumed and had a natural right to assume that the Committee of One Hundred would use all honorable means to fight legislation allowing branch banking in States whose laws at the present prevent branch banking, after the sweeping decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. If that be the purpose of your committee, I am in full accord, but to presume to tell the people of California and New York, or other States that their banking laws were wrong or unsound would be fatal to our cause. If my views herein expressed meet approval, then I am with you without qualification, provided, however, that we stand on the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States and not entangle our present situation with Congressional legislation."

Gentlemen, this letter was written by a man who is against branch banking as much as any man in this room, and it happens to be Mr. Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, whose name is being spread all over the country as the Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred who are urging the passage of this bill with the Hull amendment.

I can't add anything to what Mr. Wade has said in that letter. I think to pass any law which would be class legislation which would prohibit national banks from enjoying the privileges which we as State banks can enjoy, if we ever have branch banking permitted in our States, is un-American, just as Mr. Wade has said, and I don't believe that the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association wants to do anything that is un-American, and I hope the resolution will pass.

MR. DOYLE ON COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED AND HULL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Doyle (Wisconsin): Inasmuch as reflections have been made upon this Committee of One Hundred that is attempting to defend the rights of the unit banking system of this country, I desire to say for the information of the gentleman who has just addressed us, that I happen to be a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and as a further evidence of my respectability and standing, I want to say to him and every other gentleman here present, that I am a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association from the State of Wisconsin. I had the honor to represent my State of Wisconsin as President of that Association; I served upon its Legislative Committee for six or eight years.

So that I have no apologies for stating to this assembly that I am a member of this Committee of One Hundred. I hope that this Convention will not be stampeded into endorsing the report of this Committee this morning, because it is made up of a past President of this Association or a prominent city banker of this country. What the Hull amendments propose to do is to place national banks upon a basis of equality with State banks in the 22 States where branch banking is now permitted.

The Hull amendments attempt to place the national banks in those States where branch banking is now permitted upon a basis of equality with State banks, and it says further that you shall not extend branch banking throughout this country.

I care not, gentlemen, what profession we may make as opposed to branch banking. We have been doing that in these conventions for these many years, but all that is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal unless we accompany that protest with action, and that action is in these Hull amendments, which will effectively restrict the spread of branch banking throughout this country.

What do these men offer you in its place? They offer you the Senate amendments. Are you familiar with the provisions of the Senate amendments? What do the Senate amendments propose? They in effect propose that we shall have nation-wide branch banking in this country. They propose that as an entering wedge.

Mr. Hecht: Will you be specific, please?

Mr. Doyle: That it shall be confined to cities of 100,000. Is there any 10-year-old boy in this group but what will admit that all of these things come by starts? Just as soon as you pave the way for nation-wide branch banking in cities of 100,000, you pave the way for an assault upon the State Legislatures throughout this country.

Now, with the Hull amendments what will happen? With the Hull amendments branch banking is effectively curbed in this country. What motive will there be to ask any Legislature to change the law because they are placed upon the same basis of equality? You go to a State Legislature and attempt to have the prohibition on branch banking repealed and they will say to you: "No, sir, gentlemen, under the provisions of the Federal statutes, as fixed by the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments, branch banking cannot be extended to national banks throughout this Union. We shall not be so unfair to the national banks of our State that have contributed so much to its developmnt that the State banks shall be accorded privileges which the national banks cannot have. No, gentlemen, we shall not handicap these national banks in our respective States because they have contributed something to the advancement of this Commonwealth."

That will be the reply of the Legislatures in every State throughout this Union. I tell you, gentlemen, when you attempt to liberalize the national bank to meet every evil of every State law you will have destroyed the national banking system.

It was never intended that the National Bank Act should be liberalized to meet the demand or the whim of every State law governing the banking business.

I want to say to you gentlemen that if you vote for the report of this Resolutions Committee this morning you will have repudiated every action that has been taken by this Association for the past 15 years. State bankers' associations throughout this country are on record as being opposed to branch banking. This Association, time and again, has entered its protest against the extension of branch banking. With the Hull amendments we are provided with the machinery to restrict branch banking in this country. We are provided with the machinery which will prevent branch banking from being extended in this country.

Oh, I tell you gentlemen, I ask you to give it your sincere thought, because if this report is adopted, you will have stultified and repudiated the action taken many times by this Association.

STATEMENT BY MR. PUELICHER.

Mr. Puelicher: Mr. Chairman, Wisconsin is being heard from this morning. If the honesty of conviction and the courage of the gentleman who has just spoken might be called into question by any one, I want to endore it right over the back of the note. I know him long, I know his service to the banking fraternity, and I know he is thoroughly honest in what he has stated to-day. It is his belief. Yet I and other men from Wisconsin differ widely with him.

The State Bank Division had no organization. A few of us, because State banks as we know them were not getting that representation and those

rights to which we were entitled, organized that division.

I was its first President. You will excuse me for seeming a bit boastful, but I want to convince you that I, too, have been interested in banking, in the activity of this Association, and that I mean to continue to be interested in it, and that I have consistently and always been opposed to branch banking.

When the Federal Reserve Bank Act came out of the hopper we all felt that State banks had not been so well treated. I as a committee of one, President of the State Bank Division, went to Washington just 17 times, not at the expense of the Association, but at my own expense, to get for the State banks that amendment which permits State banks to join the Federal Reserve System without losing their charter rights.

Do you think that was an Act in the interest of State banks? I suppose most of you know me, and I don't have to defend the insinuation that was made by the distinguished speaker here who said something about bad faith. There isn't a man in this room that does not believe honestly and sincerely that what I say here is my honest and sincere conviction. I have lived with you too long.

We brought this resolution forward this morning after a great deal of discussion yesterday, and after the sincere conviction of your Committee had found itself crystallized into words that I read to you not to stampede you or to influence you by any prestige that any man in this room may have, but to bring before you the opportunity of expressing your opinion, of arguing forward and backward, so that we may arrive at those conclusions that will bring action.

What are we going to do if Congress sits on the Hull amendments and the Senate says, "The bill will never pass with the Hull amendments"? Will branch banking go merrily on? I leave it for you to judge.

Gentlemen, the Committee has no desire to stampede you. I am sorry that came from an old friend of mine from Wisconsin who has known me during practically all of my banking career. There would be no advantage in getting something that is unfair because unfairness always punishes itself. What we want here this morning is free, frank, unimpassioned discussion, logical reasoning, and if you reason as I do, you must come to but one conclusion. That is stated in the resolutions.

Mr. Kimball: I would like to ask the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee if the Committee had in mind the original McFadden bill without the Hull amendments or the McFadden bill with the Senate amendments in referring to the McFadden bill in their report?

Mr. Puelicher: Mr. President, in reply to the question, a great many details cropped up in our discussion. We felt that no matter what resolution we passed, that we had better adhere to basic principles and not get into detail, for which reason the resolution was passed just as it was offered. The McFadden bill without the Hull amendments.

I. I. IRWIN PROPOSES THAT RESOLUTION BE REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE WITH INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING RESERVE BANK CHARTERS.

Mr I. I. Irwin (The First Trust & Savings Bank, San Diego, Cal.): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We may disagree on the Hull amendment or on the McFadden bill, but we certainly do believe, and I believe we do believe unanimously, on the paramount issue, that of rechartering the Federal Reserve bank. I therefore move that the resolution of the Committee be referred back with instructions to eliminate from that resolution the reference to rechartering of Federal Reserve banks and introduce a second resolution asking Congress to pass, as Representative Wingo has stated already, a resolution of rechartering, of giving a new charter to the Federal Reserve banks.

If you do that, there is not a question but the Congress will pass that resolution at the December session. If you do not (and my friend agrees with me and everybody will, that that is the paramount issue, we all know politics in Congress) my honest belief is that the McFadden bill with or without the Hull amendments is not going to pass at the December session. But it being very important that the country should know what will become of the Federal Reserve Bank and to take that issue out of politics entirely, I say we must fight for the resolution of rechartering the Federal Reserve banks, and therefore I hope that my motion will pass that the Committee be instruction to eliminate the reference to the rechartering of the Federal Reserve Bank from this resolution at large and introduce a separate resolution.

Mr. Puelicher: May I say to you that the General Convention went on record last year with just one resolution, and that resolution as nearly as I can remember it, was about this: that an Act be introduced rechartering the Federal Reserve System without amendments of any kind, and if it seems desirable that that be reiterated by the State Bank Division, I see no objection to that being done.

Mr. Irwin: We have seen so much politics within the American Bankers Association as well as in the Congress of the United States that we should be honest and sincere witn ourselves. And if we do believe in the paramount issue of rechartering the Federal Reserve Bank let us say so. Don't let us depend upon past history or past resolutions. Let us pass that resolution as strongly as we can, and we can't do it any stronger than if this Committee presents a resolution here eliminating in that general resolution any reference to the rechartering of the Federal Reserve Bank and introduces a separate resolution recommending and insisting upon Congress passing that resolution of rechartering the Federal Reserve Bank at the December session.

STATEMENT BY C. A. HINSCH.

Mr. Hinsch (Cincinnati, Ohio): I am President of the Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati and the Fifth-Third National Bank, the one under a State charter, the other under national. I was President of this Association in 1917-18, and assisted Mr. Puelicher in getting the passage of the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act which conferred upon State banks all the rights that they retained under their State charters and allowed them to join the Federal Reserve System wth the privilege of retiring upon six months' notice.

We realized at that time the injustice that was being perpetrated upon the national banks, but we felt as the exigencies of the war demanded that that action be taken for the purpose of mobilizing the reserves of this country. The bill, as you know, passed and I appointed Mr. Puelicher Chairman of a committee and went all over this country urging the State banks to join the Federal Reserve System.

Now, you can readily understand that the thought was at that time that late on Congress would pass remedial legislation. It has been nine years now since that bill passed.

I appeared before both sessions of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate. After the conclusion of my testimony, in which I urged the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments, Senator Glass said, "Mr. Hinsch, I would like to ask you whether or not you think it would be fair for Congress to pass a law which would confer upon banks in 22 States the rights denied to the banks and bankers in 26 other States?" I said, "I do not."

"Well," he said, "how do you justify your position, then, in urging us here to-day to pass this legislation with the Hull amendments?" I said: "The reason why I justify that course is because I feel that the Federal Reserve System is more or less at stake. If we persist in this course, a great many national banks in States that provide for branch banking will leave the national banking system, and as aresult the Federal Reserve System will be weakened because it will be composed largely of voluntary members as against the involuntary membership of the national banks.

"I believe, therefore, that this bill should pass, although I must confess that I do not think it is fair, but in my belief that will not change the character materially in the 26 States that do not provide for branch banking. It will be up to the State bankers in those respective 26 States to use their influence as far as possible upon the Legislature to prevent the passage of that. Why, if they had not passed such laws up to the present time is it likely that they will urge the passage at this time?"

Now, it seems to me, gentlemen, that we are at the crossing of the way, where we have got to either curb branch banking or fail to pass any legislation. Senator Glass made the statement at both sessions that I attended that he would never consnt to the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments, as it was so absolutely unfair to the banks in 26 States.

Now, I am opposed to branch banking, except in the municipality in which the parent bank is located. Why? So that the facilities of the parent bank may be carrid to the outlying districts. In these days of hold-ups and difficulty of parking, it means a whole lot to the banks in the larger cities that that be permitted.

I am absolutely opposed to State-wide branch banking, but I do believe that this resolution as presented this morning should pass, and I fully endorse everything that Uncle Peter Goebel has said upon this question. I thank you.

President McPherrin: Haven't we had about enough discussion?

AMENDMENT PROPOSED TO ORIGINAL RESOLUTION

Mr. Doyle (Wisconsin): I offer as an amendment to the original resolution that all references to the Hull amendments be eliminated from the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Puelicher: That amendment is contrary to the spirit of the resolution and consequently could not be accepted as an amendment.

President McPherrin. It cannot be accepted. Here is where we stand as I have it. We had an amendment proposed to recharter the Federal Reserve Act. I am perfectly willing to have it seconded (that motion, I believe, was not seconded), but why the necessity for that? We are already on record as doing it. There is no objection; if the gentleman who proposed the amendment insists, I will ask for a second. However, I see no reason for it.

Mr. Irwin: I have it on good authority that the McFadden bill will not pass at the December session. We face a Presidential election. We might just as well call a spade a spade. It is important that the Federal Reserve Bank should be rechartered and be eliminated from politics.

Therefore, I hope some one will second my motion that this resolution be referred back and that we have a clean-cut resolution demanding of Congress the rechartering of the Federal Reserve Bank at the December session, and then let the matter of the McFadden bill be disposed of on its merits.

I say that my motion is very important. Don't say "we passed that resolution several years ago." Let us pass a new, strong resolution to-day demanding of Congress the rechartering of the Federal Reserve Bank at the December session.

[The motion of Mr. Irwin was seconded.]

President McPherrin: Now, gentlemen, I am going to put the question on the motion proposed and presented by the Resolutions Committee with the amendment by Mr. Irwin. Let us keep in mind just this one thing as we vote. We have been thrashing this out now for two years. Branch banks are starting every day. Why, after a while it won't make any difference what kind of a law we will have, we will have branch banking in the United States. I am perfectly honest in my belief.

I think we ought to get together and have a compromise. That was the thought of this resolution. It will probably make very little difference. I hope it will. However, let's get together, gentlemen, now.

All in favor of the resolution with the amendment, please rise.

[The members indicated that they did not understand what they were voting on.]

Mr. Goebel: I rise to a question of personal privilege. The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin made the statement that this was a preconceived idea to stampede this Convention, that I had been called upon to help stampede it. That is the first time, gentlemen, in my entire career as a banker or legislator that I have been accused of trying to stampede people into voting against their judgment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that when this vote is taken that it be taken by each delegate who is a designated delegate of a State bank arising and voting "aye" or "no," so there can be no question about stampeding.

[The motion was not seconded.]

President McPherrin: I don't know how many motions we have here. I want to be in order in this thing.

STATEMENT BY RAMSAY M. WALKER.

Mr. Ramsay M. Walker (Wallace Bank & Trust Co., Wallace, Idaho): I am just a country banker and I have sat here to-day and listened with a good deal of interest to the talks that have been made, particularly to the gentlemen who were wrong two years ago and are right to-day. To my mind, maybe they are wrong to-day; I don't know. Possibly it might be so. They don't seem to think so. They are very positive that they are right to-day.

To us who believe in American institutions, who believe in preserving them, I think we had better hesitate before we follow their advice.

The question of branch banking is a comparatively new one. It has arisen just within the last few years. I don't know from what source or where the influences are, but it is a new thing. For 130 years we went along here with our individual banking system, our independent banking system, and admitting all of its shortcomings, all the failures that can be laid to its door, we accomplished more in that 130 years with our system of American banking and American institutions than Europe has in all of its ages.

I say to you country bankers now, and particularly to you country bankers, that if we adopt a nation-wide branch banking system and disaster follows, the brunt of that disaster will fall upon you country bankers, your customers and friends and neighbors, the farmers.

So I say to you to-day, stop, look and listen before you vote for any measure that will in any way jeopardize our independent system of American banking, and if you vote for this measure to-day as it is offered, you vote the entering wedge which sooner or later will mean nation-wide branch banking, and with all the ills that go with it.

There is no unfairness to the national banks. Nobody wants to be unfair to the national banks. We State bankers are willing to give them everything that we have, willing to divide with them every privilege that is given to us, but we don't want them through this plea to put something else over on us that we don't want, and I hope this Convention will not permit it to be done.

I have sat here and listened to the gentlemen wringing their hands over the Federal Reserve. The Federal Reserve is in no danger. The Federal Reserve will be rechartered, and there is plenty of time to recharter it. The Federal Reserve—it is not that they fear that the Federal Reserve will not be rechartered. They are afraid that there will be some amendments passed—and there should be some. When the Federal Reserve was first thought of, it was intended for two purposes—a bank of issue and rediscount. Before it is rechartered, the law should be amended confining it to that. It has ben an instrument of inflation ever since it came into being.

In 1920 there was bad leadership, and from the ills of 1920 and the crash of 1921, the bad leadership of the Federal Reserve Bank involved the little banks in the country in much greater debt than they could possibly hope to carry, and then, when they got them in the middle of the stream, they pulled the plank from under them and left them to sink or swim. The strong ones swam and the weak ones went down.

President McPherrin: That is about all the time we can give you.

Mr. Walker: I would like to read an editorial.

[Cries of "no."]

President McPherrin: This is no place for a joint debate.

Mr. Walker: I am only, as I say, a little country banker. I don't know much, but as you all know, there are three great financial journals published in New York. One of them is the "Wall Street Journal" another is the Boston News Bureau, and the other is Barron's. They are all published by C. W. Barron, and this is the issue to which he gives his own name. The date of it is March 1 1926, comparatively recently. This editorial is entitled, "Federal Reserve Inflation."

President McPherrin: Do you want to hear it?

[Cries of "no, no.."]

President McPherrin: I am not going to listen to it because they don't want it.

Mr. Walker: If any of you want to read it afterward I will show it to you.

President McPherrin: I want to be fair, but I am going to put the motion for the amendment first. All in favor will please rise.

Voices: What is the amendment?

President McPherrin: For the rechartering of the Federal Reserve Bank, a separate resolution.

RESOLUTION ON RECHARTERING OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[At the request of the President, the motion of Mr. Irwin was then re-read by the Reporter, as follows]:

"I therefore move that the resolution of the committee be referred back with instructions to eliminate from that resolution the reference to the re-chartering of the Federal Reserve Bank and introduce a second resolution asking Congress to pass, as Representative Wingo has stated already, a resolution of re-chartering, of giving a new charter to the Federal Reserve Banks." . . .

Mr. Puelicher: Mr. Chairman, that looks to me to be two motions in one. One to lay it on the table and the other to consider a new motion.

Mr. Irwin: It is after one o'clock. I move that we now adjourn for lunch and reassemble here at two o'clock.

President McPherrin: I think that is unwise. I can't put that motion now. There are two or three before you.

Mr. Kimball (Chicago): Would it not be possible to put this motion in a way that it does not prevent the other motion coming up at this time?

President McPherrin: Is there, Mr. Irwin? Is there any way to put this motion so as not to interfere with the previous motion?

Mr. Melvin A. Traylor: Mr. President, may I offer as a friend of the court, if I may, this suggestion, which can be handled without referring back to the Resolutions Committee? That it is the sense of the meeting that Congress be memorialized to pass at the short session this fall a re-charter or extension of the charter of the Federal Reserve System. Eliminate that entirely, separate it from the other. Let the members express their preference upon that subject and take up then your regular resolution.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Puelicher.]

[At the request of several of the members, Mr. Traylor came to the front of the room and repeated his suggestion as follows]:

Mr. M. A. Traylor: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am not a voting member of this body, but if I may be permitted, I make this resolution for your consideration:

That it is the sense of the State Bank Division that by this vote we memorialize Congress to pass at the short session this fall and winter a re-chartering of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, an indeterminate re-charter provision of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Let that be voted upon as a separate motion.

Mr. Puelicher: As a member of this Division, I make the motion suggested by Mr. Traylor.

Mr. Irwin: I insist upon my motion.

[The question was called for.]

President McPherrin: Our Counsel says that both Mr. Irwin's motion and Mr. Traylor's are out of order.

Mr. Walker: I move that the motion that has just been made be laid on the table.

[The motion was seconded.]

President McPherrin: It is not in order, the Judge says.

Judge Paton: Mr. Chairman, let me try to explain the parliamentary condition, as I understand it. There is a motion before the house in the shape of a resolution introduced and moved by the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Irwin made a motion which really contained two subjects: one virtually to instruct the Resolutions Committee to lay their report on the table, and the second subject was to bring back a resolution rechartering the Federal Reserve System. It seems to me that that motion involving more than one subject, inconsistent subjects, would be out of order. Therefore, there was no motion.

The motion suggested by Mr. Traylor was out of order because there was already a motion pending before the house. The motion of the Resolutions Committee is before the house.

So that the parliamentary condition, as I see it now, is that the motion of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee is before the house and the rest is all out of order. Now, you have got a clean slate and can go ahead.

President McPherrin: All those in favor of the resolution please rise.

Voices: What is the resolution?

DEFEAT OF COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

President McPherrin: The resolution as presented by Mr. Puelicher. All in favor of the resolution offered by the Committee will please rise. All those opposed will please rise. *The resolution is lost.*

APPROVAL OF McFADDEN BILL WITH HULL AMENDMENTS.

W. J. Rathje (President Michigan City Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago): I would like to make a motion. We are not on record now on the McFadden bill. I would like to make a motion, Mr. Chairman, that this Section, the State Bank Division, go on record favoring the McFadden bill, including the Hull amendments, and the rechartering of the Federal Reserve System, which is the bill as it was brought out and voted on by the House of Representatives.

[The motion was seconded.]

President McPherrin: Is there any discussion?

[Call for question.]

President McPherrin: All in favor of the motion say "Aye"; contrary, the same sign.

[Three negative votes.]

Report of Nominating Committee—Newly Elected Officers.

Mr. Dan V. Stephens (President Fremont State Bank, Fremont, Neb.): Your Committee desires to make the following recommendations:

Mr. Guy W. Bowerman, President, Sugar City, Idaho.

Mr. M. H. Malott, Vice-President, Abilene, Kan.

Members of the two vacancies in the Executive Committee:

Mr. M. P. Beebe, Ipswich, S. D.

Mr. L. A. Andrew, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mr. Hecht: I move adoption of the report.

President McPherrin: All those in favor say "Aye." Unanimously carried.

CLEARING HOUSE SECTION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Twentieth Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 6, 1926.

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Some Banking Problems of Today

By J. DABNEY DAY. President Citizens Banks, Los Angeles.

Mr. President and Members of the American Bankers Association:

It is a great pleasure and privilege to be asked to address you to-day and to discuss very briefly some of the problems which confront us as bankers. Every age and every locality has its own problems, and upon our ability to solve them depends our ultimate success, and our usefulness to the community.

Modern business is characterized by rapid and far-reaching changes which have had the effect of greatly improving methods and systems, and of raising the general standard of living amongst our people. The genius of the inventor has revolutionized manufacturing methods, the art of modern salesmanship has greatly encouraged consumption, and distribution of merchandise has reached a level of efficiency never before equaled. The great improvement, and efficiency of operation of our railroads and other means of transportation has also played an important part in progress. It is no longer necessary to carry heavy stocks of merchandise, and the gain made by quick turnovers is an outstanding feature of business to-day. We live in an age of quick transition and as bankers we may well pause for a moment in order to survey our own situation, and determine how we stand in relation to the developments that are taking place.

We may fairly ask ourselves how far banking is keeping pace with the progress made in other lines. Due to the very nature of our position in the economic structure, our tendency is to hold fast to established methods, and to operate in accordance with precedent and tradition. At the same time there are certain problems that press for solution, and we may be obliged to adopt some of the aggressive methods so profitably employed by our friends engaged in other activities.

Three Major Problems.

Among the banking problems of to-day, there are three of such outstanding importance as to deserve our most careful attention. One of these is the cost of doing business, the ration between the interest we receive and the interest we pay, and the resulting question of maintaining reasonable profits upon invested capital and the building up of adequate reserves. The second is of equal importance and concerns the spread of installment buying, while the third is the preservation of the Federal Reserve System. Two of these problems are allied, for without the Federal Reserve System, banks would be deprived of the valuable privileges of rediscounting and issuing acceptances, both of which are factors in reckoning our earnings.

Maintenance of Profits.

The maintenance of banking profits has caused concern during very recent years, to banking executives throughout the country. During the World War, and for some time after its close, we were able to send to Europe a large portion of our surplus supplies at non-competitive prices. Now, however, the people of Europe are producing in a much larger measure, and we are obliged to meet severe competition in price, both in Europe itself, and in world trade as well.

By reason of unusual conditions which existed when Europe was at arms, causing an exceptionally large demand for banking funds, a unique situation was created here, in which it was very easy to show satisfactory banking profits; but now we must face changed conditions. The price of some of our major commodities has dropped below the cost of production, and it is not easy to dispose of our goods to such advantage. To-day the success of a bank depends upon efficient and effectual operation, rather than upon abnormal conditions.

Need of New Capital.

In order that banking may continue to make proper progress, and to expand sufficiently to take care of the needs of a growing country, new capital from time to time must be sought. Unless a reasonable return upon the investment can be assured, this will not be forthcoming, and it is therefore of first importance that we should thoroughly investigate the situation.

Some of the underlying causes for the decreasing ratio of earnings may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The immense sums of money that have been seeking profitable investment since the war. One result of the struggle was to transfer ownership of large blocks of our securities from Europe to this country, in addition to which we have had a very heavy balance of trade in our favor, resulting in an increased gold supply. A further factor in the situation has been the heavy earnings of successful industrial and business operations during the past several years, which has added to the pressure of capital seeking investment. This excess of loanable funds has had the effect of depressing interest rates.

2. Notwithstanding the lower rates of interest obtainable on loans and investments, there has not been a corresponding downward revision of the rates of interest paid upon term and savings deposits, while on the other hand there has been a tendency to yield to the pressure brought to bear upon us to increase the number of commercial accounts bearing interest.

3. The increased cost of doing business, including the payment of higher taxes, larger salaries, and the many other items which make up the expense account. Not least among the increased burdens is the cost of protection from the alarming crime wave we are experiencing. Guards, armored cars and insurance all contribute to reduce the balance of the profit account.

4. Competition is another factor which has added to bank expenses, for in self-defense many banks find it necessary to engage in costly efforts to retain their business. In some cases there is no doubt that the speed limit has been exceeded by institutions anxious to acquire at any cost, large totals.

5. Unprofitable business adds to our cost. Analyses made by many banks of their accounts discloses the startling information that the greater number of checking accounts are too small to be self-sustaining. Other accounts though apparently satisfactory have too much float, or uncollected balances, and again, there are many services rendered by banks for which no compensation is received.

Some Remedies.

These and other factors are contributing to the depletion of banking profits. It is obvious that a solution of our problem is not easy to find, but on the other hand, we should not dismiss so important a question as being insoluble. In our national, State and local banking groups there is a consensus of opinion that something should be done to remedy existing conditions, under which many banks are operating at a disadvantage in respect to earnings, as compared with other business. Our salvation lies in sincere co-operation, each group facing its own particular problems, and loyally supporting co-operative endeavor for the best interests of all.

May I tell you how we worked out one problem here in Los Angeles? For years the local banks were burdened with the necessity of spending large sums of money for advertising in programs, novelties and publications with nominal circulations, for purchase of tickets and contributions to all manner of organizations, and for other similar demands. One bank was played against another. All kinds of influence was brought to bear in favor of particular projects, of which the promoter was often the largest beneficiary. No opportunity existed for investigation. To meet this situation the Los Angeles Clearing House Association organized a committee which now examines all proposals for advertising or requests for donations, employing a professional investigator. Genuine advertising projects are referred to the banks for individual action, and genuine requests for charity are given consideration, and if found worthy, receive a donation, which is pro-rated among the banks. The result of this work has been the saving to Los Angeles banks during the past few years of a sum estimated at more than one-quarter of a million dollars, and the elimination of a vast amount of worthless promotional activities.

Other Possibilities.

This is an example of the way in which co-operative action has solved one of the most annoying and insidious drains upon our profits. Other items of expense that might be dealt with in a similar manner are the free imprinting of special checks, inadequate charges for collections, safekeeping of securities, handling of escrows, and the clerical work involved in exceptionally active accounts without compensating balances. In connection with escrows, it may be mentioned that there was recently organized in Los Angeles an association of escrow officers for the purpose of standardizing methods and charges, the effect of which has been to place this service upon a self-supporting basis.

Need for Information on the Part of the Banking Public.

The public will be more willing to pay a reasonable charge for the many services which they now receive when the educational work of the American Bankers Association is more widely disseminated. As you may know, this Association has now for some years been carrying on an extensive educational campaign in co-operation with that splendid organization, the American Institute of Banking, the object of which is to explain to the general public the functions of banking, and to clear up in their minds those misunderstandings that are so frequently the result of misinformation.

Installment Buying.

The second problem which I have to bring to your attention is that of installment buying. It is not strictly a banking proposition, but nevertheless affects the general banking and economic situation to such an extent that as bankers we are bound to consider it. We must concede, of course, that many arguments put forth for installment buying are sound, and we know that in some lines it has been practiced satisfactorily and safely for many years. There can be no question, however, that installment sales have been increasing so fast that we may well ask whether or not the limits of safety have been exceeded.

We have seen old established concerns, after operating for years upon a cash basis, forced by competition into the installment field. We now see important industries whose output is almost wholly absorbed upon the installment plan. Therefore we may well ask ourselves if we are to witness still further extensions, and where they will lead us. We cannot proceed indefinitely to mortgage the earning power of the future to satisfy the wants of the moment.

In addition to the economic aspect of installment buying, there is also a social one. Our people have acquired such a habit of contracting these obligations, despite the increased cost of bonus and premiums incident thereto, that we may well look with some misgiving upon its effect. It would be a disaster to this nation if the ease of contracting debts should undermine the old attributes of thrift and industry which have been such a bulwark of strength and safety to our forbears. Let us rather follow the example of the worthy President of our nation, and both in personal and business life maintain the wise and cautious financial policy upon which the great achievements of America have been founded.

The Federal Reserve System.

The third great problem which confronts the bankers of the United States concerns re-chartering of the Federal Reserve banks without undue delay. Although the charters do not actually expire until 1934, it would be unfortunate both to banking and to general business, to leave the question of re-chartering until a short time before the expiry date. The continued existence of the Federal Reserve System is so vitally important to the future of American business and finance that we should not rest satisfied until the System is definitely placed beyond all dangers arising from exploitation by politicians and the vicissitudes of political dissensions.

It is not within the scope of this discussion to advocate any specific changes in the Act, for the reason that adjustments have, can and should be made from time to time as need may arise, to keep abreast of changing conditions. Rather, it is my purpose to advocate with the utmost earnestness the prompt re-chartering of the Federal Reserve banks. It is hardly necessary to remind you that the Federal Reserve System is the bulwark of American banking. Without it there is no doubt that we should have experienced troubles during the period of the World War, beside which the trials of previous years would have paled into insignificance. It carried us successfully through a period of financial stress and readjustment of greater severity and magnitude than anything before in history. The Federal Reserve System, like Tennyson's brook, should go on and on forever. The facts are clear—the arguments incontrovertible. It remains for our legislators to place this important matter on the docket for early consideration. The importance of the subject should raise the issue above party lines, or the desire to favor one class at the expense of the other. We as bankers, have furnished the entire capital of the Federal Reserve banks. Our legal reserves, carried with them without interest, constitute the sinews of the System. Business and agriculture have both received incalculable benefits through the rediscounting functions of the banks and the avoidance of danger. Therefore, it is in the interest of all our people that prompt and far-seeing action should be taken in this most vital matter. And while it is highly important that the national banking laws be properly adjusted to meet changed conditions, it is even more important that the charter of the Federal Reserve banks be extended by Congress at the earliest possible date.

The Useful Dollar

By PAUL SHOUP, Executive Vice-Pesident Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Cal.

And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.

It may be that Jonathan Swift was not altogether fair to our statesmen. Yet for two centuries his expression of the need of mankind for constructive activity has remained unequaled. It is not the purpose to arrive at any conclusion in the discussion of this subject, "The Useful Dollar," the dollar in useful action. The majority of you who are present here to-day are in closer contact with that subject than I can ever hope to be. The trained economists of the world are at work constantly, trying to decide what is the useful dollar, and with wide variance in their methods and in their views. All I may hope to do is to present to you a few pictures of the dollar in action. And to my mind the most useful dollar is that which is in accord with Swift's definition of the most useful man.

We talk of labor and capital as separate units in our economic life. These definitions doubtless serve their purpose in the division as between the power given a man in his own person and that given him through control over outside possessions. A man as a slave was part of the capital of his possessor; as a free man he represents the power and dignity of independent labor. Yet capital has no creative value except as given to it by energy, mental and physical, of man. Back of it all, then, capital or labor, is the will of man to create. The progress of the world, its constructive activity in every field, its advance in art, in science, in literature, in every field of industry, rests upon this one thing, the maintenance of the will to create.

When we lessen the incentive, when by extraneous forces we make achievement impossible, or by overburdening restraints we weaken this will to create, then no longer will the "two ears of corn or two blades of grass be made to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before."

For the human mind is the centre of our universe. In it individually must germinate the thought that makes for all new activity; no matter to what extent changed, enlarged upon, or directed subsequently through the collective action of many minds. And this thought so born of individual initiative going forth into the world is the creative cause in all human progress.

Whether this creative conception is from the mind of a Fulton with as a result the unnumbered crafts upon the waters of the earth moving under their own power, or of a Whitney making practical the clothing in cotton of a large part of the civilized world, or of an Edison to the end that the night may be made as light as the day, or of a Langley or Wright so that man may grow wings, or of a Bell or Marconi that distance may be eliminated in hearing, or of a Ford and associations in the industry, who have set a nation in motion; or any of the thousands upon thousands of constructive minds that have put forth projects taking the treasures from the depths of the earth, reclaiming vast arid spaces for the use of man, spanning the continents with webs of steel, turning forests into the habitations of people—indeed, all these innumerable constructive thoughts since the beginning have been essential to all the progress made in this world. And each came in original from the thought of a single mind.

Now, when the idea goes forth and it has been molded by many minds into useful form, then that it may add to the health and happiness and comfort of the people, it must have the sustaining aid of the useful dollar. This useful dollar is in itself but a measure. It helps carry the thought through to its destination. It gives wings to wealth that it may be both used and increased. It is an expression of credit given to the enterprise that has taken form and substance from that thought—a method and a measure of projecting the power of the accumulated treasures of the world, whatever they may be, whether in goods or chattels, coins, lands, the fruits, or what not, to the uttermost recesses of the earth to the end that there shall be created something more to add to the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants. The dollar is but a symbol of measure for wealth in action, and it is kept in action only by the thought of man.

Now, this thought may be creative, constructive and useful, and then we have the useful dollar. It may be wasteful or destructive or both, and then we have the dollar that destroys not only itself, but others. Or it may take on only the activity of interfering with the "making of two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot where only one grew before," waylaying the constructive dollar upon its journey, destroying its purpose and the credit it is given for that purpose.

It must be obvious that the useful dollar as I am defining it must be largely one that aids in creation.

But it is obvious that nothing has real value until it reaches the point of use and serves a human want. So we find involved in the problem of creation not only the growing of the ears of corn or the blades of grass, or whatever else it may be, but the transportation to the person who is in need of them. Material human progress is made through the increase in wealth in the variety of its forms as well as in its volume, and also in its efficient distribution where it will best meet human needs and serve the newly-awakened desirs that may be looked upon as progressive steps in human life. As cave men we were content with little; the changes in our material environment have in a very considerable measure at least gone hand in hand with our spiritual and intellectual advance. So our useful dollar not only creates wealth in volume and variety as it goes, but carries on that wealth to the point of use.

Let us, if we can, illustrate a situation where there is no longer any such thing as the creative dollar, that is, no thought made useful by the active dollar in the creation of new forms of wealth. Let us suppose that the world exists upon automobiles and that that is its only industry. Whatever the measure might be in which the employees were paid, it must in the end represent automobiles. It might be that there would be different makes of automobiles and the employees would not all receive the same return for their labor, but in the end all that they could possibly get would be the wealth represented by the automobiles created. Thus a stalemate would be created. With the automobile market surfeited, employment would immediately cease. Thrift in the use of automobiles would not be of service in the ultimate outcome. So our useful dollar must as the handmaiden of thought make possible not only additional wealth but new forms of wealth; and as well keep up the processes necessary to replace wealth destroyed in service or otherwise.

So we find the useful dollar must be so directed by the physical and mental energies of man as will create the power increasingly to buy through increasing the power to sell, and to keep employed all the people all the time in productive activities as far as possible. You cannot trade with your neighbor, no matter what you have, if he has nothing to exchange, and your possessions, beyond the extent to which you can personally use them, with nothing in reach to exchange them for become of no account.

And now to the point of this discussion, the imperative need of keeping the dollar creative and useful. Not only is this backing of credit carried by the dollar necessary to enable thought to create wealth, but in this work time is an

element. The dollar, representing wealth in itself inert, cannot go to sleep by the wayside any more than a man can and still create something. It cannot go off on side excursions and wander aimlessly, engaging in destructive or constructive enterprises or no enterprises at all, and gain the most useful results. If it be waylaid and destroyed, and by this I mean the credit it carries, the harmful effect becomes readily apparent.

Before dealing briefly with some of the adverse conditions that tend to make the dollar less useful or of no use at all, let us look at the cheerful side of the picture, that we may have some idea of how useful it has been made, as represented by the accumulation of wealth, especially in the last few years; this agent of human thought which has multiplied productive possibilities many fold in every avenue of human activity. The savings of the people of our country in savings banks and other institutions as measured by dollars are impressive—40,000,000 depositors out of a population of 115,000,000, an average deposit of $600 each, $24,000,000,000 in savings, something less than half in savings banks and the balance in other financial institutions. Or look upon those wonderful creative enterprises—the building and loan associations with 8,000,000 stockholders, more than one-fifteenth of our entire population, with $4,000,000,000 invested, or $500 for each investor. Or look upon the thrift and care as evidenced by our life insurance companies, who have in ordinary and industrial insurance more than 93,000,000 policies written—almost one for every inhabitant of the country—amounting to more than $50,000,000,000. The people of the United States are investing (for life and other personal insurance is an investment) around $2,000,000,000 per annum. The number of stockholders in corporations has increased wonderfully in the last ten years. More than 15,000,000 of our citizens are now stockholders in various corporations. It is probable that in these figures as to the number interested there are duplications, so that the actual number is considerably less. Yet these are impressive indeed, especially compared with the small number and relatively smaller investment of a quarter of a century ago. All of these evidences of wealth, all of the $350,000,000,000 of values given now as the wealth of the United States are but the results of the creative thought of people moving through the agency of the useful dollar. The advances in science, the advances in education of men and women through these new powers given us, the greater economic use of forces at our command through centralization, transmission and co-ordination of activities—all these have been great factors in the last quarter of a century in adding to the great wealth of the country. The situation may be illustrated by referring to the power we now have at our command as expressed in our water-created electric power, in coal, and in oil. In a quarter of a century the power derived from oil has increased eight fold, that of coal has doubled and that of electric current derived from water power nine or ten fold. The great advance in agriculture has resulted in 17 years in an increase in the corn, cotton and wheat crops—the great staples of our country—of 50% or more. There has never been a time when the forces entrusted to us gave us greater possibilities for the creation of wealth. Employment has never been more general. It is estimated that there are 42,000,000 people in the country now engaged in gainful occupations. So much by way of illustration of the results accomplished through the agency of the useful dollar.

But in closing let us look at the other side. I stated that the dollar is useful only as the mind of man makes it so; the destruction of useful initiative must be necessarily destructive to its useful work. It is wise to search, then, for some of the forces that interfere or destroy the work of the useful dollar, and of vital importance, destroy at the same time the initiative so necessary to the creation of wealth. You, representing the investment bankers of this country, are well advised upon this subject. You know how many dollars are sent off on wildcat chases never to return. You know how many are left by the wayside buried in enterprises that were not well considered. You have also some measure of the dollars piratically employed. You are well aware also of the troubles that speculation brings in its train—the dollar on a joy ride.

But to me one of the most important activities that needs watching is the forced and constantly increasing diversion of the dollar from the path it normally travels under the initiative of its ownership to another path; and that is to and through the public treasury by taxation. This diversion is most destructive of all to initiative. The people collectively under the form of their Government take from one of their number by force of law his dollar and devote it to their collective uses. This we call taxation. He has no effective voice in that situation. He can only hope that something will be left him. According to the Department of Agriculture in 1922, 86% of the net income of the farmers of the United States went to taxation.

What encouragement is there in this for constructive initiative of "make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot where only one grew before"?

In 1900 the railways of the United States paid in taxes one-tenth of their net income; in 1924, one-third. The railroad with which I am associated had to pay substantially the same amount in taxes last year as it was able out of its remaining earnings to pay as dividends to its stockholders. In the United States and in this State the average tax per family paid to all forms of government is now $400 annually. In this State, which is not different from many others, our bonded debt has increased fifteen fold in the last sixteen years. Our countries have multiplied their debts seven and one-half times, and the debts for cities are three times as great and constantly growing. Some time this debt of $650,000,000 will have to be paid, but a more serious difficulty faces us in its constant growth. The taxes paid in the United States represent an annual contribution of 3% upon the value of all the property in this country.

I recognize fully the greater number of community activities that have had to come under the form of government with the growth of population, particularly in cities, and the closer associations, political, social and business among our people. But we find that our tax contributions, the number of dollars diverted from their normal course for taxation purposes, have been for many years past increasing out of proportion to the growth of the saved wealth of the nation and out of proportion to the national income. I am familiar with the argument offered that many of these collective activities are constructive in nature and to a greater or less extent self-supporting, but examining the tax rates per capita, or tax versus the actual wealth of the communities, you will find that these cities going most far afield in these activities are as a rule the most burdened with taxation. It is not necessary to name them specifically, but the record is readily at hand. You investment bankers also know what an incentive the tax-exempt provision has been to the people collectively to vote these appropriations from the pockets of their neighbors for State, county and municipal activities in the form of mortgaging their properties against future payments. And you know how terrific would be the protest were the millions counted up and the appropriate part allocated directly as a lien upon each individual property. The process of manufacturing tax-exempt securities in connection with business enterprises of Government is a method of shouldering over upon remaining individual initiative and enterprise an added burden of Government. An examination of the uses to which taxes collected in this State have been put shows how far extended has become the field of Government activities. Of course, we cannot confine ourselves to the original main purpose of Government which was, and I use the subdivision exactly as it is expressed in our classification of uses of tax moneys, "the protection of life and property." To-day just 8% of our tax levies go to serve that useful end. In this State in the first seven months of this year something more than 20% of all securities issued were tax exempt, that is, of so-called municipal nature.

In conclusion, let me suggest the desirability of a more intelligent study of the consequences of the increasing diversion of the useful dollar from the pocket of the individual to the collective uses of his neighbors under the guise of government. And this dollar, so diverted, no longer the possession of individual constructive thought, loses its creative character. And any one of us here to-day could find in public causes, superficially at least, all admirable, occasion to spend all the wealth created in this city, and if we failed to look behind us never know that ruin and destruction has encompassed the city as a result of our efforts. That has been the fault of tax makers of all ages. They have been either too ignorant or too vicious to recognize and to be governed by the effects upon those from whom they propose to gather the taxes and measure these as against the causes upon which they proposed to spend them.

This one suggestion I would leave with you, then: The welfare of the world depends upon constructive thought originating in the individual mind, and the dollar is its messenger to a creative end; and its separation—what it represents—from the individual to the mass through taxation, depriving this dollar of the support of this constructive individual thought seeking achievement or reward or both, is destructive to the welfare of the world—destructive to that action which "would make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before."

Interest on Deposits

By R. S. HAWES, Vice-President First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

The principal expense item in the banker's budget to-day is interest on deposits. This item has increased by leaps and bounds during the past few decades until to-day it consumes over one-third of every dollar of bank income. It has become an expense item of such importance that it is not only making serious inroads upon the return on invested capital in the banking business, but is also becoming a factor which may lead to the undermining, in some sections of the country, of the soundness of our banking structure. Many bankers in their efforts to meet competitive conditions and to maintain established rates on deposits are being practically forced into high yield paper where the credit risk is unduly burdensome. As a consequence, neither the interests of the depositor nor of the banker are being intelligently served by some existing practices with respect to the payment of interest on deposits. Established rates and methods of calculating interest payments are largely an inheritance from the past, when conditions were quite different from those that exist to-day. American banking and the American money market have undergone a profound change in the past 20 years, and especially since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. These changes call for a thorough revision, among other things, of existing bank practice with respect to the payment of interest on deposits. New problems have come upon the banking fraternity so gradually that many bankers have failed to appreciate their true significance and the necessity for taking concerted action to meet them before serious damage has been done.

Post-war developments in the field of finance, together with the operations of our improved banking system, have exerted important influences upon both bank policy and loaning rates. The bankers, who should be keen to recognize and appreciate these fundamental changes, have up to the present time failed to take any definite action to meet new conditions. The situation has now reached a point where definite concerted action must be taken at the earliest possible moment to effectually protect the interests of all concerned—namely, the depositing public and our institutions of banking. As we see the problem, there are three phases that call for consideration. First, a careful analysis should be made of the facts regarding the generally established policy of payment of interest on deposits; second, the effects of the existing situation should be studied in all of its ramifications, and third, consideration should be given to some of the means by which the problem might be solved so as to satisfactorily protect the vital interest of all concerned.

With respect to the first aspect of the problem—namely, the facts regarding the situation, there is at present only a limited amount of information available. It is something of an anomaly that the bankers who are constantly calling upon their customers to make careful analyses of their operating costs and expenditures and to establish budgetary control so as to eliminate inefficient and unsound methods should be among the last important group to apply the same principles that they advocate for their customers to their own line of business. In recent years the Federal Reserve System has been making studies of bank income and expenditures which should prove very helpful to the banking fraternity. Those studies have uncovered some astounding facts regarding the banking business, especially with respect to the trend of costs in banking. They show, among other things, that for the fiscal year ending June 30 1921 the gross income of all member banks was $1,829,671,000 and that for the calendar year 1925 gross income was $1,918,094,000, an increase of only $88,423,000 during a four-year period of expanding business. On the other hand, interest paid on deposits by the member banks rose from $472,003,000 to $643,158,000, an increase of $171,155,000, or almost double the increase in gross income. On a percentage basis, interest being paid on deposits rose from 25.8% to 33.5% of gross income. Every banker has long known that interest on deposits was rising out of proportion to income. These figures show definitely how far out of proportion the rise has gone.

While the Federal Reserve figures are aggregate for all member banks, they, nevertheless, present a picture that is substantially true of what has been actually taking place, and every banker, if he studies his own situation, will find it substantially in accord. Unfortunately, Federal Reserve figures are obtainable for only recent years. While it is true that 1921 and the period since was unusual in many respects, the same principle holds true for the period since 1919, the earliest for which information of this type is available. Summing up the essential factors regarding the growth of interest payments in contrast with other bank items, the following are outstanding:

Interest on deposits has increased since 1919	65.2%
Gross deposits have increased since 1919	40.5%
Total resources have increased since 1919	41.3%
All expenses except interest on deposits have increased since 1919	48.5%

The result of this situation, as would be expected, fell heavily upon the return earned on the invested capital in the banking business. In 1919, earnings were equivalent to 10.6% on capital and surplus, whereas last year they amounted to but 8.92%, and for the period 1922 to 1925 they averaged less than 8%. In other words, the average rate of return on invested capital shows a drop of over 20% during this period. It should be recalled in this connection that this occurred during a period that was generally prosperous in practically all other business and commercial lines. Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that in dealing with averages covering a great number of banks, allowances must be made. In recent years some of the larger banks, whose ability to affect the averages would be considerable, have organized investment companies for the purpose of engaging in underwriting industrial, public utility, railroad and real estate mortgage loans. This has proven a profitable field in many cases and has done much to augment earnings for such institutions, so that the showing for many institu-

tions would be considerably less favorable than the averages indicate.

The mounting cost of deposits assumes an even more serious aspect when we take into consideration the decline in interest rates in recent years. For example, if the average commercial paper rate for 1919 is taken as index 100, we find the average rate for 1925 to be index 74.3, a decline of almost 25% in the average rate obtained on this class of paper. Similarly, the bond yield rate shows a drop to index 89.9, a decline of over 10% in the average rate secured on this type of investment. On the other hand, the average rate of interest paid on gross deposits by all member banks increased from an average of 1.84% in 1919 to an average of 2% for last year, which is equivalent to an increase of over 8% in the amount of interest being paid on gross deposits. The significance of this rise in the rate paid on deposits during a period of declining money rates cannot be over-emphasized. Thus, from whatever angle the problem is approached, the facts show an unfavorable trend to the course of interest paid on deposits, as contrasted with other items of expense or income. In view of these facts the outlook is not encouraging unless the far-seeing bankers of the country get together and make an effort to correct the situation, so as to bring into closer accord the cost of money to the rate which the banker can obtain for it in the market.

With respect to the second aspect—namely, the effects of this situation, the facts speak for themselves. Deposits are to the banker what raw materials are to the manufacturer. They are the banker's principal stock in trade. The banker, no more than the business man, can pay an ever and ever higher price for his raw material, pay higher wages, meet increased costs in every field, and steadily sell the finished product, bank credit, at a lower price. Yet this is what the banker has been attempting to do. That he has met with difficulty is not surprising. The effects of this situation are the same in the field of banking as in other lines—namely, compelling the banker to take chances and to indulge in practices that sound business judgment does not warrant, with the inevitable result that bank failures have become more numerous. With lower rates and increased costs the banker cannot afford to assume the same credit risk that he could under other conditions. However, in his effort to meet competitive conditions he is often forced to accept risks out of all proportion to either the needs of business or the interests of his depositors. The existence of such circumstances obviously produces an unwholesome situation.

With respect to the third aspect—namely, some of the means by which the problem might be solved, the following proposal appears to deserve consideration. Banking practice with respect to the method of paying interest on deposits is rather illogical in so far as it ignores reserve requirements. To-day, under the workings of our Federal Reserve law a definite proportion of bank reserves are non-earning assets. Years ago, when interest was being paid on only a relatively small proportion of all demand deposits, the burden of the loss entailed on non-earning assets could be absorbed more easily than to-day when the practice has become very general. Furthermore, before the establishment of the Federal Reserve System all reserves were not non-earning assets to the same extent that they are to-day. It would appear that a logical step for the bankers to take would be to apply the same rule to the demand deposits of their customers that the banking laws of the country require of them—namely, to deduct from net deposits before interest is paid the reserve balance that they must carry with the Federal Reserve. While it is true that the same ultimate result could be accomplished by a general lowering of interest rates paid on deposits, such a change would still leave the banker in the position, technically, at least, of paying interest on funds not actually available for investment.

A more logical method, before attempting to scale down the rate of interest being paid, would be to apply to the deposit item the same requirements that the laws of the country place upon the banks. This should not be as difficult a proposition as would appear at first thought. Those banks that have an analysis department in which commercial accounts are studied to determine whether they are profitable or not already utilize this principle and have been educating their customers in this respect. In such analysis, allowance for reserve requirements is made and when the customer's account is not self-supporting all the facts are laid before him and he is shown the various costs involved in maintaining his account, among which the reserve requirements are included. He is then usually given the choice of either increasing his balance or making payment in some other way for the service rendered. Where these methods have been used, business men have been quick to appreciate the requirements of the banker and little difficulty should be experienced in widening the application of this principle. While there is no way of definitely determining the exact amount of saving that might be made by the bankers paying interest only on that portion of deposits that is available for investment, it is quite apparent from the data now at hand that the sum would be very substantial and, on the average, would probably approximate in the neighborhood of 10% of the total amount now being paid. Such a policy would apparently save the member banks of the Federal Reserve System approximately $50,000 annually, a sum which would give considerable relief in more ways than one, not only in improving earnings, but in eliminating the necessity on the part of bankers to assume undue credit risks, and thus jeopardize the vital interest of depositors.

This proposal of deducting from the deposit item the reserve requirements before calculating the interest payment is admittedly not the only means by which this important problem can be solved. It is offered primarily as a concrete constructive suggestion for meeting a problem that calls for definite action in the near future. Much will have been accomplished towards the final solution of this vexing problem if the bankers of the country can be aroused with respect to its significance. If they will give it the thought, study and attention that it deserves we can look forward with confidence to its ultimate satisfactory solution in the near future.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—CLEARING HOUSE SECTION

Address of Alexander Dunbar, Vice-President and Cashier, Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh, President Clearing House Section.

It is good to be here to-day and have visual evidence of America's banking solidarity. For men who control the banking resources of so great a nation to meet, in good fellowship, with the avowed object of co-operation is true patriotism.

This Convention is evidence that individual success has not distorted perspective on our financial problem as a whole. It is nationalism above provincialism. It is indeed a wholesome condition when thousands of men and women come to such a gathering humble in the limitations of their own experience, eagerly seeking new ideas and better ways.

This convention is testimony that in the heyday of America's supremacy, the bankers are not unmindful of their duty to serve with ever-increasing efficiency. It is acknowledging that added power brings added responsibilities. But, what we learn about the technical end of our business will not be so important as what we learn about each other. Friendship and understanding, born of personal contacts in gatherings such as these, constitute the flame which welds our financial unity. If we should learn nothing of technique, the inspiration of fellowship which prevails here will send us all back to our individual tasks more eager, more alert and more efficient.

My plea to-day is for national conception. Intensely individualistic as we must be for the successful conduct of our particular banks, we must not forget that our individual success must be complementary to success in the whole. The economic destiny of America, so intimately related to

finance, will be fulfilled only when we have our eyes set on a common goal, with all working in perfect and harmonious co-ordination. True prosperity can never be local nor sectional. We cannot survive and progress as a great nation at the expense of or without each other.

The Clearing House Associations throughout the country are the great connecting link between the various units of American finance, and furnish a practical vehicle for consummating national financial co-operation.

They are the tie which binds, and how closely they bind is for your determination. One weak link endangers the strength of the whole.

It is a human trait that success breeds envy, whether deserved or not. American finance is in the focus of a jealous world's eye. Our strength will be unassailable only so long as we use our power with intelligence and world vision.

The Clearing House Section gives opportunity for the common exchange of our ideas, for the full exposition of our weaknesses, that they may be remedied. In short, it can be used as a shuttle which will weave the pattern of our financial fabric. Selfishness can play no part in the building of an impregnable position. Self-interest must not jeopardize the strength of the structure as a whole.

Plutarch says: "The good pilot is apprehensive of the storm when the sea is most smiling." I commend this thought to your earnest consideration. There seems to be no cloud on the horizon, but that does not dull one's appreciation of the fact that prosperity rather than adversity is the most trying test to which a people can be subjected.

I submit that it is one of the first duties of the bankers of America to co-operate in regulating with wisdom the pronounced tendency of the people of America to use unwisely the abundant credit which is now available. I refer to the enormous volume of "unwise" partial payment buying. There is definite and proper use for partial payment buying in many directions—for the purchase of homes, the outfitting of homes, the buying of mechanical devices which pay their way and the purchase of necessities which contribute to the permanent welfare and happiness of our people. I can see only trouble ahead if the increasing tide of credit extension is not definitely checked against the purchase of luxuries, which not only discounts earning capacity for long periods in advance, but imperils the moral fabric of the nation by pandering unjustified appetites and standards on a false basis.

I contend that if disaster, in any aspect, overtakes the people of America for their folly in over-purchasing on the time payment plan, the fault will largely be at the door of us bankers. We hold the key to the credit situation, for the bulk of time payment paper must ultimately rest in our portfolios, in some form or other. The danger is not in the use but the over-use of the practice.

Who can indict the average man and woman for indulging their natural joys of possession, when the indulgence is made easy and urged upon them by lax credit regulations? Human nature is a constant factor, and so long as credit is made easy for unwise purchases, just so long will such purchases be made.

The gravest danger is the power of oversales persuasion on the part of production for a quick clean-up, on the erroneous theory that to-morrow will take care of itself. It must be made plain to production that America cannot live to-day on to-morrow's income and maintain its economic status. Left to its own devices, the common horse-sense of the average American family will correct many evils in the situation, but the bankers must help by taking a firm position.

The great growth in the savings accounts of the country, the phenomenal increase in life insurance figures, the greatly increased number of new homes and building and loan associations for their purchase, all tell me that American common sense is still in the saddle.

In all these outstanding problems of banking, finance and fellowship, the Clearing House Section has definite duties to perform, and we shall take the remaining moments of your President's address to renew the activities of the year just closed and see if we have approached, to even a limited degree, the opportunities which have been before us.

Soon after the annual convention last fall, a conference of the officers of the Clearing House Section was held at the headquarters of the American Bankers Association and a definite campaign of outstanding importance was mapped out along the following lines:

a. Rendering increased service to clearing house associations—
b. Organization of new clearing house associations—
c. Encouraging the installation of the Clearing House Examiner System and Credit Bureaus in cities and counties—
d. Emphasizing the importance of bankers making an analysis of accounts to determine losses and provide remedies—
e. Requesting Secretary Herbert Hoover to call a general conference for the purpose of standardizing checks—
f. The dissemination of information on all topics of general interest through the Clearing House Section's bulletins, the press, pamphlets and by address.

In carrying forward these activities, there has been splendid team work between the officers, committeemen and State Representatives of the Clearing House Section. Furthermore, we have received the heartiest co-operation from the officers of the American Bankers Association, the State, National and other divisions, sections and commissions interested in the field of work we are developing. This year has been a most auspicious one in Clearing House activities. Through the press, and by address, letters and special pamphlets, the importance of Clearing House activities in solving banking problems has been driven home to bankers in all sections of the country.

As an illustration of the growing demands made on the Clearing House Section, we have had a constant call for speakers on banking problems, and we are gradually building up a speakers' list for each section of the country, to supply this demand. Our officers, committeemen, State Representatives, Clearing House Managers and Examiners, generously responded to this call on their time, by delivering over one hundred addresses during the year, before National, State and local banking organizations—all of which has been very helpful in the extension and development of effective bank organization work.

At the request of our membership, we prepared and published a number of books, pamphlets and surveys dealing with timely banking problems. The demand for these brochures has been large. This year, responding to requests from individual banks, county and State associations, we have distributed more than 95,000 pamphlets dealing with "Analysis of Accounts," "Service Charges on Small Checking Accounts," "Clearing House Organization," "Standardization of Checks," "Elements of Better Banking," "Credit Bureaus," "Clearing House Examiner System," and other topics of general interest.

We are happy to report that 22 new Clearing House Associations were organized this year, the total number of Clearing House Associations in operation at this time being 389.

The Clearing House Associations in hundreds of towns and counties to-day constitute the chief line of defense against bad banking practice—they are the chief factor in bringing about reforms in banking laws, improvement in banking methods and promotion of sound banking practices. The Clearing House Association to-day is a great constructive force in American banking, and its value is no longer a matter of opinion, for the results speak eloquently for themselves.

There has been a lively interest in the organization and installation of credit bureaus as an effective means of heading off the pestiferous "duplicate borrower," who seems to thrive with the development of good roads and automobile transit facilities. The number of credit bureaus has been more than doubled during the year—both city and county types showing a slendid increase in number.

Thirty-one cities and groups of cities now enjoy the protection afforded by the Clearing House Examiner System. It is becoming more and more evident that the extension of Clearing House work, including Clearing House examinations, is a great forward step in the solution of the problem of protecting bank deposits. The plan has been in operation twenty years, and thoroughly tested and always found effective and successful.

At the request of the Clearing House Section, a general national conference on check standardization was held in Washington under the auspices of the United States Department of Commerce, attended by the representatives of 22 groups of Governmental and national business organizations. As a result of this and subsequent conferences, a unanimous report was agreed upon, recommending simplified standardized checks, vouchers, etc., the universal adoption of which will mean the saving of millions of dollars annually in the manufacture of checks and greatly expedite the work of transit departments. The campaign has met with enthusiastic response from all sections of the country, from banks, clearing houses, lithographers and other large business units. Let us speed the day when we may enjoy the universal use of checks of standard sizes and uniform face arrangement of essential data.

Your officers also co-operated with the United States Department of Commerce in working out and adopting a set of standard contract terms and conditions for negotiable warehouse receipts. The terms agreed upon are brief, clear and definite, and will soon be in general use throughout the country—another forward step in banking economy.

In sketching the activities of the year, I have touched merely a few of the high lights of things attempted and done. Our portfolio is full of projects—some nearly completed, and some in process of development—industrial payroll problems, uniform credit forms, uniform contractor's financial statements, more nearly uniform Clearing House rules and practices, on which our committees are working, distribution of bank expenses in proportion to gross earnings, and other problems of general interest.

The Clearing House Section is rapidly becoming what it should be—the banking laboratory of banking principles and practices for the membership of the American Bankers Association.

"Some Bank Economies" by H. Y. Lemon, Vice-President Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your never-relaxing, genial Secretary has asked me to consume ten minutes' time on the subject of "Some Bank Economies." When turning over this more or less exhaustive subject in my mind, and noticing on the program that several speakers have been assigned definite subjects coming under this general heading, in order to avoid repetition, I will confine myself to a few general remarks on the subject of bank economies.

Bank economies is a term as general, almost, as personal liberty, and subject to the same amount of abuse. From the old-fashioned notion of efficiency with slightly more than the minimum comforts to those performing the tasks, bank economies has come to mean some undefinable goal, attained only by the help of auditors, comptrollers and efficiency experts, with their ever-growing, never-ending schedules and charts.

Quite regardless of this, the underlying principle of bank economies is still:

"What do you get for the money you spend?"—and
"After you have it, is it worth what you paid for it?"
The way to these answers is found quickly and simply.
Divide your operations and analyze; then subdivide and re-analyze.
Does your Clearing House man know how many items he handles, and at what cost?
Does his cost remain constant or does it fluctuate?
Is he using manual labor when machines are more efficient and economical, or is he using more machines than his volume requires?
How do his operation costs compare with those of the Transit man?
How do they compare with the costs in other banks?
What tangible results do we get from the tremendous amount of money spent for publicity?

Similar questions for the subdivisions of each department of the bank soon develop a picture of good and bad. Labor, mechanical equipment, supplies, postage, interest and other costs become actors on the stage and speak their stories in plain language.

What is badly needed at this time is a yardstick of bank costs as they pertain to the small bank, medium size bank, as well as the larger bank, and no more important work could be done by the Clearing House Section than the compiling of cost data for the guidance of banks all over the country.

From analysis to budget is an easy transition; by looking backward, we develop a schedule for the future.

It is only recently that we have begun to associate the term budget with other than Governmental and municipal operation.

Within the last year or so, banks, particularly those in the larger centres, have begun to realize the necessity of complete and effective control over expenditures, and, therefore, the use of the budget system is becoming quite general.

The budget is decidedly helpful to the executives in outlining a definite administrative program, and in connection with analysis at once brings about a co-ordination, which otherwise would be lacking.

In considering this subject from any angle, it is apparent that analysis and budget are the real source of all bank economies, and it is a safe conclusion that the factor of bank economies will vary with the scrutiny and team work of junior officers and departmental heads.

President Dunbar: Now, that is a very outstanding question, one that is receiving the consideration of every banker, large institution and small, throughout the country. Mr. Lemon will be very glad to have you ask him any questions or create discussion here on this subject.

[There were no questions.]

President Dunbar: Mr. Lemon's address seems to have received unanimous approval. It has been made entirely clear to everyone here. I want to thank you, Mr. Lemon, for that fine presentation.

Standardization of Checks by R. M. Hudson, Chief of the Division of Simplified Practice, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chairman and Members and Guests of the Association:

In discussing the subject of standardized bank checks, I want to make it clear at the outset that what is being standardized is the size and the dimension and the arrangement of the material on the face of the check. You may still continue to write them in whatever amount you care to, provided, of course, you also continue to give due regard to the writer's capacity to pay. We are not trying to standardize that phase of it.

Now, I am not going into all of the details of the origin, history or development of this simplification and standardization program. Many of you already have had these little booklets which describe the movement from its origin to its present state of development, and I shall not go into the detail of that. I only wish to make two points, and one is that there is every reason in the standardization of check sizes that there is in the standardization of our paper currency.

As I look over the audience here and note the effects of the wonderful California climate and sunshine on you all, I doubt if there is any one here who is old enough to remember the days when we had this fractional paper currency, shin plasters, as they were called. I see that two or three in the audience apparently are proud of their years and remember when these were in vogue, but they also well remember what a nuisance they were and how much bother and fuss and annoyance they caused every one who handled them. So it was not long before the bankers and the Federal Treasury authorities got together and simplified and standardized paper currency to one set of dimensions.

All of the arguments and selling points that apply in that apply in your own bank simplification program, and you should use them in convincing the various printers and bankers and others, and merchants and others who may still want to have their own individual size or style of check, that it will help bring about greater economy in banking operations, greater convenience, saving in clerical labor and effort, saving in errors, lost or wasted time, even saving in paper itself, if the standard sizes are adopted. The committee behind this job has done a splendid piece of work. They have put in hours of thought and study on the subject, and their efforts are before you now for final adoption and application.

In closing, I want to make this final point to you, and that is that these recommendations, just like New Year's resolutions, don't operate themselves. Some one has to breathe the breath of life into them. Somebody has to make them work. It is only in proportion to the effort which you individually and collectively put behind the adoption of these standards that you can expect to get any benefit out of them. That has been the experience of the more than 60 different groups which so far have co-operated in these various simplification movements which have occurred in American industry under Mr. Hoover's direction, and I am sure that you will find, as have these others, that the benefits come in true proportion to the energy that you spend in reducing these standards to practice.

In other words, the first job you have is to get every member of the Association, every member bank, to adopt these standards, and even though some customer comes in who still feels that he ought to have a special size or type or style or color, convince him that he is, to use one expression, throwing a monkey-wrench into the gears whenever he insists upon having that kind of individual preference. It will help the whole organization if the standard sizes are used. Then, once having convinced all of your members of the wisdom and value of using these standard sizes, get more and more of your customers to adopt those same standard sizes.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents and other organizations interested in the simplification of invoice forms have now more than 60,000 subscribers on their standard forms among the business houses, the railroads and other organizations throughout the country. One of the slogans that they have adopted, because they were a party to this check simplification program, is "Pay your simplified invoice with a standardized check." You can tell that same kind of a story to a good many of your own customers, to use the standard check size. In doing that I am sure you will make further economies.

Remember, finally, the last word, it is up to you to make these standards work. You have got to put them into practice yourselves if you expect other people to follow.

President Dunbar: For your encouragement, I would like to say that standardization of forms and sizes of checks and vouchers has been in effect since March 15 of this year. The leading lithographers, printers, as well as banking institutions, clearing house associations, etc., have adopted the plan and find that it works with entire satisfaction. We have had a bit of difficulty with some of our largest railroads and corporations in getting them to reduce the size of their over-size checks.

For example, the New York Central Railroad, one of our Eastern roads, had a great over-size check which showed the entire picture of the Twentieth Century Limited. Advertising on checks may be all right, but it doesn't seem to me to get anyone anywhere. Consequently, by correspondence we got the New York Central officials to adopt the standard sizes. The standard sizes are made so they will get the most out of the cuts of paper. As I stated in my talk, the banks will save millions and millions of dollars in preparing checks.

During one of the conferences in Washington, one banking institution submitted fourteen—just think of it!—fourteen different sized check books, from a postage stamp that they thought would be nice for the ladies to carry in their handbags, to a great over-sized check, and stated that their customers demanded all those sizes. You can readily see what an inventory, what a stock a banking institution must carry to cater to that sort of a consideration of the customer.

We find it very easy, very simple, but it is going to take unified effort and we must all see when we go home that our purchasing agent has on his desk the sizes and rules adopted by the standardized check movement, covering checks, vouchers and bank drafts. See that he adheres to those specifications and that your institution goes along 100% for this great movement.

Raymond F. McNally (National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.): I would like to ask if in the process of standardization there is any chance of abolishing our old friend, the voucher check with the extra flap on it.

President Dunbar: I would vote aye to that any time, but in the consideration of the problem, we felt the best we could do would be to hold it to a standard size when folded and hope in later years to make a further step and get rid of that extra flap.

Mr. William Wicks (Washington Park National Bank, Chicago): Is it your idea for every one to use the same color of paper and quality of stock, or standard size?

President Dunbar: No, we don't really emphasize anything but the standard size. There is one size for commercial checks, one size for pocket checks, which includes the stub, and a size for bank drafts and vouchers. The color of paper doesn't concern us, nor the quality of paper. Those don't concern us at all at this time. But we want all the essential features for transit clerks and others handling the checks—we want those items to be on the right hand side of the checks—the amount expressed in figures, also the signature and the transit number of the banking institution and the clearing house. All those essential features in distributing checks ought to be on the right hand side. We have found them, in some instances, on the back. Such freak checks we found that we didn't know existed until we went into this question carefully.

Bank Auditors by R. H. Brunkhorst, Auditor, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

In banking we have three dignitaries whose duties are so closely related, in fact so interwoven, that one cannot operate without the other two, and any one of the three can prevent the other two from functioning properly. I refer to the accountant, the auditor and the comptroller.

I wish that all three positions were abolished and a new one created, that of comptroller. In some of the banks the work of the three has been combined and is carried on by one man having a misnomer title of auditor. I say misnomer, because the old theory of auditor being the head of a department whose principal function was to check the work of others, to disclose their errors and report them to some authoritative head, is obsolete. The present-day so-called auditor does very little checking. You might better classify him as the head of a department of examination and controls. He is the direct representative of the board of directors and its committees, is responsible to them and reports to them only.

He examines with authority the operations of every department, of every officer and employee, verifies assets in their custody, reporting directly to the board or its committees and receiving in return their instructions as to procedure. In this manner he exercises control of policy, of systems and methods, guards against a mistaken or unwise policy, against improper functioning of department or individual, controls the safeguarding of assets and accounts, insures the receipt of income and the correctness of disbursements. In other words, he keeps the executive bodies in touch with the details of operation whereby they may intelligently and competently carry out the policies of administration, of organization, of operation and the delegation of authority.

It is true that the proper sphere for the comptroller is the larger bank, yet many of the theories and methods used by him can be applied to any institution, regardless of size. Every institution should use the continuous check, at least to a degree, to insure the receipt of income and the correctness of disbursements; any institution can apply the theory of substitution by changing the duties of employees in charge of cash and securities; any institution can get verifications of balances and securities from customers; every institution should install the automatic control made possible by segregating cash and securities from record keeping; any institution can get an additional check on its income and disbursements by comparisons, and any institution can prevent dangerous combinations of duties.

No bank should rely entirely upon examinations by appointed forces, nor should they rely entirely upon examinations made by their own forces. An examination is a verification of assets upon a given day, it shows that the totals on hand agree with the records, it indicates the solvency or insolvency of your institution as per books. It does not vouch for the correctness of your records; it is not a verification of your income; it does not assure you of the accuracy of your disbursements, and in many cases it has little or nothing to do with the sincerity of your assets. An examination is satisfactory only when combined with an adequate set of controls. To establish another side of this situation, let me first quote from a publication of a well-known accounting firm: "Catch the thief" is a cry one expects to hear issuing from the throats of a mob pursuing a common pickpocket through the city streets. It might almost be adopted by public accountants as a slogan to guide them in the daily work.

Some sage has observed that facts are stubborn things. The facts with regard to embezzlements are that they are increasing alarmingly in number, amounts involved and in the cleverness with which they are perpetrated. The causes underlying the increase might have certain interest to social reformers, but no point in connection therewith. Business men, fidelity companies and accountants are confronted rather with effects.

Examination deals with effects, controlling with causes it practically eliminates causes in that it removes temptation. Ordinarily I might resent being classified as a social reformer, but if eliminating causes of crime places me in that class, so mote it be. Psychologists tell us that everyone who handles funds or securities belonging to others is tempted at one time or other. Four out of five persons are prevented from lapse by strength of character, or by fear. The fifth, encouraged by opportunity, driven by need, prompted by the lure of speculation, the demands of extravagant living, or otherwise motivated, takes the chance, foolishly hoping to hide his misdoings under a cloak of secrecy, enrolling in that rapidly increasing army known as embezzlers.

Am I right in assuming that controls strengthen character, increase fear and remove temptation. All of you owe it to yourselves, your stockholders and your employees to institute a sufficient set of controls in your institution. Back in 1923, several groups of so-called auditors realizing that the general status of the auditor was not what it should be, organized for the purpose of perfecting themselves in their particular line of endeavor and raising the level to which the auditor had been consigned. Meetings were held; plans and ideas were compared; systems and methods were informally discussed and thefts and defalcations were reported so that measures could be taken to prevent similar happenings in other institutions. The efforts of these groups were called to the attention of the officials of the American Bankers Association and they, realizing the possibilities of the work being done, appointed a committee operating under the Clearing House Section for the purpose of regularly organizing these and other groups and bringing them under the supervision of the American Bankers Association.

At the Atlantic City Convention in 1925 the committee reported 23 organizations in operation, and at this time there are 29; 26 city, one

county and two State organizations, all spreading propaganda of adequate control, efficient methods, co-operation with the examining forces and the like. We have spent two years laying a foundation for our work, and we are about ready to make our program national. We ask that you consider examinations and control as a subject for your State and city organization programs; we ask that you submit your control problems to a member of our committee, known as the Committee on Bank Auditors' Conferences. We ask that you assist in forming an organization where none exists, and if you come from a city where an organization is operating, give us your support and attend our meetings.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

A. O. Wilson, Chairman: Your Committee has hardly had time to do this program justice, but we respectfully submit the following:

The activity of the Clearing House Section, under the direction of President Dunbar and Secretary Simmonds, has communicated itself to your Committee on Resolutions through the officers named, and they have charged us with the duty of offering resolutions which may appear to be a little more in detail than heretofore presented.

Your Committee is convinced that the Clearing House Section is functioning in a manner which makes it incumbent on us to give special emphasis to the work in which our Section is engaged. We are, therefore, offering these resolutions for your approval, and in order that we may direct attention to the different lines of endeavor.

First. The standardization of checks, in the promotion of which President Dunbar has taken special interest. This subject has a prominent place in our program, referring to the discussion led by Mr. Hudson of the United States Department of Commerce, indicating active co-operation and interest on the part of the United States Government in movements of such merit. Certainly the Section and its members must give earnest support to a movement which has for its purpose economy and convenience, not only for the members, but also for the general public, and we urge your careful study of the booklets published on this subject.

Second. Bank economies and bank economics are kindred subjects and the former, as one of the questions for discussion to-day, directs attention to other lines of Clearing House Section activities, including the related topics of analysis of accounts, budget of expenses, interest payments, service charges, etc., strict and intelligent attention to which is the duty of the members and carries with same, substantial help to the profit account. This Committee desires to give special emphasis to the service charge subject. It is quite evident that no mistake has been made in the endeavor to encourage the adoption of the service charge in handling certain classes of accounts. We therefore earnestly commend the movement and, in connection with same, urge the consideration of more uniform rules of charges governing the application of the method.

It is again our duty to refer in no uncertain terms to bank examination and credit bureaus, so essential to good banking. Clearing house associations not at this time having such departments and bureaus in operation are urged to adopt same. It is also regarded as essential to use every endeavor to increase the number of clearing house associations in the country, a form of organization which is adaptable to any town with two or more banks, regardless of population.

Reference is made to the subject of bank protection, especially in these days of hold-ups, banditry, etc. The work of the Committee appointed for the consideration of that subject is commended, and we earnestly recommend clearing house associations to provide for special conferences of their members for the purpose of adopting methods that will better protect payrolls, prevent hold-ups and insure the speedy arrest and conviction of guilty parties.

Standardization of clearing house rules is most necessary and must come through effective work from the membership along lines which are urged by the committee charged with the duty of obtaining results in that connection.

This Committee recommends your approval of the work of the officers during the past year in developing uniform terms and conditions for warehouse receipts.

Concluding, we congratulate President Dunbar and Secretary Simmons on the splendid program presented to-day, expressing our appreciation of the presence with us and the able addresses given us by Messrs. Day, Shoup and Hudson, together with the discussions from our members on the subjects presented, and we pledge our support to the incoming administration.

W. D. VINCENT, Pres. Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.
JAMES RINGOLD, Pres. United States National Bank, Denver, Col.
A. O. WILSON, Vice-Pres. State Nat. Bank, St. Louis, Mo., *Chairman*

President Dunbar: These resolutions have been put in the form of a motion, I believe by Mr. Wilson, Chairman. The motion was seconded and the resolutions carried.

Report of Committee on Nominations—Installation of Officers.

Mr. Thralla: Your Committee desires to make the following nominations for officers and members of the Executive Committee:

President.—John R. Downing, Vice-President, Citizens Union National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

Vice-President.—O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier Philadelphia-Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Committee (3-year term).—Hal. Y. Lemon, Vice-President Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Jas. R. Leavell, Vice-President Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer the motion that the gentlemen whose names have been presented be unanimously elected. This was done.

STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 5, 1926.

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The Rising Cost of Doing Business and Its Correction

By PETER W. GOEBEL, President Liberty National Bank, Kansas City, Missouri.

I am asked to speak to you to-day on "The Rising Cost of Doing Business and Its Correction." I have found very little difficulty in finding the reason for the rising cost, but when it comes to the question of the correction of this rising cost, I have found it a difficult problem, I assure you.

The reasons for the increase in the cost of doing business may be assigned to the following:

1. The tremendous increase in the number of banks in the United States from 1900 to 1920—from 10,000 banks in 1900 to 30,000 in 1920, which has resulted in very greatly increased competition and the offering of a tremendous amount of free service.
2. Higher wage levels and the necessity of a greater percentage in the number of employees as compared with the increase in deposits.
3. The great increase in time deposits.
4. The very much greater cost of building construction and rents.
5. A continually increasing amount of free deposits on which interest is paid.
6. Increased taxes and greatly increased fixed charges.
7. Increase of losses.

The Federal Reserve Board has made quite an exhaustive analysis of the earnings of the member banks of the Federal Reserve districts, and I believe that this analysis can be safely adopted for the entire banking system as the greatest number of members of the Federal Reserve banks are banks with capital of $100,000 and under, and I am inclined to think that the increase of business and increase of cost of operation are about the same in the smaller State banks not members as those of the smaller national banks who are members.

We find the gross income which was in 1919 $1,290,000,000 for all member banks, has increased in 1925 to $1,843,900,000, and the total expense account increased for the same period from $876,600,000 to $1,320,960,000, which shows an increase in the gross income of 42% plus and in the gross amount of expense of 50% plus. This is before taking care of losses, which increased from $80,056,000 in 1919, as follows:

1919	$80,056,000	1923	$148,600,000
1920	129,000,000	1924	141,234,000
1921	216,000,000	1925	144,500,000
1922	213,000,000		

This shows an average loss since 1920 of $165,608,000, or an increase over 1919 of $85,552,000 yearly, or a percentage of 106 plus.

The net profit for 1919 was $334,320,000 and net for 1925 was $378,400,000, which is an increase of $44,080,000, or about 13%, while the increase in the gross income was 42% plus.

Interest on borrowed money was reduced from $75,166,000 to $19,866,000, a decrease of $55,300,000, or 73%.

We further find that interest paid on deposits increased in the same period from $389,185,000 to $625,368,000, an increase of 60%. While the payment of interest on deposits has increased enormously, the average rate on commercial paper decreased from 5.42% to 4.30%, and the bond yield was reduced from 5.25% to 4.72% and, of course, the reduction in earnings was largely due to this decrease when there was no corresponding increase in the payment of interest on deposits.

All other expenses increased from $487,425,000 to $695,597,000, an increase of 40.6%. Salaries and wages increased from $195,196,000 to $362,128,000, an increase of 85.5%.

There has always been in my mind the supposition that time deposits cost less to handle than demand deposits and that the ratio of expense in a bank carrying a large amount of time deposits would be less than in a bank having but few time deposits. We find in an analysis made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for District No. 1 that the percentage of current expenses in banks having no time deposits was less than 60%, whereas those which had 75% time deposits had a current expense of 73% of their gross earnings, including interest. However, a somewhat similar investigation by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York shows that the banks holding the larger proportion of time deposits have larger ratios of net earnings to capital funds than those having a smaller amount of time deposits.

During the six years we are discussing, deposits increased from 22,807 million dollars to 32,420 millions, or 42.1%, but here we find the astonishing fact that demand deposits only increased 28.3% and time deposits increased 139%, which, of course, accounts for the enormous increase in the interest paid on deposits.

From the above figures we find that the gross income has increased enormously, but the gross expenses and loss accounts have increased more.

We may now review some of the things that, in my opinion, have made for this large increase in the gross and comparatively small increase in the net profits.

I would put in the first place the enormous abuse of checking. I do not believe I make an over-statement when I say that at least 35% of the checking accounts result in a loss to the bank. A checking account was formerly an indication of merit. It is so no longer on account of the great number of checks that have to be returned. You remember when Nate Nixnoox asked Abe Kabibble: "Have you received my check?" and Abe replied: "Yes, twice, once from you and once from the bank." While we are all trying to reduce this nuisance (it will never be quite eliminated) there has been no material reduction thus far. Have you ever studied the amount of time your tellers and junior

officers have to put in trying to get identification on these little checks given to Tom, Dick and Harry and presented to the window for payment? If you have not, you will find that you could reduce your wage expenses a considerable amount if these were eliminated. Of course, an adequate service charge will remedy this to a considerable extent and I am glad that most bankers are putting in such a charge. However, in most cases it is inadequate, and I hope the general views of banks on this subject will soon change, so sufficient charges to cover at least a part of the extra expense of taking care of these accounts may be made.

I feel quite sure that a very large part of the increase in our expense accounts can be reduced, but each banker must work out his own problems. If he can get the co-operation of his competitive banks it will be much easier, but it must be done with or without such co-operation. Take the unprofitable account. I do not know what would be an unprofitable account in the other bank, but I can find out by proper analysis what would be an unprofitable account for the banks with which I am connected. After you have decided upon the smallest average balance you can profitably carry, notify every depositor whose average balance is below that balance on a specified date, at least three months in the future, you will from that time on require the average minimum balance to be maintained or a service charge will be assessed. I do not know what this service charge should be. That each bank must determine for itself, then try to get the co-operation of the competitive banks in fixing the amount. I know 50 cents is not enough—perhaps a dollar per month may cover the loss to some extent. Educate your customers to understand that your plan is reasonable, fair and just. That this can be done has been proved in many cities. Don't let any one persuade you that it cannot be done. The number of accounts that you will lose will be large, but analysis will show you that every one of those you lose will add to your net profit. The public certainly will not volunteer the proper compensation for the service you render, but I firmly believe you can educate the great majority to see the justice of paying a reasonable amount for service. The American people generally do not ask for gifts.

Second: I would put the free service rendered by banks. Banks have added enormously to their service in the way of collections. Under this head the installment notes that are left with us for collection and on which we charge no fee or an inadequate fee, entail a very large amount of labor, besides entailing a great responsibility in case our employee, handling the collection, makes an error. Another item is the safe keeping of securities, which has increased enormously, and which requires a great amount of labor, great responsibility, costly addition to our equipment, stationery, postage, etc. We find few, if any, banks make a charge for the safe keeping of securities, and perhaps half of the men and women leaving them have no account—or a losing one—with the bank. Why should banks not be entitled to a reasonable charge for this service?

Free time to large customers on outgoing drafts for which we give immediate credit—and which, in many cases, are outstanding for from three to ten days and create a very great responsibility as to routing, proper presentation, etc. Might it not be possible there should be a service charge or a reasonable amount of interest on these immediate credits while the drafts are outstanding?

It does not appear that wages to employees of banks and salaries to officers are any greater or as great as the same positions, ability and responsibility command in other lines of business, so I cannot see that this can be reduced materially unless the entire structure of wages is reduced. Therefore, the only saving that I can see that can be made in this connection is to have first-class equipment, time and labor-saving machines and everything that will make for larger output by the individual clerk, with no decrease in correctness. I believe banks as well as factories cannot afford to use obsolete machinery. These had better go into the junk pile and give way to the latest and best.

Third: Keen competition already noted has resulted in an extensive advertising campaign. I have inquired of ten of the larger banks and ten country banks in the Tenth Federal Reserve District and their average advertising expense has increased more than 60% since 1914. I am not here questioning the wisdom of this campaign, but in discussing the increased costs, we must take cognizance of it.

Fourth: I find that in many localities there has been an undue scramble for the deposit of public funds and interest rates have been paid in competition entirely out of line with returns that can be made from the use of these funds. In addition to exorbitant interest rates, banks are generally required to put up special security, either municipal or Government bonds or surety company bonds, which add to the burden. Several municipalities making up our Government should not require more than the ordinary rate of interest paid on ordinary, similar checking accounts.

Fifth: Losses have made a very material inroad on the earnings of the banks. Of course, this was inevitable on account of the readjustments coming about after the war. But from now on bankers should certainly have had their lessons and refrain from loans that are hazardous. It is high time we were giving ourselves the benefit of the doubt rather than giving the borrower the benefit of the doubt.

Sixth: Every bank, large or small, should make frequent analyses of the business handled in its institution. Unless this is done, we get into the habit of letting things drift along, losing sight of the fact that our good customers are paying for the losses of those whose accounts are unprofitable.

That there can be a very material reduction in the cost of stationery, I am thoroughly convinced. In order to achieve this reduction of costs in that item, you must be everlastingly vigilant and determine the class of stationery that will be least expense but which will be good enough to make your records lasting and maintain your dignified standard.

Gentlemen of the Secretaries' Section, I have suggested to you only the principal items of the increasing cost of doing business and how they may be avoided. It is a subject that could well occupy two or three hours, but I believe I have given you enough hints to enter into an intelligent discussion of this matter which, as I understand, is the object of this address.

Development of County Credit Bureaus

By M. A. Graettinger, Secretary Illinois Bankers Association.

In discussing the development of County Credit Bureaus, it is not my purpose to go into any of the arguments pro or con. We, who are here, are thoroughly familiar with all of the reasons why bankers should exchange credit information and co-operate and we are also in a position to understand the diffidence with which bankers take hold of beneficial projects by groups although individually they will readily admit the desire, necessity and advantage, but when Pope said: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried nor yet the last to lay the old aside," every yet unborn American banker pricked up his embryonic ears and gave heed, and when he finally appeared on earth in the human form of an American banker, he adopted in full measure this advice, and that is as it should be. It has made American banking safe, sane, conservative and stable and has developed a type of man in whom the utmost confidence can be placed and surely there is no one here who would change that characteristic. Therefore, in discussing this or any

other banker problem we must always keep in mind the nature of the beast and exercise patience with him.

A little review of the history of credit bureaus will not be out of place at this time. Just when or by whom it was first agitated is lost in the dim past. We do know that about fifteen years ago there were several unfortunate bankruptcies in Scranton, Pa., and considerable loss might have been avoided had the bankers exchanged credit information, and it was then discussed somewhat but nothing came of it. Later, along about 1917, the banks in Cleveland, Ohio, established an organization for the clearing of credit information and some time in 1921 Richmond, Va., took it up. Along about then it became a subject of quite some interest to the banks of Illinois and a committee was appointed to work out a plan. They made their report that one urban and one rural test be made. Our State capital, Springfield, was designated for the urban test, which was to consist of four surrounding counties, and Greene County was selected for the rural test. Greene County made a start, but did not go through with it, while practically nothing was accomplished on the urban test. However, the effort was meritorious and considerable good resulted, but the problem which existed then and which is preventing a widespread adoption of this idea to-day was voiced in the report of our committee at the following State convention in which they said: "The committee is convinced that the process of education is a slow one, especially to the rural bankers, as there seems to be a general reluctance on the part of the bankers to permit their affairs to be mouthed, especially by one of their own number."

The work of that committee was so valuable it was decided that the effort be continued, with the result that along in June 1924 our first working county credit bureau was established. This was the famous Marshall County Credit Bureau, and along in the spring of 1925 it got going right and about that time Jasper County, Missouri, got started.

In presenting anything that is new, the task of the pioneer is hard. There is no better selling argument in the world than that of a number of satisfied users who can be named and who would testify as to their satisfaction, so the bankers throughout the United States have waited for the pioneer county, and in the past year five other counties have organized in Illinois, and a number are just about ready to go.

In this development we learned some good points which we can pass on. We learned that it was absolutely necessary to have a foundation upon which to build, and fortunately for Illinois, that foundation was pretty well established in the form of our county organizations, which we call "County Federations," these being an integral part of our association organization. Without such organized groups, it would be a difficult task to get the bankers together to put over such a startlingly new idea as a credit bureau, so the first thing that must be done is to organize the bankers into county groups and through these county groups all projects of value and importance can be discussed and local applications made.

The next thing we learned was that the ideas for organization of credit bureaus as we had worked them out, while simple in fact, seemed quite cumbersome, complicated and expensive and it was very necessary to simplify them at least in presentation and after Marshall County got going good, the operation was carefully observed, and as a result, we have prepared a most simple presentation that so far has succeeded in breaking down the fear that the plan would be costly to inaugurate and maintain and would require a lot of effort on the part of the bankers themselves.

At first we had a regular constitution and by-laws for a separate and distinct organization within the county, a plan for the reporting of credit information, the maintaining of a central life for that purpose and a series of almost daily correspondence between the banks. The present plan is simplicity itself. It consists simply of each interested bank making a resolution in which it agrees to co-operate in the movement, furnish a list of borrowers and endorsers without reservation and pay their pro rata cost. The next step is for each member bank to list alphabetically on different colored cards its borrowers and endorsers, without any information whatever except names and addresses, and a key to identify the reporting bank. These are then filed by the Manager of the Bureau and a list made of all duplications, but only of duplications. Where there are duplications by several banks in one town, these bankers get together and iron out those in which they are interested. Where the duplications are general, a meeting is held and these items are straightened out.

The cost of installation to a county of about fifteen banks for supplies and postage is somewhere around $100; the cost of maintenance as far as supplies and equipment are concerned is very small and the total cost is entirely dependent upon the remuneration of the management. We find that in most counties the work involved is so slight that a junior officer of one of the banks will take it on for about $500 a year, which cost is distributed in proportion to the loans made by the member banks and, therefore, forms a very small annual charge for this protection.

Now that we have six counties in actual operation in Illinois, we have provided the best selling talk that can be had and that is that six counties are using it and are very well pleased with the results. As a result, many more will be established in the near future.

A Plan for County Credit Bureaus.

The following method of procedure in establishing a County Credit Bureau in addition to an outline of the plan of operation, has been worked out with the underlying thought of simplicity and is based upon the experience of counties now having a Credit Bureau in successful operation. The plan is not considered perfect in every respect, but is intended only to assist those counties contemplating a similar organization in drawing up a scheme that would be suitable to conditions peculiar to their respective communities.

The suggested method of operation is similar to that practiced in Marshall County, which has the distinction of forming the first Credit Bureau in Illinois. The mere fact that over six hundred duplications were uncovered on the first report on borrowers should convince most bankers of the value of a Credit Bureau.

Whenever an action in bankruptcy has been reported in which a bank appeared as a creditor, invariably, one or more other banks were unfortunately involved.

In addition to obtaining information concerning duplicate loans, this bureau has been instrumental in overcoming the keen competition and minor jealousies among bankers which existed prior to its establishment. The word "Friend" has been substituted for "Competitor" when one banker speaks of another. Such a condition can be brought about in other counties where the best spirit of co-operation in the solving of mutual banking problems does not now exist.

Installation and Operation.

The first step in the installation of a Credit Bureau is the stimulating of favorable sentiment among bankers of a county toward such an organization. This can be better done by having the subject presented at a meeting of the county federation by some speaker who is familiar with all details of the plan. To this meeting, managing officers and directors of banks should especially be invited, so that they may become thoroughly familiar with the workings of the proposed system. A vote by banks should be taken at this meeting so that the committee in charge may have some basis from which to further proceed.

Should it be decided to form a Credit Bureau, the committee should supply each bank in the county with a resolution along the line of the suggested form following, for adoption by its board of directors. A copy of the resolution, when adopted by each bank, should be filed with the Secretary-Manager of the Bureau. The following form of resolution is suggested:

Inasmuch as a number of banks located in _____ County have agreed to a plan to check unwarranted duplicated borrowing and have selected a competent and trustworthy Secretary to supervise same, we hereby resolve to co-operate in this movement and direct our (Officer) to furnish to the Secretary a list of our borrowers and endorsers, without reservation, from time to time as called for, and to represent this bank at any meetings called for the purpose to discuss this matter. This officer has the authority to obligate this bank to pay its pro-rata share of any expenses incurred.

It is also hereby resolved to co-operate with any other bank or banks involved in any case in which this bank is a creditor, and we pledge ourselves not to take any advantage to ourselves because of information received through this co-operative effort.

Although not absolutely essential, it is very much to be desired that each and every bank in the county become a member of the Bureau. In counties where this is not possible at the time of organization, the Bureau may be placed in operation and non-member bank or banks urged to join after results have been shown. The mere fact that a few banks will not become members of the Bureau at its inception should not deter those banks in sympathy with the movement from organizing.

After all preliminary details have been completed, a meeting of the Federation should be arranged for the election of a Secretary-Manager. This should be some competent person in whom bankers have confidence as to his ability to retain the information reported in the strictest confidence.

At this meeting a date should be decided upon for making the first report on borrowers to the Secretary-Manager.

Inventory of Borrowers.

The next step in the installation is to take an inventory of borrowers in all the member banks of the Bureau. This is to be accomplished by having each member bank on a specified date file with the Secretary-Manager, the names of the makers of all loans and endorsers on such loans. These are to be furnished on cards which will be supplied by the Bureau and are to have only the names of the borrower or endorser, address, occupation, and the key letter which the Bureau is to assign to the bank, together with date of entry. (See forms "A" for borrowers and "B" for endorsers; "A" and "B" to be different in color.)

Form "A" for Borrowers.

Name_____ No._____
Street Address_____ Town_____
Business or Occupation_____
_____192__

Form "B" for Endorsers.

Name_____ No._____
Street Address_____ Town_____
Business or Occupation_____
_____192__

Space can be provided on the reverse side of these cards for furnishing credit information concerning the borrower.

Prior to sending borrowers' cards to the Secretary-Manager, each reporting bank shall sort all names alphabetically, irrespective of whether they may be borrowers or endorsers. As these cards are received by the Secretary-Manager, they are to be filed alphabetically in a central file. This file will then contain a list of every borrower and endorser in each member bank and the first inventory is then completed.

"Single" and "Duplicate" Borrowers.

For each borrower who borrows in only one bank and for each endorser in said bank, as the case may be, there will be but one card. These are termed "Single Bank Borrowers." For each borrower who borrows in two or more banks and for each endorser in two or more banks, as the case may be, there will appear two or more cards. These are termed "Duplicate Borrowers."

In order to save both time and expense, cards showing the names of both "Single Bank" and "Duplicate" borrowers should be kept together in the central file instead of segregating the two classes.

The Secretary-Manager will then send to each bank reporting a duplicate borrower, information showing at what banks this person is borrowing, in the following fashion:

John G. Anderson, Chicago
A
C
E
Arthur E. Bowman, Des Plaines
B
D

Exchange of Information.

When banks receive this information, the managing officers should confer at the earliest opportunity to discuss the duplicate loans of their respective borrowers.

A better plan to follow, and one which would work out to the advantage of all, would be to call a meeting of the managing officers of all banks having duplicate loans and at this meeting discuss what disposition should be taken as they mature. It has been mentioned that only those banks interested in duplicate borrowings should enter into this discussion, but the value to all bankers in the county of knowing those borrowers who make a practice of obtaining credit from two or more banks, and in some instances, disregardful of their ability to meet their obligations, can be readily seen. What is of interest to a banker to-day might be of interest to another to-morrow, for the latter, without the knowledge of certain facts relative to a prospective borrower might extend credit to this individual with a resultant loss to his bank.

This situation occurred in Marshall County prior to the organization of the Credit Bureau. One banker purchased from one of his customers a note for $2,400 covering the purchase price of an automobile. He took the farmer's note believing it to be more acceptable than one of the automobile dealer's. The banker made a mistake. The farmer, it turned out, owed approximately $25,000 to five banks in the county in addition to sundry debts at mercantile stores and grain houses. Being a renter on 320 acres of land and with very little equipment, the farmer was unable to meet his obligations, and as a result, his creditors stand to lose about 95 cents on the dollar.

Would this banker have purchased this note had he known of the over-extended condition of his customer?

It is suggested that duplications involving banks in the same town be handled direct instead of at the general meeting, in order to save time.

So that the system may be kept up-to-date, it is suggested that a re-check on borrowers be made periodically. In most counties it will be found advantageous and expedient to return all cards in the file of the Secretary-Manager to the respective banks whose officers can then make any additions or withdrawals as are found necessary. The cards can then be returned to the Secretary-Manager and the same operation repeated at some future date.

When Loans Are Paid.

In the event the total line of credit to any one borrower is retired, member banks shall report this fact to the Secretary-Manager upon Form "C" as described below:

Form "C."

To Secretary-Manager of _____County Credit Bureau:

Please remove from your files the cards of the following borrowers, whose lines of credit have been retired with this bank:

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____192__ _____Bank.
By _____
Cashier.

When this information is received by the Secretary-Manager, cards showing the names of borrowers whose loans have been paid are withdrawn from the file and other interested banks are immediately advised of the payment of such loans. For this purpose "Form "E" is used:

Form "E."

_____County Credit Bureau.
_____Bank.

This is to inform you that the following "duplicate" borrower has retired his line of credit with the _____Bank of _____according to report received today.

_____ _____
_____192__ _____
Secretary-Manager.

In reporting the payment of loans to the Secretary, it should be borne in mind by the member banks that Form "C" should only be used when the entire indebtedness of a borrower is paid. Where this indebtedness comprises two or more individual loans, the payment of any particular one should not be reported.

The County Unit Protective Plan

By Miss FORBA MCDANIEL, Secretary Indiana Bankers Association.

With a reduction of fully 60% in the number of bank crimes of violence and reduction of 80% in the amount of bank losses during the last year in the six States: Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, which now maintain the Vigilante or County Unit Protective Plan, its effectiveness is conclusively proved. This percentage of reduction, we feel, justifies our pride and enthusiasm in the organization.

The plan originated in the Iowa Bankers Association, from which much of our data was obtained. Briefly, details of the plan are, first, organize a county bankers' association, and within it a county protective organization is formed; a reward of $1,000 or more is offered for the capture and conviction of bank bandits, dead or alive, and large reward cards are widely distributed throughout the country; each bank then selects its guards or vigilantes and has them appointed special deputy sheriffs. They are then bonded and in many cases each deputy is insured against accident; the deputy sheriffs are furnished rifles, revolvers, shotguns and ammunition at the expense of the county bankers' association. An important feature of the plan is the signal system, which is worked out with the local telephone company and its operators, so that the alarm can be quickly spread to adjoining counties and to State headquarters. Alarm systems are installed in the banks communicating with the business places of their various vigilantes. In fact, every possible detail is worked out for the immediate capture of bandits who attempt a robbery.

In Indiana we have 68 counties organized, with an army of 1,700 men equipped with 800 rifles, 1,250 revolvers and plenty of ammunition.

From July 1924 to July 1925, which was the year previous to the inauguration of the vigilante organization, 33 Indiana banks were attacked, with a total loss of $88,000.

From July 1925 to July 1926, the year in which the vigilantes were organized, only nine banks were attacked with a loss of but $19,000.

The lives of two assistant cashiers were sacrificed during the reign of banditry in Indiana prior to our county unit protective organization.

Figures supplied by M. A. Graettinger, Secretary of the Illinois Bankers Association, show that from Jan. 1 1924 to April 1 1925, the date on which their protective campaign was launched, there were 88 attacks with a loss of $590,000. Since April 1 1925 to Sept. 1 1926, a period of 17 months, with the vigilante organization installed, there have been only 35 attacks, with a loss of $90,000.

It is a matter of real gratification that reports from other States having the county unit plan of protection are equally interesting. Besides reducing the number of attacks and monetary losses, the county unit protective plan is of inestimable value to the State Bankers Association in the following ways:

1. It stimulated the formation of county bankers' associations in communities that heretofore had shown no interest in closer co-operation.
2. It produced at least one key banker in every town, who besides handling his local vigilante organization, is now taking a keen interest in other association activities. In other words, the protective organization has brought out a new type of association worker.
3. It gave the State Bankers Association a fine publicity vehicle which did more than any other one thing to break down the prejudice against bankers and their organization. It focused the attention of the whole State on a project that was thought in the beginning to be impossible, but which was successfully executed by the State Association.
4. It provides a subject for discussion in county, group and State meetings of vital interest to every banker present.
5. It has proved a successful panacea for a menace that was seriously threatening the banking institutions of the State.
6. The vigilante organization was responsible for the bankers' State shoot held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, which is conceded to be one of the finest accomplishments of the Indiana Bankers Association.

We were fortunate in having the unqualified endorsement of the United States Army officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison, who so capably managed the shoot and were largely responsible for it being the tremendous success that it was. No single activity in the history of our association aroused so much interest or pitched our entire membership to such a degree of enthusiasm as this State-wide competition of marksmanship among the vigilantes.

The State shoot participated in by 300 men, among them the best marksmen in the State, representing counties in every part of Indiana, accomplished three things: It created a splendid spirit of friendly rivalry among the vigilantes. It served as a warning through wide publicity that the vigilantes are prepared to shoot to kill, and furthermore, that they have the ability and marksmanship to kill bandits with rifles, revolvers or shotguns. Then, too, it showed the men who have volunteered to protect our banks just how serious the bankers of the State are in their protective organization.

The State shoot is one of the best means we have found of stimulating the continued interest of vigilantes, bankers and citizens of the State in the county unit protective plan. All are anticipating an even larger shoot next year, and in the meantime, regular target practice is being held by the various county associations preparing for better scores, and making the men more proficient in the use of firearms with which to meet bandits.

Bankers of the six States which maintain the county unit protective system take great pride in their defensive plant, which has cost them no small sum, but is paying highly satisfactory dividends. Those who may be considering such a protective system should bear in mind that the vigilante system is not a theory or an experiment—rather it is a practical, workable, effective means of ridding a State of bank bandits and murderers.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORT—STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

Address of Eugene P. Gum, Secretary Oklahoma Bankers Association.

We meet again under the most favorable conditions that have existed in the United States since the deflation period. May I briefly review some of the facts that should make us proud and profoundly thankful that we have done our bit in bringing it about. We have occupied an enviable position in commerce since the beginning of the year and business continues with a good growing seasonal activity. Even the dull vacation months were a disappointment to the pessimist.

The backwash from the World War is receding into old channels and business is going forward with less evidence of contrasting stagnation and undue expansion between industries and sections.

The flow of transportation is maintained in unabating volume. The increased commercial demand has been met by an ever-increasing supply of credit. We find stocks maintained at a healthy level, largely due to the conservative attitude on the part of the manufacturer and distributer. Price changes remain normal, considering the readjustment. Much reassurance is reflected from the corporation returns. The first one hundred corporations reporting show an aggregate profit of $380,809,000 for the first half of 1926, in comparison with a profit of $297,120,000 for the same period of 1925, or a gain of 28.1%. The largest corporation involved was General Motors, which showed a gain of $43,000,000, and next the United States Steel with a gain of over $10,000,000. All corporations for the ten months ending April 30 1926 paid income taxes of $822,000,000, a sum 16% larger than the previous year.

For the same period public utilities corporations show a net profit of $68,000,000, against $59,000,000 the year before.

Iron, gasoline, automobiles, mail order houses, and many other leading industries show a striking increase in production and profits over 1925. We find the total business failures for the first half of 1926 were $210,000,000, as compared with $239,000,000 for the same period in 1925.

While these figures are alluring to the speculator, we must not yield to the temptation. In our own States we should be a guiding influence and must be ready to offer every suggestion possible that will strengthen the financial fabric.

The economic structure will be improved if we, along with other forward-thinking business men of the nation, watch for signs of the over-expansion of credit and production.

There is always danger that present prosperity under keen competition may undermine our strong position. For instance, there is a bill before Congress for rechartering the Federal Reserve banks. This bill faces grave danger of defeat on account of other political and economic differences in the bill. I was a member of the Resolutions Committee at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Bankers Association Convention at Atlantic City and the committee decided, on account of the importance of this much-needed measure, to devote the entire resolution to the value of extending the charter for an indeterminate period, at the same time memorializing Congress to urge the elimination of amendments dealing with the plan of operation, on account of the danger of defeating the original bill.

If the rechartering fails in the December session, there will be a later opportunity to re-present it, but the system's enemies will convert the action of a former conservative Congress into a dangerous bludgeon. Later sessions may not be so favorable and an ultimate defeat of the measure would have a most depressing influence on business.

Aviation is taking its place among the leading industries of the country. Favorable legislation and Government appropriations promise a steady expansion in this line.

We may look very hopefully to the operation of the Watson-Parker railway labor bill, creating a board to arbitrate capital and labor differences.

Surtax and normal rates on incomes were reduced sharply. The estate tax rate was cut in two and greater credit allowed the States where the tax originates. Tax publicity was eliminated and helpful changes were made in tax administration.

While the agricultural situation is not alluring, it is not alarming. The Agricultural Department places the ten principal crops 7.3% below the 1925 yield. The only crops showing an increase are wheat, oats and potatoes. The small grain area will show a greater purchasing power, while the cotton and tobacco belt will show a reduced purchasing power.

The greatest evil this situation portends is that Congress in December will no doubt be again confronted with substitutes for the McNary and Haugen bills for farm relief. In my opinion farm relief is economic and not political. Little or no support can be found for a Government subsidy. Such a policy would encourage production to overrun consumption and if the Government must purchase the farmers' excess products to stabilize the price, let them purchase all the excess from the production of all legitimate business and shorten the route to bankruptcy.

There is little relief to be had from the other alternative of protective tariff. We import very little commodity that we raise at home. The tariff cuts little or no figure on the prices of agricultural products. Nothing will substitute for the fixed law of supply and demand. It is our duty to practice the doctrine of sound business. Bankers who make agricultural loans should know the farmer's problems. We should know them and assist in their solution. Above all we should use our influence to help guard the farmer's interest against any political demagogue who might try to trade them a peace offering for their vote, urging upon them some artificial relief that will end in economic disaster.

The American Bankers Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce have been great stabilizing influences in legislative matters, as well as helping to shape the economic trend. Their scope of influence has become world-wide, and they merit the support of all forward-thinking people.

The American Bankers Association succeeded in getting a reduction in the estate tax and a repeal of the gift tax law, and all branches urged the passage of the McFadden bill with the Hull amendments now deadlocked in conference. One of the outstanding accomplishments was securing an amendment to Section 5219, United States Revised Statutes, permitting States to place national banks on an equal income tax basis with other business corporations.

The Clearing House Section of the American Bankers Association promoted profitable banking by urging the adoption of the service charge and check standardization, both of which should result in substantial economies.

The National Bank Division guarded the interests of the banks with reference to the proposed changes in the size and design of the currency and the development of trust functions in national banks, at the same time carrying on a valuable study regarding real estate loans made by national banks.

The Savings Bank Division, through their regional conferences, encouraged savings and protected them from get-rich-quick promoters by advertising their methods.

The State Bank Division urged financial statements from all borrowers for a line of credit above $500 and called attention to the need of more uniform legislation.

The Trust Company Division functioned efficiently along legislative lines, combating efforts to restrict unduly the business of trust companies and urging closer co-operation with the bar.

The Agricultural Commission has brought about a better understanding between the bankers and the farmers.

The Public Relations Commission has improved the public understanding of banking through a campaign educating the public against fraudulent investments.

The American Bankers Association $500,000 Educational Foundation Fund is more than half collected. The Committee on Taxation is urging uniform taxation of banks on the basis of an income tax in lieu of the present unsatisfactory ad valorem.

The Secretaries Section has held an interesting Northern and Southern conference and made great progress in establishing vigilante committees in six States for the suppression of the crime wave, but I will omit a review of their activities in order that I may not anticipate important committee reports to be presented to-day.

We have much to be thankful for. I am, of course, proud that Oklahoma has been for some time the centre of the white spot of prosperity in the nation's business map. We should all be thankful that we live in a nation that could finance the world's war chest without a riffle, that we have nearly half the gold reserve of the world, that Wall Street is the financial centre of the world, but while we are thankful, let us remember that true greatness does not consist in the accumulation of wealth or political power, but in my opinion true greatness consists in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God—in the unselfish exchange of friendships—in our faith in our institutions, the thrift, industry and economy of our people and the close co-operation of all.

Report of Nomination Committee—Newly Elected Officers.

Mr. Colburn: We, the Nominating Committee, beg leave to report as follows: We respectfully nominate to serve as officers and members of the Board of Control for the ensuing year the following members of the Secretaries Section:

For President, Harry G. Smith, Kentucky.
First Vice-President, Wm. A. Philpott Jr., Texas.
Second Vice-President, Frank Warner, Iowa.

The Board of Control, under the provisions of the Constitution, is comprised of three officers and two additional members. For the two additional members, we are pleased to place in nomination Mr. Eugene P. Gum, the retiring President, of Oklahoma City, and Mr. C. F. Zimmerman of Pennsylvania.

We nominate for continuation in office, the present Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert E. Wait of Little Rock, Ark.

F. H. COLBURN.
MARGARET F. BARNES.
HAYNES McFADDEN.

The report was adopted and the officers named declared elected.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 5, 1926.

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The Law and the Trustee

By Judge WILLIAM H. WASTE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Section:

While the dominant feature of this paper will be a somewhat brief discussion of the fundamental principles underlying the relation of trustee and *cestui que trust*, it will be interesting, and, I hope, not without some benefit to the discussion, to review for a moment the history of the development of trusts.

As a general proposition, everyone competent to enter into a contract, or make a will, or to deal with the legal title to property, may make such disposition of it as he pleases. He may annex such conditions and limitations to its enjoyment as he sees fit, and he may vest it in trustees for the purpose of carrying out his intentions. In the earlier states of society, the rules that governed the ownership, disposition and use of property were simple and of easy application. But, with the development of States and accumulation of property, and as the business and relations of life became more complex, the rules of law which the new complications demanded became themselves complicated, and sometimes difficult to understand and apply. It was out of these complications that the law, doctrine and learning of trusts slowly and gradually developed, until we now recognize and apply to the multitude of relations, duties and responsibilities arising out of the trust relation certain definite and well-established principles of equitable and legal cognizance which have become almost axiomatic in their application.

Trusts, in the general sense that they are obligations upon persons arising out of a personal confidence reposed to apply property faithfully and according to such confidence, were first defined and reduced to practice under the jurisdiction of courts by the Romans. Under the *fidei commissum* of the civil law, the beneficiary could rely only upon the personal inclination, integrity and good faith of the person trusted. He had only an equitable, moral claim or right, but no legal remedy by which he could compel a performance of the commission. It was under these circumstances that the Emperor Augustus directed the consuls to interpose their authority and compel the execution of such trusts. Finally, a praetor was appointed, who had jurisdiction over all *fidei commissa*, and full power to give adequate relief in all proper cases.

The story of the origin and development of trusts under the common law, which forms the essential basis for so much of our own rules of conduct, is most interesting. It is entertainingly epitomized by Mr. Lewin in his work on "Trusts and Trustees," where, in the opening sentences of his treatise, he says that the adaptation of trusts to the English law "may be traced to the ingenuity of fraud. By the interposition of a trustee," he says, "the debtor thought to withdraw his property out of the reach of his creditor, the freeholder to intercept the fruits of tenure from the lord of whom the lands were held, and the body ecclesiastic to evade the restrictions directed against the growing wealth of the Church by the statutes of mortmain. Another inducement to the adoption of the new system was the natural anxiety of mankind to acquire that free power of alienation and settlement of their estates, which, by the narrow policy of the common law, they had hitherto been prevented from exercising. Originally, the only pledge for the due execution of the trust was the faith and integrity of the trustee; but the mere feeling of honor proving, as was likely, when opposed to self-interest, an extremely precarious security," there was originated the writ of *subpoena*, by which the trustee was liable to be summoned into chancery and compelled to answer on oath the allegations of the beneficiary of the trust. Thus, in the words of an old counselor, "the parents of the trust were fraud and fear, and a court of conscience was the nurse."

The manifold frauds and mischiefs to which the new system gave occasion made necessary the enactment of remedial statutes. Some of these occasioned greater evils and hardships than they remedied. It was necessary, during the development of the system, both to establish and explode a vast number of distinctions and subtleties. It would not be profitable to follow these in this discussion, for many of them never obtained a foothold in America. While common-law rules of procedure and construction still exist in some of the States, the tendency in this country has been toward the adoption of statutes having for their purposes the avoidance of the "intricacies, frauds and concealments" which were possible under the old system of uses and trusts. The purpose of these statutory enactments, said the Supreme Court of California, following the rule laid down in New York, "is clearly to confine trusts within very narrow limits, and to allow them only in a few instances where they might be specially used to subserve proper and necessary purposes." While the court was there speaking of trusts in relation to real property, I have quoted its language as aptly showing the development of the doctrine and the law applicable to and governing the whole subject. Conceived, as it were, in inequity, trusts and trust relations have come down to the present through the mutations of time, so influenced and molded by the processes of gradual

development, as to be now regarded with the greatest favor.

While the administration of trusts may be said, generally, to fall within the cognizance of the equity side of the courts, the rules l miting the purposes for which trusts may be created, governing the conduct of trustees, and determining the scope and extent of their powers have becomes rules of law as well. Although it has been said that "the trustee is the favorite child of equity," I will not attempt nice distinctions between equitable principles and legal rules in their relation to the subject at hand. The jur.sprudence relating to trusts is extremely comprehensive in its scope, the ramifications of the subject penetrating well-nigh every branch of the law which has to do with contractual relations and the enforcement of contractual rights. Both law and equity require of the trustee the highest degree of good faith, and impose on h m a large degree of responsibility. As one of the courts has said, "the fundamental principle of the relation of trustee and *cestui que trust* is that of confidence." As was concisely stated very recently by the executive vice-president of a large trust institution in this State, "the law recognizes the great amount of confidence imposed .n a trustee, the responsibilities he assumes in the management of property and for the care and protection of the beneficiaries of trusts, and, therefore, throws its protecting arms around the trustee and, at the same time, holds him to the highest degree of accountancy."

In law, the trustee is regarded as the absolute owner of the land or fund entrusted to him, and he may, therefore, exercise control and dominion over it; but equity, which regards the trustee as a mere instrument for the execution of the trust, will not perm t the interest of the *cestui que trust* to be affected by any act of misconduct on the part of the trustee. Certain familiar provisions of code law, which have developed out of the application of the maxims of equity, and which are but a codification of equitable principles, well illustrate the high estate of the trustee, and the law's jealous guard anship of the interests of the beneficiary under the trust. "In all matters connected with his trust, a trustee is bound to act in the highest good faith toward his beneficiary, and may not obtain any advantage therein over the latter by the slightest misrepresentation, concealments, threat or adverse pressure of any kind." Transactions between the trustee and the beneficiary are subject to rig d scrutiny, and are voidable at the instance of the beneficiary for any violation of duty by the trustee. For the reason that it is against public policy to permit persons occupying fiduciary relations to be placed in such a position that the influence of selfish motives may be a temptation so great as to overpower their duty and lead them to a betrayal of their trust, the courts hold the rule to be unyielding that a trustee shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to have any dealings in the trust property with himself, or acquire any interest therein. So strictly is this principle adhered to, that courts will not permit any investigation into the fairness or unfairness of the transaction, nor allow the trustee to show that the dealing was for the best interest of the beneficiary, but will set the transaction aside, at the mere option of the *cestui que trust*. It may sometimes happen that the terms on which a trustee has dealt, or attempted to deal, with the estate or interests of those for whom he is a trustee have been as good as could be obtained from any other person; they may even at the time have been better, but, so inflexible is the rule, that no inquiry on that subject is permitted. "A trustee may not use or deal with the trust property for his own profit, or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust, in any manner." Strict fidelity is required of the trustee, and he will not be allowed to manage property entrusted to him, or speculate with it, for his own benefit or profit, and to the injury or prejudice of the beneficiary.

With certain exceptions, "neither a trustee nor any of his agents may take part in any transaction concerning the trust in which he or any one for whom he acts as agent has an interest, present or contingent, adverse to that of the beneficiary." The exceptions are predicated on knowledge, and absence of undue influence, in the case of beneficiaries having capacity to act, and consent of a competent court, in the case of those not having such capacity. The relations between the trustee and the beneficiary are of such highly confidential nature that the former "may not use the influence which his position gives him to obtain any advantage from" the latter. As one court has said, the trustee may "not put himself in position in which to be honest must be a strain on him."

"No trustee, so long as he remains in the trust," may undertake another trust adverse in its nature to the interest of his beneficiary in the subject of the trust, without the consent of the latter." If he "acquires any interest, or becomes charged with any duty, adverse to the interest of his beneficiary in the subject of the trust, he must immediately inform the latter thereof, and may be at once removed."

"All transactions between a trustee and his beneficiary during the existence of the trust, or while the influence acquired by the trustee remains, by which he obtains any advantage from his beneficiary, are presumed to be entered into by the latter without sufficient consideration, and under undue influence." This does not mean that a trustee may not, under any circumstances, deal with his beneficiary. But if he does deal with him in such manner as to obtain an advantage, the burden of showing that the transaction was fair is cast upon the trustee.

"A trustee who wilfully and unnecessarily mingles the trust property with his own, so as to constitute himself in appearance its absolute owner, is liable for its safety in all events, and for the value of its use." A trust fund wrongfully converted into another species of property will be held in its new form liable to the rights of the *cestui que trust*, where its identity can be traced. If the fund is so mingled with and absorbed into property of the trustee as to be no longer capable of identification, and the beneficiary cannot follow it, he has the right of a general creditor against the trustee, and his estate in the event of the latter's death. A trustee who uses the trust property for his own profit, or for a purpose not connected with the trust, "may, at the option of the beneficiary, be required to account for all profits so made, or to pay the value of its use, and, if he has disposed thereof, to replace it, with its fruits, or to account for the proceeds, with interest."

"A trustee is responsible for the wrongful acts of a co-trustee to which he consented, or which, by his negligence, he enabled the latter to commit, but for no others." Each trustee must make himself acquainted with the fund committed to his care, and should examine into its condition and investment. When, by his negligence, he suffers his co-trustee to waste and dissipate the trust property, when he has the means of preventing it by proper care, he is liable to the beneficiary for the estate thus wasted.

For the concise statement of the obligations of trustees to the beneficiaries under the trusts administered by them, I am indebted to the Civil Code of my own State. Some of the comments which I have made, by way of application of the rules cited, are based upon the decisions of the courts of this and of other jurisdictions, where the principles of the common law find expression in code and statute enactments, which follow the doctrine relating to trusts generally accepted in this country.

The relation between the trustee and the beneficiary has, until within a comparatively recent time, been regarded as essentially personal, for the reason that the trustee was always an individual. During the last century, another, and an entirely new feature has come to be regarded, one which has a direct relation to the interests represented in this Convention. The idea of "trust companies," functioning in fiduciary capacities, is a little over one hundred years old. The first announcement of the assumption by corporations of trusteeships is said to have been contained in a New York paper appearing in 1822. We are now told that there are more than twenty-seven hundred trust companies in the United States. In addition to this number, many State and

national banks have fiduciary powers, and carry on a trust business. The right of banks to do a trust business, sometimes questioned, has been definitely upheld by the decisions of the highest State and Federal courts. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress has power to endow national banks with functions both of a public and private character, and that it may, therefore, permit national banks applying therefore, when not in contravention of State or local laws, to act as trustees. Domestic trust companies formed under State laws, and complying with prescribed regulations, may, if their articles of incorporation empower them to do so, carry on within the State the business of acting as trustees in any of the capacities mentioned in the local statutes. Many of the States permit foreign trust companies, those formed in other States, to enter their borders and do a like business; but, whether domestic or foreign, they are regarded as proper and legitimate subjects of legislative regulation by the State in the exercise of its police power. In a few of the States, trust companies formed in other jurisdictions are not permitted to act as trustee. State Legislatures have sometimes classed banks and trust companies in the same category for the purpose of regulation, and, in specifying what kinds of corporations come within the purview of their regulatory enactments, have used the word "bank" to mean not only any incorporated banking institution which shall have been created to conduct the business of receiving money on deposit, but also such corporations as are permitted by the Act to carry on business which has, by the trend of common understanding and opinion, come to be regarded as being appropriate and relevant to the banking business, functions which, in the judgment of the Legislature, make the business of the banks more successful.

It is not my province to here discuss the advantages of corporate, rather than individual, trustees. Business and human enterprises follow the natural course of evolution. There is every reason to believe that the growth of trust companies will continue on an increasing scale. Just how rapid will be the further development of the trust relation when assumed by corporate trustees, will depend upon the fidelity with which the trusts are administered. Those trust companies serve themselves best, and make the greatest contribution to the advancement of the common cause, which hold steadfastly to the theory that the fundamental principle underlying the relation of trustee and *cestui que trust* is confidence.

Life Insurance and Trust Company Co-operation

By GEORGE L. COCHRAN, President The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Bankers Association:

To be asked to address this Association is a distinct honor, which I greatly appreciate, and to have the opportunity of considering with you for a few minutes the timely subject assigned to me is a privilege which I cordially welcome.

In considering the matter in a preliminary way, it seemed to me advantageous to enlarge the topic to be discussed to include the relations between banks and life insurance companies in addition to those between trust and life insurance companies. In taking this liberty, I trust I have not unduly infringed on the plans of the Program Committee.

The 19th and 20th centuries cover a period of remarkable accomplishments. Especially is this true in the field of industrial and commercial expansion. No era in history approaches this period in the prolific production of wealth. These achievements would not have been possible without the aid of that most vital institution of modern society, the bank. There have been many difficult problems to contend with, but our American banks have courageously solved them one by one and evolved into a cohesive system that is without doubt the most stable and effective in all the world. Not only is this system characterized by a high degree of efficiency, but, I am confident, may be regarded as the basic factor in our national prosperity.

One of the outstanding, if not the dominant, problems of the past few decades has been to provide the materials and instruments of industry. This has been, primarily, the task of the industrial leader. One of the essential, if not the most important, factors, however, has been capital, for the furnishing and conservation of which industry has relied largely upon the banks. But aside from the deposits of banks, we find the fund and instruments of capital reflected in the premiums income of life insurance companies, investments in securities, the physical properties of railroads, factories, public utilities and many other forms. The total represents a stupendous sum, to be controlled judiciously, employed wisely, and constantly guarded. It is the task of our financial institutions, such as our banks, trust companies and life insurance companies to see to this. Indeed, the wise conservation of these resources appears to be our most urgent duty. Not only should our principal be carefully guarded, but our income wisely utilized, in order that there may be available at all times the maximum fund of capital for commercial purposes.

We can make no contribution more vital to our people than to foster thrift. Since continued prosperity and economic development will depend, primarily, upon the supply of capital funds, it becomes very important to encourage the universal habit of saving. The institutions we represent are in a peculiarly favorable position to do this.

It seems unnecessary to quote figures in respect to savings, inasmuch as you are fully informed as to the steady increase that has taken place in bank deposits, nor is it essential that the record of trust companies be reviewed. Despite the unusual degree of prosperity which the American people have experienced during the better part of the past decade, it cannot be truthfully said that they have been careless with their incomes. In 1870 there were 1,630,846 savings bank accounts in the United States. In 1920 these were 11,427,566, while in 1925 this figure had increased to 14,539,947 depositors in mutual and stock savings banks representing deposits for a total of $9,065,181,000.

On the other hand, during the same period of time, the number of life insurance policies in force increased from 747,807 in 1870 to 66,499,369 in 1920, while in 1925 there were 97,627,559 legal reserve policies in force. Of these 23,881,758, representing $54,519,175,903 of insurance were of the ordinary type, while 73,735,801 for $12,823,680,595 were industrial. In addition there were 11,881 group policies for a total of $4,299,271,187. In considering these figures, it should be remembered that in many instances several policies have been issued on the same life. The combined minimum amount of legal reserve insurance eventually to be paid to widows, children and other beneficiaries is $75,298,284,394. It will thus be seen that during the period in question there has been a growing disposition to insure human life values and thus conserve for dependents the property that has been accumulated.

Life insurance is being increasingly adopted to equalize the varying productive abilities of the individual over a long period of time. In this manner he can balance the high earning power of youth with a comparatively low earning capacity during old age. This tendency has an important bearing upon the business of both banks and trust companies. From the point of view of the bank the money thus accumulated and deposited with life insurance companies in the form of premiums constitutes an important element

in the supply of capital to be used for business. The investment of this money in mortgages and railroad, public utility and industrial bonds has done much to stabilize business, and to relieve bank credit for commercial purposes. While the bank is primarily concerned with short-time loans, the investments of life insurance companies usually extend over a period of years.

Between the premium deposit and the savings deposit there is an intimate relationship, because the one indirectly encourages the other and the two are admirably equipped to attend to the financial requirements of business.

One of the greatest influences during the past few years in the expansion of the volume of bank business is to be found in the growing magnitude of life insurance. The money that passes through this channel in one year would almost be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Federal Government. During 1925 the combined income, from all sources, of more than 300 companies writing more than 95% of the life insurance business was $3,017,800,322. Their expenditures, apart from dividend to policyholders, amounted to $895,019,535. The total amount of money coming into and going out from these companies was $3,912,819,857, all of which passed through the banks of the United States.

It is difficult, perhaps, for most people to appreciate such a stupendous sum. To comprehend the innumerable benefits that flow to society because of this process is even more difficult. Yet that is but one element in the stabilizing effect of life insurance.

At the close of 1925 these same companies had total admitted assets of $11,537,614,609. There was invested in real estate mortgages $4,799,216,486, about equally divided between urban property and farm lands, while $4,331,288,480 was invested in high-grade bonds, principally railroad and public utility.

What makes these figures particularly significant is the fact that the amount of life insurance in force in this country is over three times as much as in the rest of the world.

The relation of life insurance to the trust company is equally noteworthy. During the past few years officials in these institutions have been impressed by the fact that the conservation of estates depends very much upon life insurance. Particularly is this true in view of State inheritance and Federal estate taxes.

There are two aspects to the estate problem: First—the creation of the estate; and, second, its administration. Estates may be created in one of two ways—either through savings and investment, or by means of life insurance—which, incidentally, is the product of savings. Estates created in the form of ordinary property are usually best administered for the benefit of the heirs by trust companies. Estates created solely by life insurance may be administered by trust companies or, nominally, by life insurance companies through the installment method of distributing the benefits.

The use of the expression "life insurance trusts" has recently become quite popular and is often misunderstood. Generally speaking, a life insurance company is not authorized to exercise trust functions. The expression, therefore, is properly applicable only to trusts proper, usually assumed by trust companies, in which life insurance proceeds constitute the primary element.

There are two kinds of life insurance trusts, the one known as funded, the other as unfunded.

The funded trust is one in which the declaration of trust provides for the transfer to the trustee of securities yielding a sufficient income to meet the premiums on the policies of insurance. The policies are assigned to or made payable to the trustee, whose duty it becomes to take care of the payment of premiums and the collection of the policy proceeds upon maturity. By means of such a plan the estate of the insured may be increased from 100 to 300%.

Under the unfunded trust plan, the premiums are paid by the insured and no duty involves upon the trustee until the death of the insured, when such trustee collects the policy proceeds and administers the funds in accordance with the terms of the trust agreement.

Until very recently, there was a feeling on the part of practically all insurance and trust companies, and consequently on the part of their representatives, that they were necessarily competitors, but this feeling is rapidly giving place to a conviction that co-operation rather than competition should characterize the relations of the two classes of institutions. This change in attitude is largely due to the activities of the Committee on Insurance Trusts of the American Bankers Association, and similar committees of the National Association of Life Underwriters and the Association of Life Insurance Counsel. As the result of the efforts put forth by these committees it is becoming clear to all that the needs of many of the policyholders can best be served through the medium of the settlement options of their policies, but that the requirements of a considerable number call for the peculiar services that the trust companies are best fitted to render. To be more explicit, where the estate is not large and consists principally of insurance, a settlement option providing for payment in accordance with a fixed or definite plan will usually be found adequate, but where the estate is large and varied in character, insurance not being a dominant factor, the more flexible arrangement of a life insurance trust, permitting the exercise by the trustee of discretionary powers, will generally prove more advantageous. Each case should be considered in the light of its peculiar facts and the plan adopted which will best conserve the interests of the policyholder.

We are concerned also with the proper conservation of trust estates created during life and composed of securities and other evidences of wealth. Every trust estate requires some life insurance and if that estate be the product of a balanced program it is probable that the life insurance requires a trust. Consequently, there is a responsibility upon the underwriter when preparing an insurance program to give due regard to the value of a trust as well as upon the trust officer, in planning the handling of a trust, to give due consideration to the importance of life insurance in estate conservation.

In connection with every estate there are two things particularly to be guarded against: protection against speculation and fraudulent promotions and shrinkage due to debts, costs of administration and taxes. The first of these may be taken care of by the creation of a trust, while the second can best be taken care of through life insurance. A serious problem confronting the man with a substantial amount of property is how to distribute it with the minimum shrinkage. He cannot accurately foreknow the time of death, and, therefore, is unable to put his property in a condition that will make distribution a simple, inexpensive process. Death comes unawares, and, generally, quite untimely. There are debts as well as complicated and uncompleted transactions that will fall heavily upon the estate, and unless there is some life insurance available to meet the vital obligations the problem of liquidating the property and administering it becomes extremely serious. We have followed this situation very closely and it is interesting to note that in more than 2,000 individual estates analyzed, both local and in other parts of the country, the ratio of shrinkage increases with the value of the property. For instance, it has been observed that estates valued at from $50,000 to $100,000 will have a total shrinkage of about 17½%. Estates having a gross value of from $100,000 to $500,000 shrink 18%, while those with a value of more than $500,000 but less than $1,000,000 will shrink some 20%. Those between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 shrink almost 24%, and those over $10,000,000 about 29%. In California the ratio, of many hundred estates analyzed, has been from 2% to 2½% less than these classifications. The difference is due to the State inheritance tax rates.

It is quite apparent that if a man leaves an amount of property having a gross value of $1,000,000 the shrinkage due to costs, debts and taxes will approximate, on the average, nearly $200,000. That is the sum which should measure

his life insurance program for the conservation of his property. Should he be worth $10,000,000 and death suddenly overtake him, the total shrinkage would be, on the average, between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

With the recent modifications in the Federal estate tax law, it is reasonable to assume that there will be some change in the ratio of the shrinkage due to taxes. There is no assurance of that, inasmuch as we cannot, as yet, determine what measures the individual States will take to offset the difference in taxes by decreas ng local levies to absorb the credit allowed under the Federal law.

A thorough financial program for the average individual should embrace savings and life insurance as important elements. Where there is any substantial accumulation of property the trust enters as the third vital factor. In order to perfect and administer the ideal estate there must be co-operation between the l fe insurance company, the trust company and the bank. Judgment must be exercised at all times and those who devote their efforts to one of these branches of finance should always work with the interest of the individual constantly in mind and propose only a well-balanced plan that will give proper consideration to these three fundamental and basic institutions.

We have witnessed many profound changes within the United States during the first quarter of this century. Many of those changes have been beneficial. Perhaps few other businesses can either anticipate what will take place, or first note the results when vital changes occur, as accurately as financial organizations. This has been particularly true of the prohib tion amendment. Since that law has been in operation the mortality rate in life insurance has shown a material decline and we attribute a part of it to the 18th amendment. Bank and trust companies also have been affected, and at no time have deposits grown to the volume, relatively and actually, as during the past five or six years. Certainly a substantial part of that increase has been due to proh bition. Irrespective of the moral considerations, which do not, obviously, enter into this discussion, the economic benefits derived from this law have been of incalculable financial value to the country.

This relationship of life insurance to trusts is real, and co-operat on is eminently desirable, since we are collectively as well as individually serving the interests of a vast aggregation of people and thus better contributing to the economic prosperity of our country. Certainly the protection of the home by means of life insurance and through the medium of trusts is the greatest factor contributing to the peace and happiness for the people of our great nation.

Note.—The above was presented and read by Danford M. Baker, Vice-President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, who announced that he was appearing for and representing Mr. Cochran.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—TRUST COMPANY DIVISION

Our Thirtieth Birthday—By President Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company, New York City.

This year the Trust Company Division celebrates its thirtieth birthday. Organized in 1896, with an initial membership of 17 companies, the close of the convention year of 1926 finds the Division with a total membership active and associate of 3,141.

Thirty years ago there were 242 trust companies in the United States with resources of $807,000,000. To-day there are 2,701 companies with resources of $18,000,000,000.

I have in my hand a telegram which has just come from John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, who publish that splendid book on trust companies with which I know you are familiar, which I will read exactly as Mr. Platten in his sympathetic and somewhat enthusiastic manner of expression has sent to us. He says:

"Our company has just completed the compilation of figures for the twenty-fourth annual edition of 'Trust Companies of the United States,' and it is gratifying to tell you that the aggregate resources on June 30 this year were over nineteen billion dollars and greater than 1925 by one billion one hundred ninety million dollars. Deposits totaled nearly sixteen billion dollars, a gain of nine hundred millions over last year.

"Appreciating that it may be embarrassing to you as a New Yorker to sound the praises of your own State, it is nevertheless true that the great Empire State reports an increase in resources of two hundred sixty million dollars over 1925, with a total of five billions, which is over 25% of the aggregate for the entire country. Second only to New York in point of gain is the Golden State of California with one hundred sixty millions added during the year, for a grand total of one billion eight hundred million dollars.

"The well-known State of New Jersey, the home of one of the old war horses of the Trust Company Division, Mr. Uzal H. McCarter, added over one hundred millions to her total during the year and is now for the first time above the billion dollar mark.

"With a gain of ninety millions, Illinois for the first time enters the two billion dollar class. Ohio is next with a gain of eighty millions and a grand total of one and a half billions, while Pennsylvania with a gain of eighteen millions maintains second place in total resources of two billion two hundred seventy million dollars.

"These figures surely reflect a healthy and progressive condition. Viewed in the light of the present strong position of trust companies and with the prospect of a greatly enlarged field of usefulness as a result of the widespread educational effort now being put forth, the outlook is distinctly promising.

"With heartiest congratulations on your splendid administration and all good wishes for a successful meeting, John W. Platten, President, United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York."

Those figures tell more eloquently than any words of my own of the growth of the corporate fiduciary in influence and importance, and I may add, in responsibility during the recent years.

The development of the trust companies of America and the history of the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers Association are inextricably intertwined. Called into being by the needs of the trust companies, growing both in membership and in size, the Division has applied itself vigorously to the task of meeting and anticipating these needs. With what measure of success can be determined by a survey of the Division's activities, past and present.

What the Division Has Accomplished.

It has been stated that "five years prior to the organization of the Division there were not 50 pages of printed matter on the subject of the corporate fiduciary." Trust companies were, in the minds of many persons, confounded with the business trust, such as the Standard Oil, United States Steel, etc., and were often looked upon with hostility and suspicion. As stated in 1896, in the first call for an organization meeting, there had been "but little published as to trust company practices and no general meeting for an interchange of ideas, experience and method, no general move to secure uniformity of action, similarity of laws or practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance."

To-day, 30 years later, it may safely be said that the Trust Company Division has successfu ly bridged this gap and adequately served as the medium through which the desired benefits have been attained.

The Division's aims are so wide in scope and long in range, requiring so many continuous years of effort for achievement, that the report of any one year may seem but a repetition of that of the previous year's activities.

However, its work must, because of its nature, necessarily each year follow the same general lines, though varying considerably as to details.

How the Division Functions.

With all lines of activity centring in the Division office, the Division functions, first, through its Annual Convention; second, its Executive Committee; third, its sub-committees; fourth, its mid-winter and regional conferences, and fifth, its publications.

Annual Convention and Executive Committee.

A list of the subjects and questions presented at the Annual Convention would reveal the fact that they have covered the entire range of trust company operation and practice. Many of the papers and discussions have been instrumental in solving problems confronting trust executives and, through the wider dissemination of knowledge and the consequent clarification of vision in respect to trust law and practice, have contributed largely to the development of trust business. Many serious situations have arisen in the annual meetings, but the prevailing unity of thought has resulted in harmonious decision and action. To this unity of thought and purpose in the Trust Company Division may be attributed the Division's influence in its national and local work upon behalf of corporate fiduciaries. Attendance at the meetings of the Executive Committee, as well as membership therein, has always been looked upon as an opportunity for service along broad and far-reaching lines. The solution by this body, in executive session, of innumerable questions and problems, as well as the determination of enterprises to be undertaken, constitute only a small part of the Committee's work.

Conferences.

Six years ago the Trust Company Division launched the first Association Conference—called the Mid-winter Conference and held in New York City on Feb. 20 1920. The experiment was approached with some trepidation, but at the opening hour it was apparent to the officers in charge that it was to fill a genuine need. These Mid-winter Conferences have become a fixed part of the life of the Association and have attained an importance not to be underestimated.

Four years ago it became apparent that most of the central and far Western parts of the country likewise needed in their own sections the benefits of such meetings. Accordingly the first Regional Conference, representing the eleven Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, was held in San Francisco on Nov. 22-23 1923. Other Divisions of the Association have since instituted similar conferences in different parts of the country. The first Mid-continent Fiduciary Conference, comprising nineteen States, was held in St. Louis, Dec. 11-12 1925. Group meetings less formal than conferences and aiming to encourage free interchange of thought, knowledge and experience, on subjects of interest to the corporate fiduciary, are held from time to time in different cities. A wide range of subjects are covered at these conferences and meetings, fundamntal principles being discussed as well as their practical application.

The Annual Banquet dates from the year 1912 and has become the outstanding social function of the financial world. Starting with a small attendance, it has grown to one of more than eleven hundred bank and trust company officials. The banquets have become a permanent part of the life of the Trust Company Division, as well as of the Association as a whole, and are looked upon by our members in all parts of the country as affording an opportunity to renew and crystallize friendships and business acquaintanceships.

Sub-Committee Activities.

The work of the Sub-Committees of the Division during the past three decades have been of incalculable value in the development of the corporate fiduciary. Passing mention might be made of early committees that served well and performed their work in an admirable manner. There was the Committee on Trust Forms which in 1910 published a book of forms that has been useful to corporate fiduciaries all over the country and which is even now in demand

There was the special Committee on Legislation that came into being after the enactment of the Federal revenue law, in order to ascertain the constitutionality of Section 11 (k) granting trust powers to national banks. The arguments urged by that Committee, though not approved or adopted by the ruling authorities at that time, are today being recognized and acknowledged as sound principles.

In more recent years the committees which have been most active have been those handling matters of legislation and work of an educational and constructive nature. Hardly a year passes but some proposed legislation vitally affecting the well-being of the corporate fiduciary directs our attention to activities at Washington. A great deal of such legislation is beneficial. Many times, however, bills positively detrimental to the interests of trust institutions in their service to the people of America have been introduced, though, happily in most cases, have not been written into the law of our land.

An adequate survey of State legislative events as they affect the corporate fiduciary would fill many volumes. From East to West and from North to South, men elected to office appear in their legislative halls with ideas for the regulation of banks and trust companies which, if enacted into law, would be economically unsound and many times would result in disaster. In these times the average legislator is unfamiliar with banking and trust practice and a great deal of personal work must therefore be done by men who are practical operators in the field, in order to overcome unsound theories or prejudices. It is obviously impossible, due to the widely varying economic and social conditions in various parts of our country, to have one standard law governing fiduciary matters, but considerable headway along the lines of uniformity can conceivably be made during the next few years.

The securing of adequate revenue for Governmental purposes is a complex and ever-present problem. At the time of enactment or re-enactment of a revenue bill, almost every interest in America is on guard for its own protection. The Division has been most successful in getting just and proper measures enacted along the lines desired by corporate fiduciaries for the best interests of their clients. The most courteous treatment has always been accorded representatives of our Division when, together with representatives of the Legal Department of the Association, they have appeared before committees and other bodies at the national Capitol.

Several years ago considerable friction existed between the corporate fiduciary and the legal profession. Careful attention has been given to remedying this condition, and has eradicated misunderstandings and lack of proper information existing on both sides. A platform enacted by the Trust Company Division has been received favorably by members of the Bar, individually and collectively, in all parts of the country. The human element involved in this discussion will perhaps always be with us, but the general principles laid down by the Trust Company Division are sound and acceptable to both sides and, in gratifying contrast to the situation as it existed a decade ago, are being adhered to.

One of the greatest problems of fiduciary officers is how to extend their services in their own communities. A contributing factor in this problem is the lack of information on the part of the public as to how a corporation functions in taking care of the affairs of the living as well as of the dead. Messages designed to remove ignorance and supply definite information along these lines have been inserted by the Division in national media estimated during the past five and a half years alone to have reached annually 5,000,000 readers. Ways and means of assisting the local fiduciary to bring this message home to its own customers and friends, have been worked out with gratifying results.

The men who were on the firing line in 1896 will recall the discussions at that time regarding the chaotic condition existing in respect to adequate charges for trust service. In comparison with to-day's problem, their's was much the simpler, as the intricate laws which now govern the handling of property both real and personal, and its taxation, were not on the statute books. The equipment of a trust man to-day calls for a knowledge of business, law, economics and sociology and a genuine interest in humanity. Intellectual equipment must be adequately balanced by the requisite personality. To figure a charge for trust service which is just to the grantor or beneficiary of the trust and at the same time allows an adequate return to the stockholders of the institution, has been a problem which has confronted the Division for many years. However, the progress which has been made in this respect leads us to believe that within the next twelve months we might be able to reap the benefit of all the consideration and earnest attention being given to the matter.

In recognition of the need to find an outlet for the altruistic impulses influencing many of our citizens during recent years, the community trust has been conceived. Designed to be of benefit to humanity, the development of this form of trust has progressed steadily and is having its share in changes throughout the world which are making States and nations one, and all men kin.

No business or profession in America has had a wider influence or more stabilizing effect than that of insurance. Thirty years ago there were in the archives of trust companies perhaps a few trust indentures under which insurance funds were to be administered. Great impetus to this work was not given until a few years ago, but the progress which has been made justifies the belief that we have entered upon one of the largest movements ever undertaken by the Trust Company Division. The cordial co-operation given by the insurance companies and the National Association of Life Underwriters has been a delightful feature in the development of this work for the benefit of thousands of our citizens. Our imagination carries us to a point in the near future when an army of nearly 200,000 life underwriters will be fully informed about the activities of the corporate fiduciary and a similar army—though somewhat smaller—composed of trust officials, will understand the technique of insurance. Through the completion of this educational process the work of co-operation will find its greatest rewards.

One of the most difficult trust company problems is that of building and maintaining thoroughly effective and mutually satisfied working organizations. The Division has gathered information regarding personnel problems and has in course of preparation a series of articles which it expects to publish in the fall. As there are many angles to the problem of staff relations and many points of view concerning it, it seems best to progress slowly and surely rather than to advocate any measures, the desirability and wisdom of which have not been fully demonstrated.

For the past four years eight research investigations of the trust companies themselves have been carried on by the questionnaire method, and the information obtained has proved most enlightening, valuable and authoritative. These researches have demonstrated among other facts, that American trust companies are 100% safe; that the business accepted by trust companies is of a highly ethical character; that our members are earning on investments made by them and returning to the beneficiaries of thir trusts net income yields equal to current rates of interest on conservative investments in their own localities; that the compensation of trust companies is usually known and fixed at the time of the inception of a trust and that in most cases there is no profit realized by the trustee in any dealings with the trust property; that the greatest problems confronting trust companies, in order of their importance, are: Business development, fees, investments, inheritance taxes, accounting and recording methods. Members of the Division have given splendid co-operation when these studies were being made and the material secured is now in the Division office and available for the use of members whenever needed.

The Division was greatly in favor of the creation of that great Federal Reserve System which was unquestionably one of the chief supports of the country during the trying days of the war and post-war period, and considers that the System has strengthened our whole financial, industrial and commercial structure, and that it should be supported by all financial institutions directly or indirectly benefiting by its existence. As there are at present only 469 trust company members of the System the Division has been and is now engaged in endeavoring to persuade the remaining 1,600 eligible trust companies to join. Many such companies, while reporting their inability to join at the present time, state that it is their intention to consider the matter again in the not distant future.

Publications.

Through its publications, the Division records in permanent form and makes available to its membership and to others requesting it, the valuable up-to-date and authoritative information presented at its conferences, gathered by its sub-committees and prepared in the Division's office. Gradually but surely a trust department literature is being built up which is authoritative and of the first order and the best possible text book and study course material. The writing of needed books and articles in the trust field by qualified persons is encouraged by the Division and assistance in the way of critical analysis is always freely given by interested sub-committee members and by the Division's office. Of the material published by the Division, mention might be made of the book of Trust Company Laws, a large edition of which was made possible some years ago by members' subscription, but which is now out of print; the Book of Trust Forms previously described; the Proceedings of our Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Mid-winter Conferences, published separately, and the Proceedings of the Third Regional Trust Conference held at Seattle and of the First Mid-continent Fiduciary Conference held at St. Louis.

A recent innovation has been the presenting of the trust message in dramatic form. Three playlets—the first introduced experimentally at the last Convention, and the other two at the last Mid-winter Conference, met with so enthusiastic a reception that they have been published in pamphlet form for the use of our members locally.

Among the publications of the Divisions most frequently in demand by members are: The Schedule of Trust Charges, Insurance Trust Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2, Community Trust Bulletin, "Report on Inheritance Taxation in the United States," Directory of Corporate Fiduciary Associations and the Committee on Publicity Monthly Bulletins and Supplemental Helps.

A great deal of expert service has also been given by the officers of the Division as well as by members of sub-committees in the preparation of books and treatises on trust company subjects published under other auspices.

The cultivation of harmonious working relations not only with the outside forces and factors with which we must deal, but with our associates in the banking field, has been a matter of constant study and effort on our part and attended with some degree of success.

It should be necessary only to emphasize the community of interest which obviously exists in this field of fiduciary activities as of an importance paramount to any selfish consideration to assure co-operation and mutual helpfulness and understanding. That is the policy which we believe must win for all concerned.

It may fairly be assumed that in the story of corporate fiduciary progress to be written in the future it will be recorded that the first 30 years were the hardest. Certain it is that the rapid growth in resources and capacities for service by the trust companies has been one of the outstanding features of the financial history of the first quarter of the 20th century.

But it is equally certain that we have only just started on the pathway of progress and that an ever-growing appreciation of both the quality and quantity of service to be rendered by the institutions we represent will lead to their continued growth and a constant expansion of the business idea they represent.

We need a clearer vision of the opportunities which lie before us and of our duties and responsibilities in relation to them. We also need to stimulate in every legitimate way the public understanding and appreciation of this great gift of service we are offering.

Your officers of the year past in this valedictory message pass the torch of service and understanding on to their successors in full assurance that it will be their privilege "to bear it high."

Greetings From Breckinridge Jones, Founder of Trust Company Division.

President Sisson: It is now my privilege to read a telegram of congratulations from the man who has been called the founder of the Trust Company Division, Mr. Breckenridge Jones, Chairman of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company Section, who wires as follows:

Greetings to the Trust Company Division on its thirtieth anniversary. Having been present at its birth, the first born of the A. B. A., having rocked its cradle, having helped dress it up in short clothes, having tenderly watched it through whooping cough and measles, through its adolescence into a full grown institution, powerful and efficient in its service to the public, inestimable in its value as a powerful educational and influential institution, born of union among the trust companies of America and as a fraternal tie among the other fellows it has brought together, I send cordial greetings to the Division in convention assembled. I have before me as one of my most precious possessions the loving cup which the then Trust Company Section in 1904 presented to me as its father, and symbolically I drink to your health, happiness and long life."

Remarks of President Wells of American Bankers Association.

President Sisson: It is my privilege to introduce to you the President of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Oscar Wells, who has honored us with a brief call, and we hope Mr. Wells will be willing to say something to us in the way of greeting.

President Wells: *Ladies and Gentlemen of the Trust Company Division:* I first want to congratulate you upon the very excellent attendance at this meeting. It is not surprising at all, because you have had marked attendance at your Division meetings at all times. And yet it is not easy to be able to get together, even those who are interested, at afternoon conferences at the annual conventions.

And then I want to congratulate you upon your thirtieth birthday. A few years ago I heard a newspaper man say that the bankers take themselves entirely too seriously in their relations to the lives of men; that in a few more years the things about which we concern ourselves are passed away and the problems about which we worried are solved without our interference or assistance. He said ten years ago it would never have occurred to us that we will have national prohibition in this country. (This is not an argument with Mr. Baker on prohibition.) But we said then, this people of the United States are liberty-loving, they are fond of their rights and privileges, and they are not going to give them up by passage of a constitutional amendment in favor of nation-wide prohibition. And they said we will never have woman's suffrage in this country. Men are chivalrous, they are not going to be willing for their wives and sisters and mothers to go to polling places, some of which are disreputable, and cast their ballots. But he said, "You see what has happened. We said then the place for woman was in the home, but we say it is all right for them to go now and cast their ballots, for the only place whiskey is now is in the home, so it is all right.

Then, if you remember Andrew Dixon White's book of 30 years ago, a paragraph of which deals with a very interesting subject of the charging of interest for the use of money, you will appreciate that in a comparatively short time, in the life of a nation, many fundamental changes take place in economics as well as in the moral or personal virtues or habits of men and women.

You all know that up until about 300 years ago there was no common practice of lending money for interest, and therefore, there was no banking business as we recognize it to-day. It is true that in the Grecian Empire they did recognize it and passed laws providing for it, within limitations, but in the Roman Empire they never did accept it, construing the charging of interest as usury and therefore against the law of God and the law of the State, and following that time, through the development of England, Germany and France, the Church, the State, the courts and public judgment was against the lending of money for interest, construing interest as being usury, regardless of the rate.

Not until the time of Calvin did we begin to construe it differently and fix the exorbitant or oppressive rate of interest as being usurious.

So, I want to come and congratulate you upon your thirtieth birthday, because when this Division meets on its five hundred thirtieth birthday, somebody may recall the fact that the President of the American Bankers Association congratulated the Division on its thirtieth birthday and will marvel at the vast changes that have taken place in the five hundred years that have elapsed.

I want to congratulate you because in a business which is highly technical you have interwoven two features of your development in such a way as to be of such advantage to the clients of the fiduciary functions of the trust companies, and I refer particularly to the manner in which you have been able to co-operate with the legal profession, so as to practically eliminate what we thought a few years ago was a potential conflict between the two. Then this matter of the insurance, co-operating with the insurance companies to the point by which your clients are benefited as well as the patrons, the policy holders of the insurance companies.

I want to congratulate you further upon the magnificent manner in which you have not only thrown open your meeting to other bankers, but have been willing to join the State Bank Division, the National Bank Division with trust departments, in the holding of a conference, as an evidence of your willingness to co-operate with all of the elements of the American Bankers Association interested in fiduciary matters.

It has been a great source of satisfaction to me to see that development and to have it come along during this year and to have confidence in its future growth and maintenance.

I unfortunately have been derived of going to some of the Division meetings. This is a sort of custom of the Association. You may think it has but little bearing, and yet it has a purpose. Our Association, as I have said before, is rather a striking example of many diversified energies to be correlated under one general direction, so that making an official visit to bring you the greetings of the Association means that I find myself in closer touch with the purposes of your last year's operations and the precedent established by this custom means that my successor will follow your development as he will follow every other activity. So, after all, it does have a purpose.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Remarks of G. W. Ayres of National Association of Life Underwriters.

President Sisson: I am advised that among our guests here to-day is Mr. George W. Ayers, Vice-President of the National Association of Life Underwriters. I wonder if Mr. Ayers will want to just rise and introduce himself to the audience. Mr. Ayers, we would ge very glad to have you say a word of greeting.

Mr. George W. Ayers: On behalf of the President of the National Association of Life Underwriters and our committee, our hard-working Committee on Trust Relationship, composed of such stalwarts in our business as Mr. Edward A. Woods of Pittsburgh, Mr. Franklin Gantz of Boston, Mr. Graham Wells of New York City, I want to say to you gentlemen and have it read into your record that we stand ready to lend to you any co-operation in this inter-relationship between trust companies and life insurance that stands within our power.

Isn't it peculiar, Mr. Chairman, that here are two businesses that have trotted along side by side, two services, two human services, for many, many years, neither one realizing that one could complement the other. We have looked upon you as business organizations, attending to your own affairs, and you have looked upon the life insurance man as a fellow doing a certain good work in the world, but realizing not at all what we could do for you, and we not realizing what you could do for us.

We have not understood each other. That is the whole thing.

In every large centre in America to-day there is a local association of the National Association of Life Underwriters. In those cities where we have no association it would not be very difficult for you to single out in that community the four or five or a dozen life underwriters. We realize in our business that merely sitting down and writing a letter to a prospective life insurance client does not bring an application. It brings no business.

For you to sit in your trust company and write us a letter saying that you have the various departments to handle our business through your trust arrangement won't do the trick. You need to know more about the thing about which we are thinking, and we certainly need to know more about your business and your operations.

Then, when you get home, will you seek out the Life Underwriters Association, its officers, its executive committee, and if there be no association in that centre, will you seek out the leading life underwriters, and if you have to invite them to lunch at your expense, I am real sure that the returns will pay ample dividends on the investment, because the moment you get these men together, good, ethical, high professional men in these days in the life insurance business, and tie up the service they are trying to render with the service that you are trying to render, right away there is going to be some good business on both sides.

As my friend Mershon said to me the other day, the trust companies and the life insurance men can enter into a benevolent conspiracy against the public for its good. I thank you.

Resolution Expressing Appreciation of Services of Leroy A. Mershon, Deputy Manager.

President Sisson: At this point in our program I am going to ask Mr. Lucius Teter, President of the Chicago Trust Co., who is Chairman of a special committee, to make a report.

Mr. Lucius Teter: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* You know that all of us who are connected with professional trade organizations, civic organizations, Chambers of Commerce, etc., find ourselves year by year dependent upon some staff member or members. We attend committee meetings, we go to board meetings, but we hurry back to our jobs and often we don't appreciate just what a secretary or a manager of one of these organizations means to us.

These jobs mean a lot of work. They mean a lot of idealism, constantly, 365 days in the year, and they don't promise those material rewards which those of us who are in active life in banking or industry, hope to achieve.

It just happens that those of us who are active and have been active for a considerable time in your Division realize that we have a very unusual helper in our Secretary, our Deputy Manager, Mr. Mershon. We want to tell you something which we discovered a day or two ago, which was a surprise to us, and we know that it will be a surprise to you. He has been going along year after year and he has at the date of this Convention served us ten years.

We thought that we ought to tell you about that, and your Executive Committee appointed a special committee of ex-Presidents, including the present President, who will be "ex" pretty soon, Mr. Sisson, Mr. House and myself, to tell you how much we think of Mr. Mershon and to give you an opportunity of telling him how much you think of him.

Life does not have as many of these thoughtful moments, I fear, as it should have, but we do feel that this afternoon we ought to take a moment to tell Mr. Mershon what it means to all of us that he has served us for ten years and how much we hope that he may be spared to serve us many, many years more.

Therefore, Mr. President, by your consent and that of our friends here, and on behalf of this Committee which has been appointed, I would like to offer this resolution:

"*Whereas*, This convention marks the completion of ten years of loyal and efficient service on the part of the Deputy Manager of the Trust Company Division of the A. B. A., Mr. Leroy A. Mersohn, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Division here assembled do formally express their appreciation of the untiring and intelligent efforts which Mr. Mershon has devoted to the protection and furtherance of the interests of the trust companies and other corporate fiduciaries, and extend to him not only a sincere expression of our gratitude, but also to voice our hope that many useful and happy years in this splendid field of service may lie before him."

Mr. President, I offer this preamble and resolution and would move that it be adopted.

[The motion was seconded and carried unanimously by a rising vote.]

Mr. Teter: Mr. President, Mr. Mershon may think that we are through with him, but the Executive Committee still has some things that it is going to do, at least the new one has, so he does not need to feel quite as sure of what is going to happen to him as he now thinks.

Report of Nominating Committee—Newly Elected Officers.

President Sisson: I would like to ask Mr. Teter, who occupies another important position as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to submit his report for the purposes of election.

Mr. Lucoius Teter: Mr. President, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, which was appointed and which had a session before this meeting, we would offer for the consideration of this Division for election for officers of this Division the following men:

For President, E. J. Fox, Easton Trust Co., Easton, Pa.
For Vice-President, Walter S. McLucas, Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.
For members Executive Committee: James H. Perkins, President Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York, N. Y.; J. Sheppard Smith, President Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Stevenson, Vice-President Minneapolis Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Gilbert T. Stephenson, Vice-President Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.; J. Arthur House, President Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. RHODES HERVEY,
JOHN C. MECHEM,
JOHN N. STALKER,
ELLIOTT C. McDOUGAL,
LUCIUS TETER, *Chairman.*

President Sisson: You have heard the nominations of the Committee. Are there any further nominations? If not, a motion to declare these nominees duly elected will be in order.

[Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted that the report of the Committee be approved and the nominees be declared duly elected.]

SAVINGS BANK DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., October 6, 1926.

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How Savings Depositors and Bankers May Prosper

By B. C. FORBES, Editor Forbes' Magazine, New York

A man dreamed a dream. Not a dream of conquest, like Alexander, Frederick, Napoleon; not a dream of steam and machinery, like Watt; not a dream of sending sounds and speech over wires, like Morse and Bell; not such dreams as came to Franklin, Goodyear, Whitney, Edison, Marconi, Lincoln—dreamers all, but not dreamers only—DOERS.

This man dreamed that he was a SAVINGS BANK leader, an outstanding mighty unique leader. He dreamed that he was more than a leader, that he was a teacher, an inspirer, a veritable crusader. His gospel was:

"Save to Give and Really Live."

He believed in Saving as ardently as Carnegie believed in Giving, as ardently as Lincoln believed in Patriotism, as ardently as Knox and Luther and Wesley and the Apostles believed in Religion. He regarded himself as a man with a MISSION, as a preacher, educator, evangelist. He believed that saving was next in importance to Salvation, that all progress, all prosperity, all employment, all happiness, civilization itself, was based on Savings.

You can imagine with what white-heat enthusiasm, therefore, he lived his life and preached and practiced his gospel. At first he was called a fanatic, a scatter-brained idealist, an impractical theorist, a dreamer of impossible dreams.

But he made his dreams come true and millions rose up and blessed him. What did he achieve? How did he achieve it? Like most modern men, he worked through an institution, an organization.

When he first took hold his Savings Bank was much like other savings banks. It accepted deposits from those who came with deposits; it invested them safely; it earned a modest interest rate; it paid out deposits when called upon. It did little advertising—usually no more than an announcement of its half-yearly interest payment, in type so small as to suggest that it was ashamed of the rate. It never thought of going out into the highways and the byways to bring in new depositors, of co-operating with employers to effect saving at the source; of arousing the whole community and converting them into an enthusiastic army of savers. How the people invested their money was not its business, nor how much they lost through oily-tongued promoters of alluring but delusive inventions and projects.

No. It minded its own business. Its officers took pride in that fact. They were not busy bodies, interferers, meddlers. They upheld the dignity of their institution. They were honest, honorable, irreproachable citizens and gentlemen, proud of their solidity, their stability, their unfailing power to resist being influenced by new-fangled notions and ideas. High-pressure methods were to them anathema.

When the new head came along he did not yield to the temptation, strong though it was, to sweep them all out along with their forbidding partitions, their dingy cages and the solemn-faced special policemen who stood guard inside the door to scrutinize, detective-like, every man or woman who summoned up courage to enter.

Instead he began working with the material at hand, telling himself that Christ accepted as His Disciples ordinary fishermen. Painstakingly he inspired them. Then he reached out and labored to arouse others. It was slow, uphill, thankless work for a time. But finally his tocsin sounded all over the continent, and savings banks and bankers and depositors responded as the wood nymphs responded to the pipes of Pan.

Lawmakers listened with sympathetic attention and usually acted as petitioned by the Savings Banks National Association—practically all action was national rather than sectional, for it was realized that what was good for a depositor in Maine was equally good for a depositor in New Mexico, California or New York.

Important underwriters and promoters never planned a security issue without first considering carefully whether it would meet the approval of the custodians of the country's savings, for they well knew that if they condemned it the issue would never attain wide distribution.

As deadly as arsenate to the boll weevil did the organized vigilance prove to fake stock promoters of every description. Here and there damage would be wrought before the pests could be snuffed out, but the annual stealings of a billion dollars became a thing of the old haphazard, shameful, irresponsible past.

What were the weapons used to bring about this reformation, this revolution? One, mainly—EDUCATION. Education founded on human sympathy, inspired by love of fellow mortals, guided by deep understanding of human nature. What the dreamer did first in his home city and State was by and by duplicated throughout the length and breadth of the land, thanks primarily to his own nationwide activity, and, secondly, to the undisputed, unchallenged, meritoriousness of the results sought and achieved. Crooks were its only foes.

The dreamer built a new bank that became the city's most popular, best-loved institution. It was far more than a bank of the narrow, self-centred, self-satisfied 1926 model. It was a many-sided civic centre, pulsating with life. It contained a hall which could seat hundreds and afford standing room for the many more who often packed its floor.

Here were conducted a wide variety of activities. Educational talks and other talks were given here. So were the

moving picture exhibitions, most of them merely amusing, some of them serious, interspersed often—but not too often—with pictures specially made for savings banks and other institutions interested in helping the people to help themselves by using their earnings and their savings wisely. Amateur theatricals—only occasionally carrying a thrift moral—were popular. So were concerts, often aided by the bank's and the depositors' Musical Society and Orchestra.

On "off" evenings there was always the radio to fall back on, although no broad-casting station was more zealous than this bank in interesting the people in its program of activities.

Gymnastic exhibitions were a prominent feature. The bank's gymnasium was the pet hobby of its originator, and no part of the institution was more alive with the young manhood and womanhood of the city. All meetings in connection with sports were held either in the gymnasium or the main hall. The late afternoons and Saturday forenoons were devoted mainly to children. Special pains were taken to attract the womenfolks, particularly those of the working classes. One novelty was the kitchen, where, in conjunction with the public health authorities, cooking was taught, the nature of different foods explained, the value of fruits and vegetables emphasized, simple menus suitable for families of modest means distributed, and so forth. Closely allied with the kitchen was the teaching of hygiene, first aid, care of infants, cures for common ailments not of a serious nature, &c.

The budget classes were eagerly attended. The senior officers, both men and women—oh, yes, there were women officers—spent much thought and time in promulgating this work. Individual cases were gone into thoroughly, expenditures mapped out, emergency problems solved—everything, in short, that could be done was done to make each family's money most productive of health, happiness and reserve funds.

Few insurance policies were taken out by ordinary families until the matter was discussed with officers of the bank. And because life insurance was the very first investment usually recommended the insurance companies co-operated whole-heartedly in building up good-will—and deposits—for the bank. Home ownership was stressed in every feasible instance. Not only so, but aid was given in the selection of a suitable house, and, of course, the necessary financing was taken care of.

Even plans for vacations and the amount which should be spent on them were frequently talked over. Notwithstanding all its multifarious activities, the bank never for a moment lost sight of the cardinal fact that it must get more and more business and earn reasonable dividends.

So successful did it prove in this direction that by and by it overshadowed the other savings banks so completely that control of most of them was acquired, and they were maintained, if desirably located, as branches. Other branches also were established, particularly in industrial sections and in the working-class residential sections. (The law sanctioned branches outside the city, but not outside the State.)

The bank, in harvesting deposits, began with the school children. School bank funds collected in every school were deposited in the savings bank. And, thanks to the spirit of thrift so effectively cultivated in the community, the school savings reached a very large total. The greatest harvest of all came from the bank's co-operation with employers to secure savings deposits at the fountain-head, namely, the weekly pay envelope. Long, earnest, sustained, easily-digested education had convinced the great majority of workers that the easiest way to save money is not to get it. Hence, five, ten, fifteen and even twenty per cent of an astounding number of wages was never inserted in the pay envelope, but signed over to the savings bank.

Small storekeepers and other tradesmen and business men were educated into handing over as regularly as clock work to the bank's collectors—they were called salesmen—a percentage of their weekly earnings or profits. In every other possible direction saving at the source was assiduously instituted.

How was this spirit of thrift, the community's economy consciousness, so widely, so generally, so successfully developed? We have already touched on some of the methods employed to bring the savings bank and all that it embodied into the lives of the people, young and grown-up. Teaching how to use money was made a part of the curriculum in every school on the principle that education is designed to teach how to live and to equip to earn a living and that success or failure in life is determined, or influenced in a large measure, by the prudent use or the gross misuse of the fruit of toil, money.

Above all, however, the harvest came from ceaseless, vigorous, intelligent tilling of the soil by every conceivable implement of education—the spoken word, the printed word, the brush, the radio, the film. All over the United States this work was taken up, with the result that Americans became the world's pre-eminent savers and investors. Here are some of the slogans, some of the texts, some of the themes employed.

On the subject of saving:
Save to Give and really Live.
Saved money saves worry.
Savings lead to Independence; Debts to Slavery.

Charity is dependent upon savers. Spendthrifts become dependent upon charity. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Save then Buy, rather than Buy then Save.
Saved money is a Cushion; Debt a Pit.
The person who cannot save is lost.
Wise spending provides for saving.
Poverty often is a disgrace.

Yes, dollars have wings, wings stronger than the wings of an aeroplane, wings capable of carrying you to any spot on earth in search of recreation or education, of health or wealth or happiness.

Become a slave owner! Dollars are slaves that toil cheerfully for you twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year.

With which do you want to plant the pathway of your life? The flowers and fruits that spring from savings or the thorns and thistles that spring from debts?

These essentials of a happy eveningtime of life. Health, friends, dollars.

On the Subject of Getting into Debt.

Debts are deadly.
Debts make us dodgers.
Debtors fear the Sheriff. Savers don't.
You are done for if you have to be dunned.
"Paying to have" is better than "Having to pay."
Credit is more slippery than cash.
Buy on credit and you pay the seller's bad debts.

Themes Addressed Particularly to Employees.

Saving betokens self-discipline, self-control, self-mastery.

You learn how to handle your job. Why not learn how to handle the fruit of your job, money?

Ideas bring in nothing unless carried out. That takes money.

If you cannot balance your accounts you lack balance.

An empty head and an empty purse often go together.

If you cannot manage your own affairs successfully, you are little likely to be given opportunity to manage larger affairs.

The man who can handle money usually is the one who can handle men.

Money multiplies your powers.

Saving and success are twins.

Part of his educational teaching, which he finally succeeded in getting widely accepted, was that it is the *joint duty* of the employer and the savings banks to save workers from poverty in old age. He thus induced savings bankers to co-operate aggressively with employers in working out practical plans.

He taught the nation to prize the creation and dissemination of wealth, great wealth, because of its basic power to lead towards greatness in art and science—in music, sculpture, painting architecture, philosophy, &c. Wealth and power, he showed, were the forerunners of the rise of ancient nations in these cultural fields. As a sage once remarked,

"You must live before you can philosophize." The belly must be filled and the body clothed and housed before you can indulge in the luxury of rearing and maintaining immortal cathedrals, palaces of art, academies of music, and before there are an adequate number of patrons and purchasers of masterpieces of the brush or the chisel.

He fought evils, too. Jealous of what the term, "Savings Bank" should stand for, he brought about the elimination of myriads of hybrid "banks," "savings banks" and the like, established as adjuncts to mercantile, commercial and other lines of business. Those that were not eliminated were put under the same strict supervision as the recognized savings banks.

His pet foes were, of course, the sharks who used to devour a thousand millions of dollars annually of the savings of honest but unwary individuals and families. Education, again, was the chief weapon used.

But his activities in the securities field were not merely negative, not merely directed to destroying the unworthy.

He Supplied His Depositors with Investments.

In some way, I understand, he trusteed his bank's mortgages and sold investments based on them. These investments drew substantially higher interest rates than were paid on savings deposits.

The limit on the deposits accepted from any individual was raised to $10,000. But wherever a depositor exceeded $1,000 he or she was encouraged to invest the balance, or to invest all but $500 under certain circumstances.

The demand for savings banks investments—investments sponsored by savings banks—became so large that arrangements had to be worked out to evolve saving bank investment trusts. Here also the return to the investor was more generous than the interest paid on savings deposits.

Best of all, he demonstrated his qualities of leadership by succeeding in arousing savings bankers all over the country to take up similar activities. Thus was his work made nationwide and perpetuated.

And he dreamed that when he died there was erected in his memory a monument bearing this inscription.

He taught many grateful millions of families to Save to Give and Really Live.

Just then there rang in his ear the cry, "Wake up." That cry I want to ring in your ears, you savings bank men. 'Wake up."

COMMITTEE & OFFICERS' REPORTS—SAVINGS BANK DIVISION

"New Bottles for New Wine"—Address of President Thos. F. Wallace, Treasurer Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

Departing from the usual custom on such occasions, I shall not attempt to give a review of the year's activities of our Division, but instead will speak to you on a text taken from the Bible, found in St. Luke, Chapter V, verses 37-38, reading as follows:

"No man putteth new wine in old bottles lest the bottles perish, but new wine must be put into new bottles and both are preserved." And as the subject for my talk will select the title, "New Bottles for New Wine."

The leadership of the world in politics, in education, in economics, and in finance will soon pass, if it has not already done so, to a generation who knew only the world of the Great War and after.

To many it seems that the problems to be solved are of an entirely new order, but in reality they are the problems of the centuries that have passed, only they must now be worked out against a new background and pre-eminent among the forces which have powerfully contributed toward the making of this new background is the unparalleled development of industry and commerce, which in the last ten years has amounted to nothing less than an industrial revolution in which money, and hence banking, has become a dominating factor in the history of mankind.

Not only is this so, but in the United States at least, the standard of living for the masses has been raised to a degree which is almost unbelievable, and what were luxuries available only for the rich have now become the necessities of the poor.

Through most of the past centuries widespread poverty was taken for granted and misery for three-fourths of the human race was regarded as a dispensation of Providence and not capable of change.

Hence it is a wholly new conception and a very recent one, too—that there might be wealth enough to go around.

Yet sound economical authorities now tell us that the present industrial generation in the United States produces ample wealth, not only to support all its productive members in comfort during their working years if equitably distributed in proportion to their social service, but also to set aside sufficient reserves to provide a competency for every one of these workers during any enforced retirement due either to old age or other disablement.

Let us take a few typical examples of the changes which the last few years have brought about in this respect. In 1920 the number of automobiles in the United States was 9,232,000. At the close of 1925 it was over 20 million. The average wealth per capita in 1920 was $2,819. In 1925 it was $4,406. Sales of washing machines per year in 1915 were 13,000. In 1925 they were 612,000. In the first year after the war 509,000 bath tubs were manufactured in the United States, while last year we turned out 1,500,000.

A still more convincing proof of the tremendous increase of wealth of the every-day person in the United States is shown by the fact that the assets of American life insurance companies in the past five years have increased 50% over what they had accumulated during all the previous years of their existence, a fact partially explained by the fact that the present wage scale is approximately 125% over pre-war rates.

Savings bank deposits increased from 1910 to 1920 about 100%, amounting now to over 23 billions.

Enormous as are these increases in savings deposits, they in reality do not represent the real increase in savings of the people, for with the increase in wealth of the masses numberless competitors of savings banks for the control and the custody of these funds have arisen.

During the same time building and loan association assets increased 400%. Stock ownership by workers in the industries and by the public at large in public utilities is practically an entirely new form of savings, developed within the last ten years, yet it probably now exceeds, or will very shortly exceed, the totals in our savings banks.

I wish God-speed to these new reservoirs for the money of the thrifty so far as they are legitimately conducted and wisely managed, but the holder of stock, whether in a building and loan association, a public utility company or an industrial corporation, should be educated to know that he does not in these possess anything that is comparable in time of stress and financial storm either in liquidity or safety to a deposit in a savings banks or savings department of a commercial bank, whose investments and management are regulated by wise laws and are under the supervision of competent examiners.

If my words to-night have no other effect, I shall be satisfied if they serve to impress on the minds of the savings bankers of this country the necessity of sustained effort and the employment of new methods and highly educated and scientifically trained personnel in "carrying on" in this changing era of business. This must be done if we are to be true to our trust as the conservators of the savings of the people of the coming generation, and if we are to prevent the diversion of these savings into unsafe ventures and guard our depositors from the onslaughts of financial wolves who too often are allowed to approach their victims under corporate names which might almost deceive the financially elect themselves.

Never was there greater need of enlightened and courageous leadership among savings bankers. The conviction that the phrase 'we are living too fast," which is now heard on every hand, is no idle jest is daily forcing itself upon us.

Our prosperity is far from even, the volume of trade is enormous, but in this volume businesses which administer to luxuries rank high, while the necessities take second place. A time of real adjustment is inevitable, and with it will come political and social changes of great import. If at such times the savings of our great middle class are preserved and made secure the shock of readjustment will be greatly minimized and the evils it produces largely overcome.

The certainty of a competence slowly attained will never produce nervous exhaustion in either the individual or the nation, but the loss of that competence through causes for which the owners are in no way to blame in times past, has been sufficient to kindle into flame the fires of the French Revolution, and more recently was a potent force in permitting the Soviet Revolution in Russia.

I would not, through these suggestions, seek to introduce a ghost of pessimism at this convention feast, met in the midst of a country-wide prosperity, but I would seek to have each of you introduce a note of caution into your individual and business lives.

I feel quite sure, then, that none of you would deny that in our modern world of savings banking there is much "new wine," and if the words of our text are to be believed, "new bottles" are needed for its proper control and preservation.

The next question naturally is, what kind of "new bottles" should we employ? I can only indicate this in a general way, for the details must be worked out by each one of us according to his particular circumstances and surroundings, but first I would suggest a new legislative "bottle" requiring the physical segregation of savings deposits. Two States, one of which is California, have already such legislation on their statute books, and since its enactment I am told not a dollar of savings deposits has been lost in either of these two States. If such legislation had been in force during the past three years in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, it is probable that more than 25 million dollars of time deposits would not now be tied up in closed banks in that territory.

Another "bottle" that would go far toward holding and increasing the savings deposits of our banks is that of adaptability to the needs of our customers. We ought to be jealous that absolutely fair methods of computing interest are employed. We ought to see that the hours for banking are reasonably suited to the convenience of our savings depositors and that they can obtain mortgages on their homes from us made on some amortized plan suitable to the needs of borrowers who are paid salaries or wages on a monthly or bi-monthly basis.

A third "bottle," for which there is a constantly increasing demand, is a department in our savings bank which is willing and competent to give advice as to sound investments for surplus savings and which might, where the laws permit, even supply such.

Then there is the "bottle" of courtesy toward depositors and in the use of this we might well take a lesson from the trust companies who by the use of it have enormously increased their deposits and added largely to their earnings.

These are all "bottles" for which there is more or less immediate need, but the last "bottle" which I will mention is one for which in our own country there has fortunately up to date been no urgent need, but the lack of which has caused a terrific blow to be struck at the very foundation of thrift in many of the European countries.

I refer to the fact that through the deflation of the value of their national currency these countries have practically destroyed a greater portion of the savings of the people. The average savings depositor has not the wit or financial training which under such circumstances enables certain classes to change their cash and bonds into other forms of property, nor the foresight to transfer credits to other countries, but they know only too well that by some financial legerdemain their savings, which constituted their sheet anchor against misfortune and their prop for old age, have been largely swept away. The question whether some sort of a legislative "bottle" cannot be devised which would prevent such a wholesale loss of what ought to be the most sacred form of property is one that might well challenge the best minds among us.

In this address I could not hope to solve the many problems before the savings banker of to-day, but I shall have attained my object if I have suggested to your minds that in savings banking, as in other lines of business, we have been plunged headlong into a new economical age and that we cannot stand still.

The old way, because it is the result of years of experience, should always be the foundation, but progress is only possible by adventuring with the new.

The story is told that an Emperor in the old times once called a conclave of all the scholars of his day and commanded them to reduce the sum of all human knowledge acquired up to that time into a formula of four words. After long deliberation the report of this conference was as follows:

"This, too, must change,"

or to put it in the words of our own poet, James Russell Lowell,

"New times new measures must employ."

The call of the hour to us, then, is, for a wisdom that will guide the life of the community of to-day and be of that promise a guaranty.

School Savings Banking in the United States 1925-1926. Report of W. Espey Albig, Deputy Manager, A. B. A.

New high totals in school savings for all time mark the report as of June 30 1926, covering continental United States. The number of systems reporting school savings has increased during the year from 760, embracing 1,557 districts, to 872, which embraces 1,818 districts. The number of schools has increased from 10,163 to 11,371; the number of pupils enrolled in schools having systems from 3,838,632 to 4,319,741; the participants in school savings from 2,869,497 to 3,403,746; the deposits from $16,961,560 72 to $20,469,960 88; net savings from $7,779,922 55 to $8,770,731 05, and bank balances from $25,931,531 15 to $31,984,052 63.

The number of schools reporting savings systems increased over last year 11.8%; the enrollment in such districts increased 12.2%; pupil participation increased 18.5%; deposits increased 20.6%; net savings 12.7%, and bank balances 23.4%.

In time it is not a far cry to 1920 when the first comprehensive statistics covering the whole country became available. This period, measured in school savings growth, is remarkable. The number of schools reporting savings systems has increased 315.6%; the enrollment in such systems 325.3%; pupils participating in school savings 635.7%; deposits 630.9%, and bank balances 661.3%.

A question frequently asked is whether school savings persist in the same districts year after year, or whether each new year lists a new group of districts, which supplant those no longer having school savings systems, the inference being that when the wave of installations shall have passed school savings will enter into a gradual decline.

To this inquiry the natural answer is that furnished by the report from a group of several hundred districts which have had school savings for two or more years. In this group, during the year, the number of schools has increased 9.2%; the enrollment, 2.3%; those participating, 10%; deposits, 13.1%, and bank balances, 15.5%.

The fact that the number of pupils participating has increased much more rapidly than the enrollment not only during the past year, but also during the period since 1920, in all the districts, and in the special districts as well, would indicate that school savings is developing greater popularity among the pupils as they come to a better understanding of it. This growth indicates, too, better organized instruction in the schools on the value of thrift, of which school savings is a by-product.

During the year noticeable progress has been made in comprehensive outlines for teaching thrift in the public schools. These outlines are in most cases the matured results of several years' experience in directing thrift instruction and bear the stamp of trained effort and knowledge of modern pedagogical trends and practices in classroom instruction.

Depository banks, with propriety, may insist that, since their contribution to the success of school savings is without financial remuneration to them, it must not be labor and money wasted, and that the responsible school authorities shall set up definite instruction in thrift to the end that children shall have some knowledge of comparative values when the school years are, for them, at an end.

In some districts belief seems to exist that school savings affords vocational training for future bankers. Nothing could be more at variance with the facts. Participation by children in school savings may familiarize them with the ordinary banking transactions, such as making and cashing checks, depositing money and buying securities, but knowledge of these processes is not limited to bankers, but is common to almost every person. However, the real purpose back of school savings is to train children in the value and use of money in our present scheme of living.

The increase in urban population in the United States and the growth of the salaried class as distinct from that whose members operated their own business, has in many cases deprived the children of the knowledge of the meaning and use of money, which knowledge, in the earlier days in the rural sections, came to the child through participation in the business affairs of the home. Frequently no practical experience now comes until late in the teens when school days are over, by which time, unfortunately, many of them have acquired tastes in style of living entirely at variance with that which can be supported by the wages they will receive for their services in industry or the professions. This situation develops through a lack of understanding of the necessity of correlating expenditure with earnings, if later life is to be successful.

School savings then represents simply an effort on the part of society to secure through the schools by training and by conscious thought on the part of the child, a conception of values necessary for success in life, formerly secured through active participation in home industry, which has now largely ceased. It does not mark an attempt on the part of commercial interests to encroach on the schools.

The causes back of the introduction of manual training, domestic science and domestic art into the public schools were essentially the same as those which are making a place for school savings.

The tremendous urge to thriftiness developed during the recent World War naturally found the former agencies wholly inadequate to conserve efficiently the results of thrift education. As a result former methods in school savings, which by reason of their newness and lack of harmony with American conditions had not become strongly entrenched nor widely disseminated, rapidly gave way to improved methods conforming to modern pedagogical principles and approved banking practices.

There is no doubt that further improvement lies ahead at no great distance, if the urge to thriftiness continues, since at the present time general agreement is lacking among school authorities and depository banks as to the part the pupil may take in the mechanical processes incident to the actual depositing of the money received on "bank" day. Another matter which needs clarification is the content of the thrift instruction and its proper arrangement in the course of study.

These problems are general and time will work a satisfactory solution. More immediate are the problems of regularity of deposits in order that the thrift instruction be not swallowed up in good intentions, and the conserving of deposits already made. An unsatisfactory industrial condition may develop at any time in a district, and as a result deplete school savings deposits for a year or more. However, when for a series of years a district shows a satisfactory amount of deposits during the year and only a small balance at the end of the year the inference may fairly be drawn that insufficient attention is given to proper thrift instruction.

Character growth is slow. Satisfactory results can be secured only by persistent teaching and training. A system of school savings which does not consciously encourage regularity of deposits, and make unnecessary withdrawals difficult, falls short of its true mission. Any district having a school savings system and failing to develop this attitude hinders rather than helps real thrift or proper character growth, for it familiarizes the pupils with the processes necessary in withdrawing money without training them in its wise use.

The Value of a Savings Account—Contest Between W. Murray Aitken, Paul B. Kent, H. W. Runkle, and Gordon Stephens.

President Wallace: The next number on the program is a contest by four speakers of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking on "The Value of a Savings Deposit." I am going to ask W. R. Morehouse, Vice-President of the Savings Bank Division, to introduce the speakers and to take charge of the contest.

Chairman Morehouse: We have in the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Institute of Banking some 2,500 members. That number of members has been sorted out until we have boiled it all down to four, the four best speakers out of 2,500 young men and young women. So it is your pleasure to-night to listen to these young men in a contest on the subject "The Value of a Savings Account." It is indeed a pleasure for me to present to you these young men, and you can't say any too much for any young man who can be slected out of so large a number. The first young man I am going to present is W. Murray Aitken. The next young man is Paul S. Kent, two times winner of the first prize in the contest. The next young man I want to introduce is Howard W. Runkle. The next young man is Gordon Stephens. We need three judges, and if I may, I would like to suggest the names of the three judges. First of all is B. C. Forbes. Is he in the room? (Not present.) He doesn't know what he has missed. I want to call on Paul Pflueger of the Humboldt Bank, San Francisco. Elwood Loyd, will you please stand up? He is Financial Editor of the Los Angeles "Herald." You are one of the judges. We would be unfortunate to appoint another judge and have them bring Mr. Forbes back. I will appoint as the third judge Mr. Hecht, President of the Hibernia Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans. He is one of the standard-bearers of the American Institute of Banking in a national way.

I have here for the judges the rules under which the contest will be judged. I am going to give each judge a copy. The following is the rules of the contest:

Speeches limited to five minutes each. Contestants will be four in number and will represent the four public speaking clubs of Los Angeles Chapter American Institute of Banking.

The contestants are:

Name—	*Bank—*	*Club—*
W. Murray Aitken	First National Bank	"The Oxyphonists"
Paul B. Kent	The California Bank	"Three Minute Club"
H. W. Runkle	Sec. Trust & Savings Bank	"The Tattlers"
Gordon Stephens	California Bank	"Lion Tamers"

Order of speaking will be decided by lot at the meeting. Each contestant must hand a written copy of his speech to the Chairman on the night of the contests The winner of the contest will receive the grand prize, a beautiful gold watch contributed by J. Dabney Day, President of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles. In addition to this the following prizes will be awarded through the courtesy of the Stationers' Corporation

2d Place—Executive Sheafer's Desk Pen set.
3rd Place—Expert Sheafer's Desk Pen set.
4th Place—Junior Executive Sheafer's Desk Pen set.

RULES FOR JUDGES.

Contestants will be judged as follows:
50% on delivery.
50% on subject matter.

Judges will indicate their decision by numbers only. For example, first place will be indicated by No. 1; second place, No. 2; third place, No. 3, and fourth place, No. 4. Judges are requested to record their choice for all four speakers. Judges will not confer together but will render separate decisions, indicating their choice on the form below and hand to the Chairman at the close of the contest. The numbers received by the respective speakers will be added and the contestant receiving the lowest total will be declared the winner.

Mr. W. Murray Aitken: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed a privilege to be permitted to discuss here this evening, as best I may, the value of a savings account, a subject to which I have given considerable thought and observation. A savings account is of value not only to the individual, but through the individual to the community as well. The individual through the medium of a savings account is offered benefits which, since the beginnings of time, have been searched for by rich and poor alike. Among these benefits are a secure place in which to keep surplus funds, and an investment which pays a reasonable return in the

form of interest. By such investment, through contact with banking officials, credit is established and the worth-while position in the community is assured, because the savings depositor is making of himself a self-supporting member of society. Furthermore, a savings account provides an incentive to save, which, if not neglected, will set up a sinking fund for the retirement of future obligation and for the insurance of future financial independence, an independence which forestalls that penalty of contempt by self and friends that always undertakes to spend it all. A little foresight, a little self-control used day by day through a savings account would have prevented that shiftless, hopeless, non-respectful feeling which overwhelms the improvident which in time of calamity or golden opportunity, there is no reserve fund with which to meet the emergency.

The rewards from savings cannot be overestimated. The growth of the savings account promotes the growth of the savings habit. That habit gives peace and happiness and is founded upon financial security. In middle life these savings provide ready cash for business purposes, for building a home or for the education of loved ones, and later enables travel or other privileges which lengthen life and freedom from financial worries. Finally, in darkest hours, these savings preserve the continued financial integrity of the family. The value of a savings account to the community lies chiefly in the added financial strength which that community acquires through the co-operation of savings depositors with their bankers for mutual profit and advancement.

The American worker receives a living wage surplus. This surplus deposited in a savings account supplies necessary funds which with experience with trustworthy bank officials purchase bonds, and thereby increase community wealth by promoting industrial and commercial development. The greatest value of a savings account, however, is not the material gains, but in those qualities of character developed through the continued practice of thrift.

As the builder takes stones of different shapes and sizes and cements them into a permanent structure, so the master builder takes honesty, industry and thrift and binds them together through a savings account into that structure which is not only the basis of material wealth, but also the foundation upon which human progress must rest, that foundation which we call character. A fundamental requisite of good citizenship in any country is character, and the high standard of American citizenship is the outgrowth of character developed by the practice of those principles of savings and thrift, idealized and lived by those who framed our Constitution.

Therefore, friends, when we practice the savings habit through the savings bank account, we are not only upbuilding the individual and the community, but we are building America, that nation whose destiny it is to lead the world not only in the realm of material and financial affairs but also in the far more important spheres of human dignity and human character, fundamental factors in human accomplishment.

Chairman Morehouse: That was 4:45. Our next speaker, Mr. Paul B. Kent, represents the Three-Minute Club.

Mr. Paul B. Kent: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: A discussion of the value of a savings account naturally groups itself under two headings, first, the value to the individual and second, the value to the community. Let us consider the first main division of this topic, that of the value of the savings account to the individual. The man of a moderate income is by a large majority the principal investor in the savings account, therefore, it is from his standpoint that we must test its value.

The three main sources of value to the individual are, first, safety, second, immediate return, and third, development of the thrift habit. Consider the first item, safety. Because of the nature of this depositor's resources, his first requisite is safety. It is what he must have above all else. By investing in the savings account, he draws upon the investment experience and judgment gained by bank officials in a lifetime devoted to this work. Consider the second item, immediate return. This investor's income being moderate, the time required for the accumulation of a sum effective for investment would mean a loss of revenue were it not possible for him to deposit as small a sum as $1 and start an immediate return accruing to him. Consider the third item, development of the thrift habit. Much has been preached and written about thrift, and all of the authorities agree that the possession of the thrift habit or the lack of it spells success or failure in the effort to an improvement, progress and independence.

Proceeding to the second main division of the topic, that of the value of the savings account to the community, we find that the main sources of value are, first, the mobilization of the surplus of the community, second, the provision of a revolving fund for the constant improvement of the community, and, third, the encouragement of thrift and industry among the individuals of the community. By the mobilization of this surplus of the individuals, the savings account makes possible the full economic use of a great part of the communities resources which would otherwise be unproductive. This gathering together of the savings of the individual provides a revolving fund which is constantly being used for the upbuilding of the community. The man of moderate income, in reality, puts his money to work for his own community through the agency of the savings account, thereby not only securing for himself all of the benefits enumerated in the first part of the discussion, but aiding in the improvement of his community as well.

Although the value of the encouragement of thirft has already been discussed from the standpoint of the individual we find that it is also one of the major sources of value of the savings account to the community. Since the community's prosperity depends upon the thrift industry and, initiative of the individuals, by the encouragement of thirft, the savings account helps to build the foundation of the community's progress.

A review of American achievement discloses as outstanding features the ever-increasing amount of education available to all, the high standard of living, and the opportunity open to all to gain independence. The savings account and its direct results have been and will continue to be major factors in the improvement of the welfare of the American people.

Chairman Moregouse: Ten seconds less than five minutes. Our next contestant is Howard W. Runkle.

Howard W. Runkle: Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Friends: The theory is frequently advanced that wealth and financial independence are acquired only as a result of striking the rich through some chance investment. I wonder if by careful analysis of the progress of a successful individual, we would not find his success predicated upon hard work and a savings account. Some are inclined to call it luck, but we can only agree if we define luck as that thing which happens when preparation meets opportunity. With many a savings account, through misapprehension, spells great self-denial and great sacrifice. It means robbing life of all of its pleasures and charms, but with others it is just the opposite. They find pleasure in being thrifty, and comfort and a feeling of security in the assurance that they are fortifying themselves with a reserve against possible adversity and old age. The determination to save is one of the cornerstones in character, which quality is the only foundation to a successful career. Its adaptability to the various requirements of the millions of people and the convenience with which it can be opened and thereafter maintained, make a savings account the most ideal plan of saving in use to-day.

The fact that it can be opened as a joint account with the right of survivorship is one of the most important advantages, in that the formality, expense and delay of probate proceedings are thereby avoided. One feature particularly attractive to us all is that it can be opened with $1, and the balance increased with a few cents or a few dollars. We may not strike the rich overnight with a savings account, but our investment never fluctuates with changing business conditions. It is non-speculative and worth one hundred cents on the dollar. The privilege of partial withdrawal, practically on demand, without interrupting the interest on the remainder is a great advantage in favor of a savings account. The importance of the account in the eyes of the public is evidenced by the increase in total savings deposits of nearly $9,000,000,000 between 1920 and 1926. The value of a savings account should not be considered from the angle of personal benefit alone, but by the extent to which it benefits the individual and the community at large.

Is it not the duty of every individual to save? A community grows only as its banks grow. It is interesting to note from the program for the conference to be held this month by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks that the discussion is centred around savings as a basis for world peace. The benefits accruing to each of us from the advantages gained by a community having savings account predominating in their banks are immeasurable. As a practical illustration of such we have only to estimate the value to Los Angeles of the $810,000 in the school savings deposits, to say nothing of the future benefits to be reaped by us, all from the fact that these children have acquired the habit of thrift early.

Success in life will be measured not by how much we can get out of it, but by how much we can put into it. Our future success depends upon the fact that our neighbor, our country is prosperous, and I believe the only insurance policy for continued prosperity is the savings account. If the individual will approach the future from that standpoint and realize that every man owes something to the upbuilding of the community that he represents, he cannot but see the wisdom as well as the necessity of maintaining a savings account. We are all called upon to measure up to increased obligations, but to do so means we must back our selves financially. We must awake to the realization that thrift and responsibility go hand in hand. I thank you.

Chairman Morehouse: This speaker is also ten seconds short of five minutes. The next speaker, Gordon Stephens.

Mr. Gordon Stephens: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The most vital force in this world of ours is love, primarily love for ourselves and our family. Most of us are not willing to just drift along. We are looking forward to the day when our demand for worldly goods is going to be greater when our children are going to school. It is only natural that we want our children to have the best possible advantages, and we are determined to do our part to provide them with the opportunity to go ahead.

But, you ask, "how is this to be done?" Save, save the pennies and you will be astonished how easily it is done. Save for our children, save for our old age, save for that rainy day which may come to any of us. There are times in the lives of most people when they are earning more than they are or rather should be expending. In days gone by the old family stocking provided the means for storing this surplus. But people have come to realize that money can be put to use, can be made to bring in an added return to swell the family coffers.

"Invest your surplus to-day" is a slogan, but how? By buying mining and oil stock. Some have done so and lost it all, but most of us have invested in a savings account. We have done so because it is the safest. No burglar can steal it. No fire can destroy it. We turn over our money to trained experts, the banker, to invest it for us in the best first mortgages and bonds under the strict supervision of the Government. The expression, "a legal investment for savings banks" designates only those bonds of the highest quality. The investment eggs of the banker are not always in one basket as is often the case with the individual investor.

In the second place, an investment in a savings account is simple. It requires no special knowledge. It is convenient. You can start an account, buy a bond if you will, for your account is secured by mortgages and bonds, for one dollar and gradually let it grow. Where else can you invest a single dollar or an odd number of dollars? And with the savings account you are earning interest compounded semi-annually on your entire investment, regardless of how large or how small. You can invest in driblets, in odd amounts as it comes in. With what other form of investment can you do these things?

Then again, a savings account is elastic, it is flexible. By that I mean you can expand or contract it at will. You can invest more by depositing more. You can withdraw all or any part, no matter how small, by giving the banker a receipt for what you get.

There may be sickness in the family. With a sudden demand for money, how simple it is to get it from the bank ,compared to the procedure necessary to sell some other instrument of investment, often at a sacrifice.

So I say, a savings account is the ideal form of investment because it is safe, for it is not subject to fire or theft and is secured by the investments of a trained expert closely guarded by law, because it is simple, for it requires no special knowledge and because it is elastic, flexible for it can be expanded or contracted at your will.

Looking at it from another angle, what becomes of the money we invest in a savings account? It is used to finance the mortgage indebtedness of the industries of our own community, making it possible for large industries to exist with the employment of a vast number of persons. It is used to finance the construction of homes. A bank buys credit from individuals in the form of deposits, consolidates it and sells it in the form of loans. As an institution it can do what individuals with their limited capital cannot do. Therefore, a savings account is the ideal form of investment from the personal point of view, because it is safe, simple and elastic, and is a wise investment from a broader point of view because it provides a means for the upbuilding of the industries and the construction of our homes, so essential to the welfare of our own community.

Save, yes, but save and invest wisely in a savings account. I thank you

Chairman Morehouse: Four thirty-five for that one. Now if these young men will be at ease, we will ask the honorable judges to retire and bring in a report. If the jury hangs, we will decide it ourselves. . . .

President Morehouse: If Mr. J. Dabney Day is in the room, I would like to have him come up and present the grand prize.

Mr. Day was not present.

Mr. Hecht, President of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, as I said awhile ago, the great standard-bearer of the American Institute of Banking in the United States, will present the prizes:

Mr. Rudolph Hecht: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am perfectly sincere when I say that it has been a very long time since I have undertaken so difficult a task as to decide between these four able speeches to say which was the best. I can say for my two colleagues on this jury that they seem to have had the same mental reaction that I have had. You may judge also from the length of time it took us to deliberate that the task was a difficult one indeed. I hope that we may have at least the majority agree with our decision, which is as follows:

First, Mr. H. W. Runkle.
Second, Mr. Gordon Stephens.
Third, Mr. Paul Kent.
Fourth, but not least, Mr. W. Murray Aitken.

President Morehouse: If Mr. Runkle will come forward, I will be very happy to present on behalf of Mr. Day this beautiful solid gold watch.

Mr. Runkle: I think you all know just about how I feel. I think you can appreciate it with me. My three colleagues will agree with me that it has been an unusual honor for us to have appeared before the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association as well as before our guests. I want to say that it will always be a memory to me, this watch will be cherished as a memory to me of the contact that I have had during this past week with our visiting bankers and guests. I want to thank you all for your kind attention to our orations this evening.

President Morehouse: Mr. Gordon Stephens, winner of the second prize. This, Mr. Stephens, is with the best wishes and compliments of the Stationers' Corporation of Los Angeles.

Mr. Stephens: I just want to express my appreciation to the organization which I represent, the Lion Tamers, an organization for mutual benefit, but most of all my appreciation and gratitude to the American Institute of Banking, which has fostered the work that is being carried on in these four organizations.

President Morehouse: This third prize goes to Mr. Paul B. Kent.

Mr. W. Murray Aitken gets the fourth prize.

Report of Resolutions Committee—Real Estate Mortgages as Investments for Savings Deposits.

Mr. Morehouse: Mr. President, your Committee on Resolutions begs to offer the following resolution:

1. We believe that the real estate mortgage, when properly amortized, should constitute a larger proportion of investment of savings deposits.

2 Where real estate mortgages are made the basis of bond issues, the serial amortization of principal should be promptly liquidated at maturity and canceled of record, in order to maintain and preserve the equity of the bondholder.

3. To remove the unjust discrimination existing against savings depositors in banks, the same exemption from Federal income tax now enjoyed by stockholders and depositors in building and loan associations, should be granted by Congress to such savings depositors in banks.

(Signed) CHARLES H. DEPPE,
G. L. WOODWARD,
W. R. MOREHOUSE, *Chairman.*

[The report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted and ordered filed.]

Coming Regional Conferences.

President Morehouse: While we are waiting for the judges to come in, I will announce that at a meeting of the Committee on Savings we decided the other evening to hold three regional conferences during the year—one at Oakland, Cal., one at St. Louis, Mo., and one at Washington, D. C., with the privilege of holding a fourth one if we so desire. Those will be outstanding meetings during the year, and I give you that information so that when you return home you will go knowing where these meetings will be held.

Report of Nominating Committee.—New'y Elected Officers.

P. A. Pflueger (San Francisco): Mr. President, Mr. Howard had to leave this evening and requested that I hand in his report. The Nominating Committee desires to make the following report:

For President:

W. R. Morehouse, Vice-President, Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.

For Vice-President:

George L. Woodward, Treasurer, South Norwalk Savings Bank, South Norwalk, Conn.

For Members Executive Committee:

1. Howard Moran, Vice-President, American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D. C.
2. Austin McLanahan, President, Savings Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
3. A. C. Robinson, President, Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. R. C. Vandenberg, Vice-President, Savings Bank of Utica, Utica, N.Y.

(Signed) A. P. HOWARD, *Chairman*
ROME C. STEPHENSON
PAUL A. PFLUEGER.

President Wallace: Do I understand from the report of the Committee that the name last read is nominated for the term of one year?

Mr. Pflueger: Yes.

[The report was accepted and the Committee instructed to cast the ballot for those named in the report.]



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¶ A second would be the earning power. This is not merely the past earning power, but the earning power that can reasonably be expected in the near future, based upon expenditures already made for plant, organization, trade marks, and advertising. To properly appraise the ramifications of these all embracing factors requires wide experience, mature judgment and very careful study of such matters as prices or tariffs, quality of product, competition, costs, locations, management, markets, contracts, patents, and franchises.

¶ A third would be prospective or potential future earning power through plant enlargement or modification of plant or methods; included in such an appraisal would be improvement of present product, adaptation of plant to new products, trade alliances, and possible economies in operation not heretofore realized. Such potential increases in earning power are often, if not generally, the result of a wise past policy of management, so that the present owners are entitled to have full consideration given to it.

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